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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME V
1905-1912

EDITED BY
OTIS GRANT HAMMOND
Superintendent of the Society

W. F. Fernald Library

CONCORD
NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1917

PROCEEDINGS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME V. PART I
JUNE, 1905, TO JUNE, 1907

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY

CONCORD
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY
1908

PUBLICATION COMMITTEE

JOHN DOWST

N. F. CARTER

JOHN R. EASTMAN

EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14, 1905.

The eighty-third annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held at the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, June 14, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, about forty-five members being in attendance and President Wait in the chair.

The report of the secretary for the last annual meeting was read and approved.

The report of the secretary of the membership of the Society was as follows:

Number of members June 8, 1904,	186
New members qualified during the year,	6
Total,	192
Less members deceased during the year,	6
Present membership,	186

Names of members who have died during the year:

Mrs. Mary O. Long, Exeter, October 14, 1904.

Augustus H. Bixby, Francestown, December 21, 1904.

Mrs. Caroline B. Bartlett, Concord, January 16, 1905.

Joseph C. A. Wingate, Stratham, March 11, 1905.

John F. Jones, Concord, March 28, 1905.

John C. Ordway, Concord, April 23, 1905.

On motion of S. C. Eastman, Henry A. Kimball was elected recording secretary, and took the oath of office before Samuel C. Eastman, Justice of the Peace.

On motion of James M. Killeen, it was moved a committee of three be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. S. C. Eastman moved that the motion be laid on the table. A

division being called for, the motion was carried by a vote of 26 to 14.

On motion of S. C. Eastman, it was voted to proceed to the election of president, and Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., receiving the majority of the votes cast was declared elected.

On motion of A. S. Batchellor, the Society proceeded to vote for vice-presidents, and Henry M. Baker and Daniel Hall were unanimously elected.

On motion of J. E. Pecker, the Society proceeded to vote for corresponding secretary, and Charles R. Corning was elected.

On motion of John C. Thorne, the Society proceeded to vote for treasurer, and William P. Fiske was elected.

On motion of A. S. Batchellor, it was voted the election of librarian be postponed until the adjourned eighty-third annual meeting in October, and that the adjournment be to the third Wednesday in October, the 18th instant, at 11 a. m.

On motion of S. C. Eastman, Dr. Eli E. Graves was elected necrologist by a *viva voce* vote.

On motion of S. C. Eastman, Giles Wheeler, John C. Thorne and Edson C. Eastman were elected a standing committee.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond, Rev. George H. Reed, Mrs. Frances C. Stevens, and Arthur H. Chase were elected a library committee.

On motion of S. C. Eastman, a publishing committee, consisting of John Dowst, Rev. N. F. Carter and John R. Eastman, was elected.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond, Rev. N. F. Carter, Dr. Jane Elizabeth Hoyt and Howard M. Cook were elected a committee on new members.

On motion of William M. Chase, Joseph B. Walker, Lyman D. Stevens and Rev. Howard F. Hill were elected a committee on speakers.

On motion of Albert S. Wait, John R. Eastman and Charles R. Corning were elected a committee on the naval history of New Hampshire.

The annual report of the treasurer, William P. Fiske, was read and laid on the table.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Receipts credited to general income:

Income from permanent fund,	\$552.10	
New members,	30.00	
Assessments,	381.00	
Books sold,	634.55	
State appropriation,	500.00	
Income from Todd fund,	60.30	
		\$2,157.95

Expenditures charged to general income:

Printing and binding,	\$147.60	
Printing volume of Proceedings,	105.45	
Fuel,	65.25	
Books purchased,	386.46	
Genealogies,	60.30	
Insurance,	75.62	
Expenses account Sabine Library,	113.64	
Work on "Coffin Monument" grounds,	39.25	
Salary of librarian,	500.00	
Incidentals at library,	120.95	
Stamps and envelopes,	21.30	
Premium and accrued interest,	112.23	
Extra labor,	65.70	
		1,813.75
		\$344.20

Permanent fund,	\$11,500.00	
Current funds,	1,066.87	
		\$12,566.87
		\$12,911.07

To new account:

Permanent fund,	\$11,500.00	
Current funds,	1,411.07	
		\$12,911.07

The William C. Todd Fund.

To investments,	\$1,500.00	
Income,	60.30	
Fund received from executor of W. C. Todd's will,	5,000.00	\$6,560.30
By paid for genealogical works,		60.30
		\$6,500.00

Securities in hands of the treasurer:

2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures,	\$1,000.00	
Receipt, Johnson Loan & Trust Co.,	250.00	
2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé bonds,		
\$500.00 each,	1,000.00	
2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bonds,	2,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co.'s bonds,	2,000.00	
13 shares Concord & Montreal Railroad,		
Class 4,	2,268.50	
5 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé		
Railroad,	500.00	
3 shares Concord Electric Co.,	300.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings		
Bank,	2,919.74	
Deposit in National Bank,	672.83	
		\$12,911.07

The William C. Todd Fund.

1 Northern Pacific-Great Northern bond,	\$1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co.'s 4½ bonds,	2,000.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings		
Bank,	2,500.00	
1 city of Laconia 4 per cent. bond,	1,000.00	
		\$6,500.00

Building Fund.

Subscription of William C. Todd,	\$5,000.00	
Other subscriptions,	4,980.00	
Subscription from J. H. Pearson trustees,	5,000.00	
Income received on the fund,	1,498.71	
	—————	\$16,478.71
In bank,	\$16,378.71	
Note,	100.00	
	—————	\$16,478.71

I have this day examined the account of William P. Fiske, treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society, for the year ending June 14, 1905, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. I have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society, and find them correct.

GILES WHEELER,
For Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14, 1905.

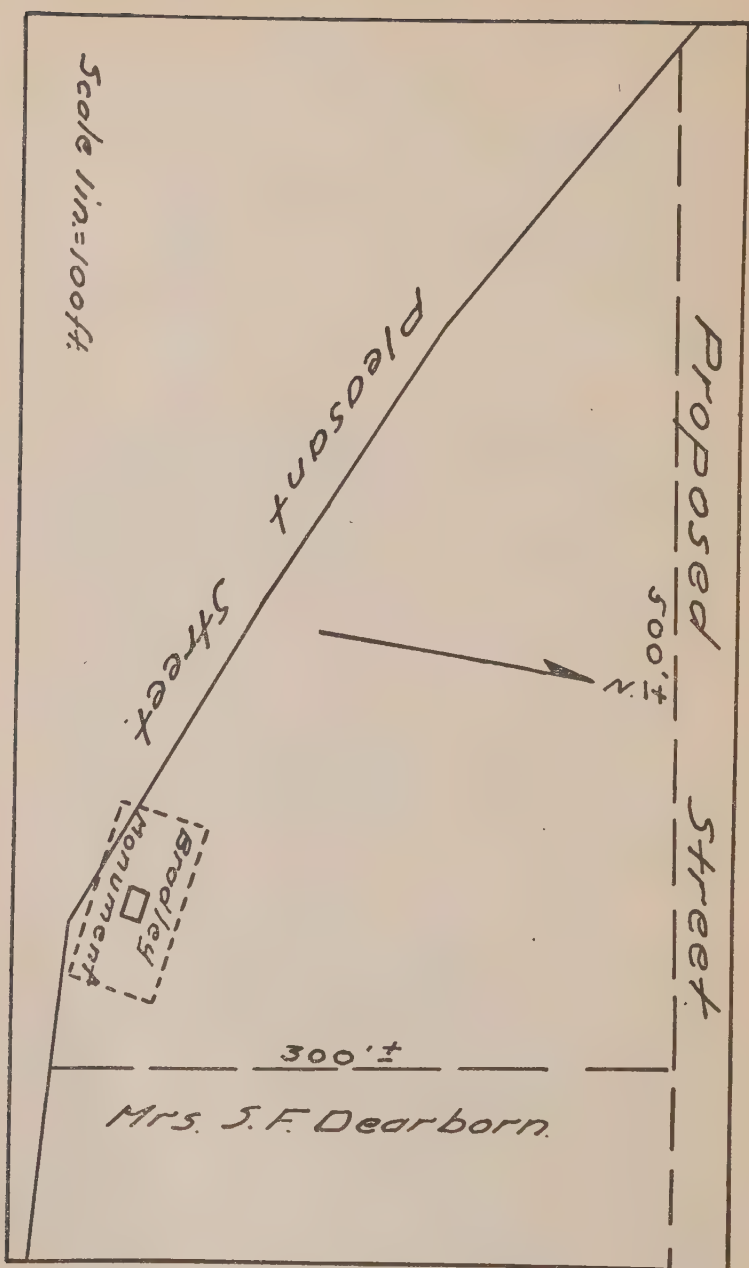
The necrologist, Dr. Eli E. Graves, read his report, which was accepted and ordered placed on file.

The report of the standing committee was presented by John C. Thorne, which was accepted, adopted, and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The committee would report that they have attended as usual to the duties devolving upon them in the care of the building and grounds and in making necessary provisions for such things as were needed in carrying on the work of the Society as well as could be under the restrictions of wholly inadequate accommodations.

At the annual meeting in June, 1903, at the suggestion of the committee an appropriation was made of a sum not exceeding \$100, to give needed care to Bradley Monument and lot on Pleasant Street and to the Memorial Monument and lot on the Plains. A year ago a few dollars only were expended in



cleaning the Bradley stone, repainting the letters and also the iron fence. Here much might be done to beautify this location—the grounds are unsightly, demand cleaning up, grading and perhaps relocating the monument more centrally for easier approach. Hon. Henry M. Baker and myself visited Mrs. J. H. Dearborn of Pembroke, owner of the surrounding land, and after consultation and consideration an offer was made of about two acres of land lying along the highway west and north of the monument.

As will be seen upon the plan copied here from an engineer's survey, the city has encroached upon the Society's land in straightening the bend in the highway which comes at this point. In cutting away the embankment the appearance and approach to the monument has been injured. General Baker has in view, at the suggestion of the committee, a conference with Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, whose estate is just opposite, to assist liberally in the improvement of the Bradley Monument grounds. It is thought by your committee that, with the aid of the city, which has put itself under obligation to make good the encroachment upon the property; with the generous aid of Mrs. Eddy, who we feel will join in the improvement, and with our own, of course, somewhat limited resources, a decidedly unsightly spot can be made into a somewhat beautiful one.

The Plains lot surrounding the Memorial Monument, denoting the place of the first religious service in Central New Hampshire, has had the past year about \$40 expended upon it in trimming up the undergrowth on about an acre in extent, and in laying out a winding driveway and grading the same, extending through the grounds out to a point upon the bluff from which a beautiful view is obtained of the valley of the Merrimack, the city of Concord and its encircling hills. Some further improvements are contemplated, aided by the gift of an adjoining piece of land, which will materially increase the value of the surroundings of this Memorial Monument.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. THORNE,

For the Committee.

Joseph B. Walker made a verbal report in regard to securing a portrait of William C. Todd.

John C. Thorne made a report for the building committee, which was accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

The committee to whom was referred the question of erecting a new building for the Society and who were authorized by vote at a meeting held April 12th "to consider plans, make recommendations and report at the next annual meeting" do hereby respectfully report that they have carefully considered the matter, and acting upon the present conditions of the Society are able to report that a building suitable for its needs can be erected on the present site for the sum of \$25,000, incorporating in a practically fire-proof structure everything which the Society would require for the next fifty years.

In view of the fact that the Society now has in hand and promises nearly enough to cover this amount, the committee would herewith submit plans which have been prepared as a possibility.

Information has, however, come to the committee recently that there is a possibility of a large gift for building and endowment which is worthy of our careful consideration. The committee, after duly considering this, has deemed it wise to recommend that further action in regard to the erection of a new building be postponed until the next annual meeting.

GILES WHEELER,
JOHN C. THORNE,
EDSON C. EASTMAN,
WILLIAM P. FISKE,
JOHN DOWST,
HENRY MCFARLAND,
JAMES M. KILLEEN,
Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. THORNE,
Clerk.

James M. Killeen offered the following resolutions, which were accepted :

Resolved, That further consideration of the location of the library and the erection of a new building therefor be postponed to a meeting to be held for the consideration of that subject on a day following in the fall of 1906, to be definitely fixed at the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That it is for the best interests of the Society to erect a building that shall be adequate for the future needs of the Society, and an ornament and credit to the State, and as that cannot be done with the funds now on hand, that a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Henry M. Baker, Benjamin A. Kimball and Samuel C. Eastman, be appointed to increase the present fund and procure designs for a building of a classical character that will meet the requirements of the Society, to be used especially to inform donors as to the general character, arrangement and style of building it is proposed to erect (an ideal design not planned for construction) in say four forms :

1. General elevations, with an imposing entrance properly inscribed.
2. First floor for library and executive department.
3. High basement for storage, cataloguing, heating, ventilating and general purposes.
4. Section through the center of the building showing the interior arrangements as well as possible.

The design should be made with special reference to its location.

JAMES M. KILLEEN.

S. C. Eastman made a verbal report for the publication committee.

S. C. Eastman, chairman of the special committee on the disposal of books, made his report, which was accepted and ordered placed on file.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The special committee on the disposition of the United States and State Public Documents of the Society submits the following report:

In view of two votes passed by the Society at meetings when no member of the committee was present, it may be well to recall the occasion of its appointment.

After the fund of \$10,000 for a new building was created, a committee, with President William C. Todd as chairman, was appointed to consider the subject of a new building. That committee made a carefully considered and unanimous report. Although it was printed and distributed to members before any action was taken upon it, so that all might be aware of its recommendations, and was also printed in the annual proceedings, it may not be amiss to say that it considered the objects for which the Society was formed, the cost of building and maintaining a library, and closed with recommending that present room be secured by dispensing with such portions of our collections as did not seem to be needed in view of their duplication in the State Library and as not being specially germane to the scope of the Society. It also recommended that the disposal of the mass of unbound periodicals be attended to by the library committee, and that certain other proposals be considered by a new committee.

The report of Mr. Todd's committee was accepted and adopted and a new committee was appointed, to whom the matters last mentioned were referred.

This second committee consisted of two members of the Todd committee and Mr. Thorne. This committee agreed on a recommendation to dispose of the Patent Office Journal and the majority recommended that a committee be appointed with power to dispose of the United States Public Documents and of such State Documents, with the exception of those of the New England states, as in the judgment of the committee was desirable. Mr. Thorne presented a minority report dissenting from this view.

These reports were laid upon the table and after several

meetings were taken up and considered. The recommendations of the majority report were adopted and the present committee was appointed.

The committee entered upon the discharge of its duties. It was found that the collection of Public Documents, while tolerably complete for a period of about fifty years, during which the Society was a designated depository, was still imperfect, there being many gaps, and also that there were large numbers of duplicates and in some instances from five to ten copies of the same book. For twenty-five years past the Society had ceased to be a depository and had only comparatively a few books of this class and those without order or completeness, but with the same persistence of duplicates and triplicates.

The committee could find no market for these books as a whole. It is possible that a few of them can be sold. Such as were thought to be salable were put aside and have not yet been dealt with.

The superintendent of documents at Washington informed us that "the law prohibits the disposal of documents by libraries which receive them from the Government," and that consequently they had no commercial value. This applied to the sets bound in sheep, about two thousand volumes. He added that he could not take them back for redistribution to other libraries, on account of lack of room, and suggested that by the aid of Senator Gallinger's frank the books be sent to other libraries in the state.

The committee found that Dartmouth College could make use of these books and was willing to receive the whole collection. After careful consideration of the situation, their offer was accepted, and the collection, 2,540 bound volumes and 980 unbound volumes, were sent to Hanover. A few volumes were returned to the departments. The Patent Office Journal and the reports were also returned to the Patent Office. The committee also disposed of a lot of books and pamphlets, mostly of an advertising nature, which seemed to be of no value.

The committee had devoted a good deal of time and labor

to this task and also to the separation of the formal documents of the states, such as journals of legislative proceedings, reports of state officers, like bank and insurance commissioners, when the advent of cold weather compelled them to suspend further operations, and nothing has since been done.

At a meeting of the Society held in Dover in September, at the instance of the librarian, a vote was passed, in consequence of which the library committee directed the librarian to demand the return of certain books.

This committee immediately asked the members of the library committee for a conference, at which all that had been done in reference to the Public Documents of the United States was fully explained, as well as the transfer of certain duplicates to the State Library Building. The library committee visited the State Library and saw the books in question. That committee unanimously approved of the disposal of the books to Dartmouth College and of the transfer of the books to the State Library Building, and decided that they did not desire the books so taken to be returned. It may be added that the librarian of the State Library said that the Historical Society could have as many copies of this class of books as it desired at any time. As we still have duplicate and triplicate copies of these reports printed during the past forty or fifty years, and as they have no exchangeable or salable value, being freely given away by the state, it does not seem reasonable to increase our store.

At the May meeting a vote was passed suspending further action by the committee.

The committee has endeavored to discharge its duty as it believed the interests of the Society demanded. Its work is by no means completed. There is very much weeding out of books not germane to purposes of the Society still to be done. No society and no library not possessing the resources and the income of an empire can afford to keep or receive everything that is offered without discrimination.

On motion of William M. Chase, the committee was continued for the completion of the work.

On motion of S. C. Eastman, the report of the librarian was taken from the table, amended, accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

During the past year the regular routine work has gone on as usual. In the line of special improvement it is a pleasure to say that a card catalogue of the Sabine library and the Bell alcove has been made at comparatively small expense by Roy M. Grover in a very satisfactory manner. He possesses the essential qualities of a true librarian, has taken great interest in the work and deserves high commendation.

Duplicates of historical and genealogical works made possible by the gift of the Tappan library have been sold to the value of \$347.75, which sum, according to the conditions of the gift, goes to form the "Tappan Fund," the income of which is to be used for adding to the collection.

Other noteworthy gifts during the year other than books and pamphlets are a clock nearly 100 years old from Charles Barker of Concord; oil portraits of Alexander Tilton and his wife, Abigail B. B. Tilton, by the will of Mrs. Ellen B. Philbrick, of Tilton; bronze medals of all the presidents from George Washington to Theodore Roosevelt, from Hon. Henry M. Baker; three large maps of the Battle of Gettysburg showing the position of the Confederate and Union forces on the three days respectively of the battle, used in illustration of a lecture given more than 200 times by Rev. Clarion H. Kimball, from his widow, Mrs. C. H. Kimball, of Hopkinton; a map of Derry, Ireland, as besieged in 1688, from Hon. Gordon Woodbury, of Manchester; from Miss Edna Dean Proctor, the poet, a fine photograph of herself; a series of state insurance maps from Hon. Samuel C. Eastman, of Concord; several old Croydon (N. H.) deeds, from Rev. L. H. Elliott, of Waterbury, Vt.; and several commissions issued to Jeremiah H. Woodman as justice of the peace, by Governors Langdon, Gilman, Plumer, Woodbury, Bell, Dinsmore, Hill, Hubbard and Williams, a writ dated 1773, a deed, 1810, and a brick from the temporary tomb of Gen. U. S. Grant, from Hon. Noah

Tebbetts, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and volumes VII-XXV of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, from Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston. Accessions have been 230 bound volumes and 1,772 pamphlets.

Books and pamphlets have been received from individuals as follows :

	Vols. Pam.		Vols. Pam.
Abbott, Miss Frances M.	8	Cone, Mrs. Kate M.	1
Adams, George S.	1	Congdon, G. E.	1
Ahern, W. J.	3	Conn, Dr. Granville P.	1 31
Amen, Harlan P.	1	Cook, Howard M.	5
Anderson, Rev. Asher	1 1	Corning, Charles R.	1
Anderson, Rev. Wilbert L.	1	Cox, William V. Z.	1
Ayer, Rev. Franklin D.	1	Cousins, Rev. E. M.	1
Ayers, S. G.	1	Cragg, Thomas	1
Bachelder, Nahum J.	3	Cross, Mrs. Lucy H. R.	7
Baxter, Chester J.	1	Currier, Miss Mary M.	1
Beckwith, A. C.	3	Delaney, Bishop J. B.	1
Blanchard, Anna A.	5	Dike, Rev. Samuel W.	1
Blanchard, Miss Grace	2	Dodge, James	1
Blomberg, Anton	2	Donnelly, Richard A.	1
Bogert, Henry L.	1	Eastman, E. G.	1
Briggs, Frank O.	1	Eastman, Samuel C.	5
Brigham, Johnson	2	Eaton, Thomas E. N.	1
Brintnell, R. H.	1	Elliott, Rev. L. H.	1
Bryant, H. W.	1	Evans, Alonzo H.	1
Buckshorn, Rev. Louis H.	34 46	Fiske, Miss Abby G.	2
Cabot, Henry B.	1	Fitts, Mrs. James H.	1
Caldwell, W. H.	4	Fleetwood, F. G.	1
Calvin, Samuel	1	Foster, Rev. A. P.	1
Carroll, Lysander H.	1	Frost, Lucy J. H.	1
Carter, Rev. Clark	1	Folsom, Capt. A. A.	1
Carter, Mrs. Hattie G.	3	Gallinger, Hon. J. H.	3
Carter, Rev. N. F.	13	Gannett, Henry	1
Carter, Solon A.	2	Garrison, W. C.	1
Chadwick, C. K.	2	Gerould, E. A.	7 7
Chandler, William D.	1	Gerould, Rev. Samuel L.	49
Chadwick, William P.	1	Gibbs, W. D.	14
Clephane, Walter C.	1 1	Gilechrist, David S.	1
Cobb, Rev. Levi H.	2	Gill, Charles G.	1
Cobb, Rev. William H.	1	Goddard, George A.	1
Colby, Fred M.	1	Goold, Nathan	1
Collamer, Newton L.	2	Green, James M.	1
Comstock, J. M.	1	Green, Dr. Samuel A.	25

	Vols. Pam.		Vols. Pam.
Griffis, Rev. W. E.	2	Parvin, Newton R.	4
Hall, E. W.	1	Patterson, Samuel F.	1
Hardy, Rev. W. A. W.	3	Pearson, Edward N.	1
Hastings, V. C.	1	Peaslee, John B.	1
Hayward, Rev. Silvanus	7	Pidgeon, Charles F.	9
Herbert, Alma J.	41	Pierce, Marshall	1
Hobbs, W. J.	1	Plimpton, George L.	2
Howe, Miss S. A.	1	Plumer, Dr. A.	1
Hubbard, A. S.	1	Quimby, Charles E.	1
Ives, Rev. Joel S.	1	Rogers, James G.	1
Jack, David K.	1	Root, Azariah A.	2
Jenks, Albert E.	4 1	Rowell, Mrs. W. E.	1
Jones, George M.	1	Sanborn, Frank B.	1
Kimball, John	2	Sargent, Rev. O. C.	1
Kingsbury, Frank B.	1	Simpson, John C.	1
Kummel, Henry B.	2	Slafter, Rev. Edmund F.	2
Lamb, Fred W.	7	Smiley, Albert K.	2
Lane, Dr. Edward B.	1	Stevens, E. Ellis	1
Lane, Thomas W.	2	Swan, Robert T.	1
Lanphere, George N.	7	Tappan, Miss Eva M.	2 38
Larkin, Miss Josephine C.	1	Taylor, John P.	1
Lealey, William A.	1	Tenney, Miss M. J.	1
Linehan, John C.	2	Thayer, Miss Kate M.	2
Little, George T.	1	Thomas, Douglas H.	1
Lyon, Clara P.	2	Tibbetts, Charles W.	4
Macmillan Company	1	Tittmann, O. H.	1
Marden, George N.	3	Tufts, James A.	1
Mathes, Miss Fannie P.	3	Walker, Isaac	1
Matthews, Mrs. C. D.	1	Watkins, David O.	4
McCobb, Miss Ella	1	Watson, Dr. Irving A.	1 4
McColleston, Rev. S. H.	2	Webster, J. C.	1
McGann, Edward W.	12	White, Miss Almira L.	3
McGuire, Irvine E.	1	Woodbury, Frank D.	4
Means, Emily A.	2	Woodworth, Mrs. Albert B.	1
Minot, Mrs. James	1	Wright, Elizabeth E.	1
Mitchell, Henry	1		
Mitchell, I. Alfred	1	Historical societies have con-	
Morehead, James M.	3	tributed as follows :	
Munro, John J.	1	American Irish	2
Musgrove, R. M.	1	Buffalo	1
Nelson, William	2	Chicago	1 1
Oliver, William M.	1	Colorado	1
Page, Elwin C.	1	Connecticut	1 1
Parker, Dr. M. G.	1	Delaware	1 3

	Vols. Pam.			Vols. Pam.	
Illinois	1		Newberry	1	
Iowa State	1	2	New Hampshire State	5	1
Iowa State Department	1	4	New York Public		12
Kansas	1	1	New York State	10	1
Kentucky State		4	Ohio State		1
Manchester Association		1	Peoria Public		1
Manchester Institute		1	St. Louis Public		3
Maryland	3	3	Syracuse Public		1
Massachusetts	2	1	U. S. State Department		1
Medford		1	Vermont State	11	14
New England Genealogical		5	War Department		9
New Haven Colony		1			
New Jersey	1		Educational institutions do-		
New London		1	nated :		
New York		1	Amherst College		1
North Dakota		1	Andover Theological Semi-		
Ontario		1	nary		1
Pennsylvania		3	Bangor Theological Semi-		
Presbyterian		1	nary		1
South California		1	Bowdoin College		3
Tennessee		1	Brown University	1	2
Texas Association		1	Carnegie Institute		1
West Virginia	11		Colby College		3
Wisconsin		1	Colorado College		1
York		1	Drew Theological Semi-		
From other societies :			nary		1 990
American Antiquarian		2	Hartford Theological Semi-		
American Historical and			nary		1
Philosophical	2	2	Harvard University	1	1
American Philosophical	1	1	Johns Hopkins University		14
Appalachian Club		3	Mass. Institute of Tech-		
Bureau of Ethnology		2	nology		3
Ohio Archæological and			Michigan University		10
Historical		3	Mount Holyoke College		1
Davenport Academy		1	Smith College		1
Royal Academy of Antiquity		1	St. Paul's School		1
Smithsonian	5	19	Tufts College		2
Worcester Society of An-			U. S. Naval Academy		1
tiquity		2	University of California		1
Donations from libraries :			University of Chicago		1
Congress	11	17	University of Cincinnati	1	3
Maine State	22	6	University of Iowa		1
			University of North Caro-		
			lina		1

	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pam.
University of Toronto		2	House of the Good Samari-		
University of Toulouse		5	tan	1	
Wellesley College	1	2	Industrial Aid Society	1	
Wesleyan University		3	Interstate Commerce Com-		
Yale University		3	mission	1	2
			Library Companies		2
Received from other sources:			Little Wanderers' Home		4
Atchison, T. & S. F. R. R.	1		Maine General Hospital		1
Adams Nervine Asylum	1		Mass. Eye and Ear Infirm-		
American Board		3	ary		1
Bank Commissioners	4		Mass. General Hospital		1
Barnard Memorial	1		Mass. Infant Asylum		1
Benevolent Fraternity of			Mass. Soldiers' Home		1
Churches	1	1	Mass. State Hospital		1
Boston Budget		1	Mayflower Descendant		1
Boston City Hospital		1	Missouri World's Fair Com-		
Boston Provident Associa-			missioner		1
tion		1	New Hampshire License		
Boston Record Commis-			Commissioners		1
sioners		1	Newton Hospital		1
Boston Y. M. C. U.		2	N. Y. Sons Revolution		1
Bunker Hill Monument As-			Palisade Commissioners		2
sociation		1	Perkins Institution for		
Bureau of Census	1	3	Blind		3
Bureau of Labor		1	Publishers		3
Butler Hospital		1	Purchase and Exchange	270	31
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific			Republican State Commit-		
R. R.		1	tee		8
Children's Mission to the			Retreat for the Insane		1
Destitute		1	Standard Oil Co.		1
Commissioner of Education		2	Superintendent of Docu-		
Commissioner of Immigra-			ments		12
tion		1	Penn. Prison Discipline		
Concord & Montreal R. R.		1	Society		1
Congregational Church,			Superintendent of State		
Lyne		1	Farm		1
Democratic State Commit-			Town Clerk, Goffstown		2
mittee		10	Trustees of Public Reser-		
Department of Agriculture		1	vation		1
Derrick Publishing Co.	1		Union League of Philadel-		
Good Roads Commission		1	phia		1
Government	5	43	Woman's Union Missionary		
Hartford Retreat		1	Society		2
Hospital for Epileptics •		1			

The library receives regularly the following publications :

DAILIES.

<i>Boston Advertiser.</i>	<i>Nashua Telegraph.</i>
<i>Boston Journal.</i>	<i>Patriot.</i>
<i>Monitor.</i>	

WEEKLIES.

<i>Bristol Enterprise.</i>	<i>Milford Cabinet.</i>
<i>Canaan Reporter.</i>	<i>Mirror & Farmer.</i>
<i>Exeter News-Letter.</i>	<i>Patriot.</i>
<i>Independent Statesman.</i>	<i>Plymouth Record.</i>
<i>Kearsarge Independent.</i>	<i>Somersworth Free Press.</i>
<i>Littleton Courier.</i>	<i>Woodsville News.</i>
<i>Meredith News.</i>	

MONTHLIES.

<i>Atlantic.</i>	<i>Missionary Herald.</i>
<i>American Missionary.</i>	<i>North American Review.</i>
<i>Bible Society Record.</i>	<i>Sabbath School Missionary.</i>
<i>Home Missionary.</i>	<i>Sailors' Magazine.</i>
<i>Life and Light.</i>	

QUARTERLIES.

American Catholic Historical Record.
American Historical Review.
Annals of Iowa.
Anthropologist.
Dedham Historical Register.
Essex Antiquarian.
Historic Quarterly.
Iowa Historical Record.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics.
Kentucky Register.
Mayflower Descendant.
Medfield Historical Register.
New England Historic and Genealogical Register.
New Hampshire Genealogical Record.
New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.
Quarterly Bulletin of Grand Lodge of Iowa.
Texas State Association Quarterly.
Transallegheeny Magazine.
West Virginia Historical Magazine.
William and Mary Quarterly.

The Society has received on deposit from Ernest Brown of Nashua four boxes of newspapers, mostly the *Nashua Telegraph*, to become the property of the Society if never called for—an event unlikely. Some of these are bound volumes. Of smaller donations we would mention the *Baptist Home Missionary Monthly* and *Baptist Missionary Magazine* for 1903, from Frank J. Pillsbury of Concord; the *Sunday School Times*, 1903, *Public Opinion*, 1903-4, and many church and conference programs, from the Rev. S. L. Gerould of Hollis; *The Independent*, from Miss Alma J. Herbert of Concord; Republican campaign literature, from Hon. J. H. Gallinger of Concord; a check-list of Union School District, 1895, from Howard M. Cook; proclamations, 1904-5, from E. N. Pearson; and seventeen scattering numbers of the *Concord Gazette*, 1806-18.

As a result of the work of your special committee the orderly arrangement of the books has been greatly disturbed, and remain in disorder, as it has been thought best to let them remain as they have been left till some decision has been rendered as to their final disposal. We would have been glad to put them on the ample empty shelves, but did not care to incur the charge of interference. The library needs another thorough overhauling, but this cannot economically be done till we have ample room for the needed classification with a view to future expansion. The assertion made at the last annual meeting that the removal of the documents specified in the majority report would make room for several Sabine libraries, can be easily demonstrated today as the dictum of an excessive optimism. The urgent need of a new building for the proper care of the library is by no means lessened.

Respectfully submitted,

N. F. CARTER,
Librarian.

Rev. N. F. Carter for the committee on new members reported the names of the following persons:

Hon. Arthur G. Whittemore, Dover.
Mr. William F. Witcher, Woodsville.
Mr. Charles A. Farr, Littleton.
Mrs. Grace E. Foster, Concord.
Dr. George Cook, Concord.
Mr. Alvin B. Cross, Concord.
Mr. Thomas W. Streeter, Concord,—

and they were unanimously elected to membership.

On motion of J. B. Walker, the annual assessment of three dollars was voted.

On motion of John C. Thorne, the president, secretary, and treasurer were made a committee on Field Day with full power.

On motion, voted to adjourn to the third Wednesday in October.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

The annual Field Day of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in Portsmouth, October 11. There were about thirty persons present.

Various places of interest, among them St. John's Chapel, the Navy Yard, Warner House, St. John's Church, the Langdon House, Fort Constitution and the Governor Wentworth Mansion, were visited.

At the Navy Yard Chaplain Curtis H. Dickens presented the Society with a bayonet from the federal earthworks of Seven Pines, and the brass casings of two shells, which were fired on the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, September 5, 1905.

Much of the pleasure of this most enjoyable day was due to the courtesy of Rear Admiral Meade, Rev. Henry E. Hovey and Mr. Templeton Coolidge.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

CONCORD, N. H., October 18, 1905.

The adjourned eighty-third annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Wednesday, October 18 at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., president, presiding.

Thirty members were present.

The report of the secretary for the annual meeting was read and approved.

The minute of the Field Day in Portsmouth was approved.

Rev. N. F. Carter for the committee on new members offered the following names for membership, and they were unanimously elected :

Rev. L. H. Buckshorn, Concord.
Miss Theodate Burpee, Lakeport.
Mr. Fred W. Lamb, Manchester.
Rev. O. C. Sargent, Concord.
Mr. Stillson Hutchins, Washington, D. C.
Mr. Prentiss M. Kent, Boston, Mass.
Mr. James F. Brennan, Peterborough.
Mrs. James M. Blake, Concord.

The resignation of Rev. N. F. Carter, librarian, was read by the president.

On motion of Mr. S. C. Eastman, the resignation was accepted to take effect April 18, 1906.

The president read a communication from Senor Felix Romero, president of the Mexican Society of Geography and Statistics of Mexico, in relation to the fourth centennial celebration of the death of D. Cristobol Colon, which occurred on the 20th day of May, 1506, in Valladolid, Spain.

Mr. L. D. Stevens moved a committee of three be appointed by the chair to consider the matter, and report.

The president read a "clipping" in regard to the Society preventing the removal of the Manor House at Odiorne's Point, Rye, in the construction of the state boulevard.

Mr. S. C. Eastman moved a committee of the members of the Society resident in Portsmouth be appointed to look into the matter. The motion prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Arthur H. Chase, the following vote was passed :

At a regular and fully attended meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society held on Wednesday, October 18, 1905, in the rooms of the Society at Concord, it was unanimously voted that the cordial thanks of this Society are due and are hereby tendered to

Rear Admiral William W. Meade, commandant of the U. S. Navy Yard at Portsmouth.

Rev. Curtis Hoyt Dickens, chaplain U. S. N.

Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, at Fort Constitution.

The Rev. Emerson Hovey, rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth.

Mr. C. A. Hazlett.

The Rev. Alfred Langdon Elwyn.

Mrs. Penhallow.

Miss Sherburne.

Mr. Templeton Coolidge,—

for distinguished courtesies extended to the members of this Society on the occasion of their visit to Portsmouth on the annual Field Day of the Society, October 11, 1905.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,

Secretary.

Rev. George H. Reed read a communication from the town of Canaan, in relation to the restoration by the Society of the tombstone of John Scoville.

On motion of Rev. N. F. Carter, the tombstone was ordered restored.

Rev. George H. Reed, for the library committee, made a report.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Your committee would report that in accordance with the vote of the Society they have disposed of such unbound magazines and pamphlets as seemed to contain but little that was germane to the purpose of a historical library.

In their interpretation of your instructions the committee

voted to retain the *North American Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *Review of Reviews*.

There remained: the *Popular Science Monthly*, only four volumes complete; *DeBow's Review*, forty magazines; the *Old and New*, twenty-five numbers; *American Biblical Repository*, twelve numbers; the *African Repository*, a missionary magazine; *Scribner's*, 1881-91; *Westminster Review*, in the sixties, *North British Review* in the fifties (both American reprints); *Century*, 1882-92; and *Harper's*, 1854-97.

Your committee ascertained by inquiry in Boston and New York that these magazines possessed no market value. Therefore the larger part of them were sold for old paper. Some were sent to the hospital, and the committee have reserved *Harper's* and the *Century*, intending to send them to the lumber camps unless otherwise instructed.

Many catalogues, pamphlets and magazines which were duplicates or odd numbers have also been removed.

GEORGE H. REED,
For the Committee.

On motion of Mr. S. C. Eastman, the report was accepted and ordered placed on file.

On motion of Mr. S. C. Eastman,—

Resolved, That the library committee be authorized to employ competent and trained assistants, who, after April 18, 1906, shall classify and catalogue the library according to the Dewey decimal system, with such modifications as may be found necessary, and that the "committee" be authorized to dispose of duplicates and books not in accord with the purposes of the Society.

Resolved, That the library committee, with the treasurer, be directed to investigate and report at the annual meeting the amount available for the arrangement and cataloguing of the library, together with definite recommendations as to future work.

The president appointed Mr. John C. Thorne, Mr. J. E. Pecker and Miss Mary C. Eastman, a committee to make report on the Society's action in regard to the celebration of

the anniversary of the death of D. Cristobol Colon, Valladolid, Spain.

Mr. Arthur H. Chase moved a circular be prepared and sent to members requesting them to enlarge the membership of the Society, which was voted.

On motion, the matter of having monthly meetings the coming winter was referred to the committee on speakers with full power.

On motion of Rev. N. F. Carter, it was moved the Society's proceedings for the past year be published.

The president appointed Mr. C. E. Hazlett, Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn and Mr. E. P. Kimball, a committee to look into the matter of preservation of the Manor House, Odiorne's Point, Rye.

Voted to adjourn to the call of the president.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

CONCORD, N. H., January 17, 1906.

The second adjourned eighty-third annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Wednesday, January 17, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

In the absence of the president, vice-presidents and secretary, Hon. Samuel C. Eastman was chosen president *pro tem.*, and Rev. N. F. Carter, secretary *pro tem.*

Rev. N. F. Carter, chairman of the committee on new members, reported the following names, and they were unanimously elected members of the Society:

Mr. James C. Derby, Concord.

Dr. O. B. Douglass, Concord.

Mrs. Charlotte G. Kimball, Concord.

Mrs. Ella H. J. Hill, Concord.

Dr. Loren A. Sanders, Concord.

Mrs. Helen E. White, Concord.

Elisha R. Brown, Esq., Dover.

Mrs. Laura M. Page, Haverhill.
Mrs. Curtis B. Childs, Henniker.
James Wilson Grimes, Hillsborough Bridge.
Mr. Henry A. Brown, Penacook.
D. Warren Fox, Penacook.
Joseph E. Symonds, Penacook.
Hon. Henry E. Burnham, Manchester.
Hon. Joseph W. Fellows, Manchester.
Dr. George A. Weaver, Warren.
Charles L. Ayling, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Edward S. Comins, Boston, Mass.
George A. Fernald, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Mr. R. F. Haffenreffer, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Philip Carpenter, Esq., New York City.
Mr. William G. Wheat, Springfield, Mass.

Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to price per member for carriage ride in Portsmouth on occasion of the annual field day, October 11, 1905, it has been found a balance still remains due the liveryman.

On motion of Mr. Wm. P. Fiske, it was voted the treasurer pay such balance as remains uncollected.

Voted to adjourn.

N. F. CARTER,
Secretary pro tem.

A true copy, attest,
HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

CONCORD, N. H., February 14, 1906.

The third adjourned eighty-third annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Wednesday, February 14, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., president, presiding.

In the absence of the secretary, Rev. N. F. Carter was chosen to act as secretary *pro tem.*

The attendance was unusually large.

After the meeting was called to order, Rev. Louis H. Buckshorn was introduced, and gave a very interesting account of his "Travels in Germany and Holland," much to the delight and satisfaction of his hearers.

At its close Hon. J. B. Walker made extended remarks, and moved a vote of thanks be tendered to the speaker for his entertaining address, and a request for a copy for preservation in the archives of the Society.

The chairman of the committee on new members presented the name of James Burns Wallace of New York City for membership, and he was elected.

An invitation from the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, Penn., to the New Hampshire Historical Society to be represented at the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of its founder, Benjamin Franklin, to be held in Philadelphia, on April 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1906, was presented by the librarian.

On motion, Hon. Samuel C. Eastman was appointed such representative.

Mr. John C. Thorne, chairman of the committee on commemorating the 400th anniversary of the death of Christopher Columbus, which occurred May 20, 1506, made a written report as follows:

"Your committee appointed at the meeting of the Society held October 18, 1905, in response to an invitation from the Historical and Statistical Society of the City of Mexico of September 1, 1905, has met and formulated in part an order of exercises for that occasion, which is here submitted. That the event be honored by a meeting in the Auditorium on Saturday afternoon, May 19, that the oration be delivered by Hon. Charles R. Corning, mayor of the city, and a member of this Society; and that the music appropriate for the occasion be given by a chorus from the public schools. Your representative also appeared before the city government on Monday evening, February 12, and extended an invitation to have the city, in an official manner join in the observance of this anniversary. The invitation was unanimously accepted, and a

committee consisting of his honor, the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, Alderman Rolfe and Councilman Cressy, was chosen to coöperate with the committee of this Society to promote the proper observance of the fourth centennial of the death of the great discoverer, as outlined."

On motion of Rev. Mr. Buckshorn, it was voted to adopt the report of the committee, and that it be authorized to proceed with the arrangements, with full power.

Voted to adjourn to March 14.

N. F. CARTER,
Secretary pro tempore.

A true copy, attest,
HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14, 1906.

The fourth adjourned eighty-third annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Wednesday, March 14, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In the absence of the president, the secretary called the meeting to order.

Owing to the absence of the speaker on account of illness, as there was no business to transact, on motion of the librarian, the meeting was adjourned to April 18.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

CONCORD, N. H., April 18, 1906.

The fifth adjourned annual meeting of this Society was held at the rooms of this organization on April 18, 1906, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, some twenty members being present.

President Daniel C. Roberts, D. D., in the chair.

John C. Thorne was appointed secretary *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. Henry A. Kimball.

The record of the previous meeting was read and approved.

John C. Thorne reported that the proposed celebration of Columbus was indefinitely postponed.

Rev. N. F. Carter, librarian, reported that the tombstone of John Scoville of Canaan had been restored, as by vote of the Society, October 18, 1905.

On motion of Hon. L. D. Stevens, it was unanimously voted that the hearty thanks of this Society be, and are hereby, presented to the Rev. N. F. Carter for his devoted services during the past eleven years as the librarian of the Society.

The librarian, on retiring from office, presented his report.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

In retiring from the office of librarian after a service of nearly eleven years, it seems eminently fitting to give a brief review of the history of the library meanwhile. Immediately on the assumption of its duties occurred the improvements on the Society's building, including the digging of a cellar, the installation therein of a furnace for heating, and the building of a large fire-proof vault for choicest treasures. This necessitated a general overturning on the lower floor and the removal of the Society's valuable manuscripts in the old vault, and as well a large quantity of newspapers, for the time seriously embarrassing any work looking to classification and arrangement in needed order for easiest access. On the completion of the improvements in the late autumn began the entire overhauling of the treasures of the library and such orderly arrangement as was needed to make them most easily accessible to its patrons. Pamphlets especially were in a chaotic mixture analogous to printer's pi. A careful sifting, classifying and cataloguing of these have made approximately 30,000 usable, kept in substantial boxes made expressly for the purpose, shut away from dust, arranged alphabetically by subjects and numbered consecutively with room for decimal expansion, the corresponding number also placed on the catalogue cards, with the ultimate design, when a new building furnishes ample room, to have the boxes arranged according to number for the ready finding of each. An index of these boxes has been prepared in each case giving the subject-matter within. This

plan for keeping pamphlets has been highly recommended by librarians and others outside the state, and by a Brooklyn, N. Y., librarian pronounced the best seen. At any rate, it has freed the shelves of a large number of unsightly packages of miscellaneous matter thrust in endwise without regard to matter or order.

For one side of the new vault boxes were made specially for the manuscripts of the Society, which were accordingly classified by persons, subjects and localities, with intimation of the contents of each placed on the outside to facilitate reference. The cherished plan was to have each piece specially numbered and indexed so that any manuscript could be instantly located, but so much other necessary routine work called for attention, the plan has not been carried out on account of the impossibility of one pair of hands doing everything. This should be done as soon as the librarian has assistance adequate to the needs. These statements are made that hereafter it may be known that such incompleteness was not due to want of foresight or ignorance of the need.

Beside the bound volumes of newspapers we have large accumulations stored from basement to attic and constantly increasing, which at no distant day should be carefully inspected, sifted of what may seem worthless to preserve, and in their entirety given room, as soon as the way opens, for easy consultation. Thus will be definitely known what we have and what we have not. Thus far lack of funds available for the purpose has prevented the binding of many. At an early day at least \$500 should be expended for this purpose in binding volumes to complete files, and such others as are most important and most needed for consultation. A full index should be made at the earliest practicable moment.

Accessions to the library during the eleven years, including the Sabine and Tappan libraries of 3,675 and 1,100 volumes respectively, have been 30,227. How many of these have been assured a permanent resting place is not known. Probably some of the registrations in the next thousand years may prove worthless, but not having divine foresight they have been allowed to remain. A few catalogues seemingly of little

value led the Hon. William C. Todd to leave Mt. Holyoke College a benefaction of nearly \$175,000. Other such in the future may prove a gold mine to some other institution.

Six oil portraits have come to the picture gallery during the decade, chief of which were those of Daniel Webster, Peter Harvey and Prof. Roswell Shurtleff. Also one very valuable piece of tapestry and two fine colored worsted pieces. And as well, steel portraits of "Lincoln" and "Grant" and the "Deathbed of Daniel Webster," and small photographs of Admiral Belknap, Edna Dean Proctor, the granite boulder monument of Admiral Winslow and the grave of Gen. Enoch Poor. Also fine bronze medals of all the presidents to date, two brass cartridge cases used on the occasion of the celebration of the consummation of the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Japan, September 5, 1905, the sword of Major Andre, the British spy, the watch carried by Gen. John Sullivan through the War of the Revolution, 130 stuffed and mounted birds, with nests, eggs and butterflies, and many minor articles too numerous to mention.

During the decade volumes III and IV of the Society's Proceedings have been issued and distributed.

The Society is subscriber to four series of England's Parish Registers, the Vital Records of Massachusetts' Towns, and various historical and genealogical periodicals.

The motion made at the meeting of last October seemed to intimate that the matter of card cataloguing the Society's library was then for the first time suggested as the outcome of the new policy whose adoption was so essential to the very existence of the Society. If the mover of the motion had referred to the librarian's report for 1902 he would have learned that correspondence between this library and the Library of Congress had passed in reference to furnishing this library with duplicate printed cards, as were being issued on re-cataloguing that library. It was estimated that it would take five or six years for its corps of expert cataloguers—presumed to be the best to be had—to complete the work. It was recommended that this library secure duplicates to cover its own treasures. At a meeting of the library committee June

30, 1902, the committee voted unanimously "to adopt the card cataloguing as provided by the Library of Congress." That vote stands today unrepealed and takes the precedence of any later action, and it only remains for the librarian, after that library completes its work, to select such duplicates as will cover this library, and at an expense much less than the cost of employing home cataloguers.

It is certainly very probable that the system adopted by the Library of Congress is the best yet devised. While the Dewey system has its excellences it is not capturing the best libraries of the country, as facts demonstrate. Last September the librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library sent a personal letter to the first one hundred libraries of the United States, asking (1) Do you employ the "Dewey classification" literally and in all departments? or (2), In part, or in some departments, and with what modifications? He received replies from sixty-six of these libraries, and found that only nine use the "Dewey classification" almost literally. Twenty-nine use it only with important modifications. Twenty-eight do not use it at all. The most scholarly libraries in the United States do not use it—nor the most important, as for instance the Library of Congress, Harvard College, New York Public, John Carter Brown, Wisconsin State Historical, Washington Public, Johns Hopkins, Newberry (Chicago), Enoch Pratt (Baltimore), Cornell University, Providence (R. I.) Public, University of California, Chicago Public, St. Louis Mercantile, New Orleans Public, etc.; also, the Massachusetts Historical, Congregational (Boston), and Yale University. Neither does any library under government control. The Los Angeles Public Library adopted the Dewey system long ago, and retains it only because the time and expense necessary to turn to any other would involve greater expense than they can afford, and so must adapt it to their needs as best they can. Our theory is—and we have not yet found any one to dispute it—that that system is best that makes the treasures of a library most easily accessible to its patrons. What patrons want is certain books, and if they can speedily get access to these they do not care a straw

as to the system used in cataloguing. Too fine sifting may be satisfying as an achievement, but practically may be needless and useless. Figures on the Dewey tag are only so much Greek to the average patron. If the library committee choose to go back on their previous record and judge the "Dewey classification" preferable to that of the Library of Congress I suppose it can do so. For one I should regret it. My judgment is that to adopt the cataloguing of the Library of Congress will be better for the library and a great saving in expense in the act of cataloguing. The State Library at Boston is a depository for the entire cards covering the Library of Congress, and there can selection be made to cover this library. As such cards are printed they are much to be preferred to those typewritten.

The Sabine and Bell libraries have already been catalogued, the former by authors and the latter by authors and titles. As they will never receive increase in number of volumes, after arrangement they have been numbered consecutively as furnishing the easiest and surest method of detection of any missing volume, every card bearing its appropriate number, thereby enabling the instant finding of any desired volume.

A new feature introduced is the insertion in every bound volume of the exact date of its reception, and whether by gift, exchange or purchase.

In conclusion I would say that after nearly eleven years of experience I think I am justified in saying that I know more about the condition and needs of the library than any one else. Sufficient reasons are apparent why its order is not what might be desired. Had there been room for healthy expansion the different classifications would all have been by themselves and arranged in becoming order greatly to my satisfaction. I regret the occasion for failure in such accomplishment. Since the large exclusion of books there are a few empty shelves on the third floor available, but time and strength have been inadequate for undertaking the necessary changes to find room on the lower floor to arrange as desirable. When the new building materializes or the new regime is permanently established and in running order, the perfect arrangement can easily be

made with the minimum expenditure of time and labor. It is hoped that the time is not far distant when this can be done. An entire overhauling is essential to satisfactory results. If I mistake not some libraries are accustomed to do this once in five years.

What the library needs first of all is a competent male librarian. This, in my judgment, is indispensable if the best interests of the Society are to be consulted. Something more than expert cataloguing is demanded. Desirable as such cataloguing may be, other things are of greater importance and must receive prompt attention as occasion requires, if the ends for which this Society was established are to be satisfactorily accomplished. Facts show that the leading libraries of the country do not consider an expert in cataloguing simply competent to manage wisely and well the varied departments of their libraries. No more should this. Executive ability is needed to ensure a proper economy in administration. A variety of duties too numerous to mention call for attention. A novice in historical research ought not to be considered. A large acquaintance with historical and genealogical works is essential to a healthy increase in the growth and value of the library for the highest usefulness to its patrons. To farm out the varied duties to different individuals is a confession of weakness. To suspend the purchase of books for a time for the sake of using the money for cataloguing to say the least is unwise, and savors of stagnation.

The librarian also must be competent to prepare copy, properly index and see through the press the Society's publications.

The library will be suitably equipped for the best service only when funds are ample to warrant a capable assistant whose chief business shall be to look after the cataloguing and such other minor matters as circumstances from time to time may require.

In putting off the harness I have the great satisfaction of knowing that I have done more for the proper classification and improvement of the library than any who have preceded me. Under more favorable circumstances and helpful coöperation more would have been accomplished. In the Society's

special departments of history and genealogy the library offers its patrons today twice the number of volumes that were on its shelves eleven years ago. I have taken pleasure in all my endeavors to increase its value and usefulness, and know my efforts have been promotive of the best interests of the Society and economy in administration. With many pleasant memories and the sincere desire that the Society may enter upon a new era of prosperity entirely free from unnecessary friction, I am glad to be relieved of the many cares and responsibilities of this office, and especially of the necessity from October to May of special Sunday morning trips to replenish the furnace fires. With great thankfulness that ill health has not kept me from the daily routine, if memory serves me, more than a couple of weeks during these years,

Respectfully submitted,

N. F. CARTER.

On motion of Mr. Howard M. Cook it was voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

The report of the committee on the library was given by Rev. George H. Reed.

At the meeting of the Society some five months ago the following vote was passed:

Resolved, That the library committee be authorized to employ competent and trained assistants, who, after April 18, 1906, shall classify the library according to the Dewey decimal system, with such modifications as may be found necessary, and that the committee be authorized to dispose of duplicates and books not in accord with the purposes of the Society.

Resolved, That the library committee with the treasurer be directed to investigate and report at the annual meeting the amount available for the arrangement and cataloguing of the library together with definite recommendations as to future work.

1. The library committee at this time desires to report that acting upon the first clause of the above resolution they have employed Miss Edith Freeman of Concord, for several years

connected with the cataloguing department of the New Hampshire State Library, to begin work upon the classifying and cataloguing of the library on April 19 next. That they intend to employ another young lady to work under Miss Freeman's direction.

2. That they have made arrangements for janitor's service covering all the heavier work about the building. That they have purchased a typewriter and the cards necessary to begin said work.

They estimate that this work will be finished by two young ladies working together as above in about one year, and that the total expense attending it will amount to approximately \$1,150.

They are informed by Mr. Fiske, the treasurer of the Society, that there are current funds in the treasury of \$1,060, that the state appropriation of \$500 will be payable in June, to which must be added the dues of members for the year 1906-07, making a total of funds in sight which may be applied to this work during the coming year of about \$1,900.

3. They recommend that a librarian *pro tempore* be elected at this meeting of the Society who shall without pay perform the technical duties of librarian until the annual meeting, and reëlected at that time to serve until the election of a permanent librarian by the Society. Said librarian *pro tempore* to serve without pay and to have no care with reference to the classification and cataloguing of the library.

4. They further recommend the closing of the upper floors of the library to visitors during the rearrangement and until such time as they shall be put in proper order, at the discretion of the librarian.

GEORGE H. REED.

FRANCES C. STEVENS.

ARTHUR H. CHASE.

This report was on motion accepted and thus brought to the consideration of the Society. The action of the committee in "employing Miss Edith Freeman of Concord to begin work upon the classifying and cataloguing of the library on April 19 next," was agreed to.

The recommendation that a librarian *pro tempore* be elected was not adopted by a vote of five for it and seven against.

"The closing of the upper floor during the progress of rearrangement," was amended by Mr. Arthur H. Chase, "to be at the discretion of the librarian," and was accepted by the Society.

On motion it was voted that we proceed to the election of a librarian. Mr. Chase nominated Mr. Samuel C. Eastman; Mr. Cook nominated Rev. N. F. Carter. Proceeded to ballot. Number of votes cast, 15. Whole number necessary for a choice, 8. Samuel C. Eastman had 6; Rev. N. F. Carter had 9 and was declared elected by the president.

On motion of John C. Thorne it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the president as a committee on field day, to be named at or before the annual meeting.

On motion it was voted that we adjourn at the call of the president.

JOHN C. THORNE,

Secretary pro tempore.

A true record, attest:

HENRY A. KIMBALL,

Secretary.

NECROLOGY.

CAROLINE BAKER BARTLETT.

Mrs. Caroline (Baker) Bartlett became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 21, 1888, and was deeply interested in its transactions. A native of Concord and a lifelong resident she was well known to a large number of our citizens. She came from a sturdy New Hampshire stock and married with the son of the brilliant and intellectual Bartlett family. The Baker family was well known during the middle of the last century, and a son became prominent as a public man and was chosen governor of the state in 1854. That was Nathaniel B. Baker, brother of Mrs. Bartlett. Abel Baker, the father, son of Abel Baker, senior, was born in Concord, January 16, 1791. His wife was Nancy Bradley, a descendant of one of Penacook's earliest settlers.

Whoever wishes to learn some of the characteristics of the Baker family should repair to Bouton's History, which sets forth the sterling qualities of that typical New Hampshire family most interestingly.

Caroline was born in the West Parish, in a house now standing the first south of Holden's old mill, on the east side of North State Street. Her girlhood was passed in Concord, where she attended the famous private school kept by Miss Ela. She married May 8, 1856, William Henry Bartlett. At that time Mr. Bartlett was a lawyer of unusual promise, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a younger brother of a recent president of that college. That promise culminated in the highest professional promotion, for in 1861 he was appointed a judge of the supreme judicial court. Husband and wife formed the happiest of partnership, and their home became an attractive center up to the time of Judge Bartlett's lamented death in 1867.

Mrs. Bartlett lived to a truly venerable age, dying January 16, 1905. All her life was spent in Concord, yet her active mind made her cosmopolitan in knowledge and sentiment. She was a woman of keen intuition, catholic in judgment, and charitable in all things. For many years she performed with exceeding devotion the secretaryship of the Old Charitable Society and of the Home for the Aged. In her case years seemed never to count against her, for her heart's sympathies remained quick and youthful even to the end. She was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

C. R. C.

AUGUSTUS HOLMES BIXBY.

Augustus Holmes Bixby, son of Paul Holmes and Eliza Jane (Aiken) Bixby, was born in Francestown, March 12, 1827, and died there December 21, 1904. He received his education at Francestown and Kimball Union academies. He studied two years at Amherst College, but did not graduate. He fitted himself for a civil engineer, and was employed in that capacity on the Marysville and Lexington Railroad in Kentucky, Wabash, Indiana, Memphis and Nashville, Tenn., and Memphis and Little Rock, Ark. He was on the Isthmus of Panama in the famous days of 1849. At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted in the New Hampshire Battalion of the New England Cavalry as first lieutenant, and was promoted to captain, and later to brigadier-major; also serving in the First Rhode Island and First Massachusetts Cavalry, three years in all. He participated in twenty-five engagements, and in all commanded his company. He was breveted brigadier-major in July, 1865, and ever after bore that title among his friends. After leaving the service he was unable to follow any profession on account of disabilities.

He represented his town in the Legislature, was selectman several years, besides holding various other offices. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Louis Bell Post, G. A. R., and was department commander, 1871.



JOHN F. JONES

He was historically inclined, and joined the New Hampshire Historical Society June 14, 1893.

He married Mary Louise, daughter of William and Mary (Doak) Shepherd of Concord, Mass., December 2, 1855, by whom he had William Paul, born January 1, 1857, and dying July 16, 1888, and Joseph Shepherd, born March 15, 1860. His wife and youngest son survive him.

JOHN FRANKLIN JONES.

John Franklin Jones, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Currier) Jones, was born in Hopkinton, March 31, 1835, and died suddenly at his home in Concord, March 28, 1905.

He was educated in the schools of his native town. For some years before attaining his majority he was an invalid. At the age of twenty-two he went to Wakefield and Cambridge, Mass., and found employment in a drug store, but the business not agreeing with him, he soon returned to Hopkinton, and was clerk in the general country store of Fellows & Huntoon, and of Fuller & Putney, Contoocook, till 1861, when in company with R. T. Crowell he opened a general merchandise store in Contoocook, under the firm name of Jones & Crowell, and did a successful business till 1867, when failing health led him to sell out to his partner. He, however, continued to reside in Contoocook, engaged in the insurance business, acting as justice, and the settling of estates from 1867 to 1885. He was town clerk, 1861-67 and 1875; town treasurer, 1861-66 and 1872, and member of the State Constitutional Convention, 1876.

In 1885 he was elected treasurer of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank, and so continued till 1897, when he became president, and held the office till his death. He was also treasurer of Merrimack County; park commissioner of Concord; director of the National State Capital Bank of Concord, 1881-1905; trustee of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank, 1874-1905; treasurer of the New Hampshire Antiquarian Society, 1872-97, and two years its president; treasurer of

the Woodsum Steamboat Co., and Manufacturers' and Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.

He was a member of Kearsarge Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Contoocook; of Blazing Star Lodge of A. & F. M., Concord; of Trinity Chapter, Horace Chase Council, of Mt. Horeb Commandery of Concord, and its treasurer for many years from 1891; and of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rites Valley of Nashua; New Hampshire Antiquarian Society of Hopkinton, and New Hampshire Historical Society, joining the latter June 9, 1897.

He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Hopkinton, and the Y. M. C. A. of Concord, and interested in all work for the greater welfare of the community.

He married October 23, 1861, Maria H. Barnard, who survives him, as also two sons, John Arthur Jones of Hopkinton, born April 3, 1864, and Charles Currier Jones of Concord, born March 23, 1871.

MRS. MARY O. (GILMAN) LONG.

Mrs. Mary O. (Gilman) Long was the daughter of Col. Nathaniel and Dorothy (Folsom) Gilman, and granddaughter of Gen. Nathaniel Folsom of Exeter, who achieved distinction in the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and was four times delegate to the Continental Congress. Her father was the son of Nicholas Gilman, New Hampshire treasurer in the Revolution, and was a man of more than ordinary ability and promise, eight years state treasurer and repeatedly state senator, and otherwise influential in public life.

Mrs. Long was born in Exeter, March 9, 1810, and, as will be seen, to a high social position, which through life she well adorned. She married, June 1, 1829, John Collins Long of Portsmouth, who began his notable naval career of half a century as midshipman on the *Constitution*, and by his superior ability and faithful discharge of duty in every position in which he found himself, he finally attained the rank of commodore. He participated in the engagement of the *Constitution* with the



JOHN C. ORDWAY.

Java, and afterwards saw service in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies and a voyage of Antarctic discovery. He commanded the frigate detailed to bring Kossuth to this country, girdled the globe in command of the *Boston*, and had command of the Pacific squadron, and died September 2, 1865, in Exeter, lamented by all who knew him.

Mrs. Long was probably the last surviving widow of a naval officer of the War of 1812. A few years of her early married life was spent at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and old Rockingham House, in Portsmouth, but she subsequently became a permanent resident of Exeter, endearing herself there to all who knew her. She was a woman of exceptional charm, cultured and accomplished, dignified but affable, "the impersonation of hospitality," and generous in her charities to those less favored. "She never was so happy as in giving, and her pensioners were a numerous band." Christmas was to her a day of loving remembrance. She was interested in every good work, as also in historical matters, becoming a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society June 8, 1881. She lived to a ripe and serene old age, dying childless and the last of her family, October 14, 1904, but leaving a very large circle of relatives to mourn her departure.

JOHN CHANDLER ORDWAY.

The New Hampshire Historical Society never had a better friend nor more efficient officer than John Chandler Ordway, who died at his home after a brief illness with pneumonia, April 23, 1905, greatly lamented by his host of friends and the general public. He was born in Concord, June 30, 1839, the son of Capt. John C. and Louise W. Ordway; was educated in the schools of the city and Hopkinton Academy, 1853-55; became a telegrapher in 1856, and served as such at St. Albans, Vt., Montreal and other points till the fall of 1859, when he entered the counting-room of Lewis Downing & Sons, continuing a couple of years. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 he again became a telegrapher, and

was soon promoted to manager of the Northern line of telegraph in Boston, and so continued till the lease of the company's interests to the Western Union in 1866, but remained at his former charge in the employ of the latter company till 1870, when he accepted a position as chief of the motive power and rolling stock department of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, at Cleveland, O., where he remained till failing health compelled him to resign and retire from active business in 1887. He then returned to his native city and there made his permanent home.

He served the city as alderman, 1887-90, and as a member of the board of education from March, 1888, to April, 1903, and was president of the board from November, 1895, to April, 1900. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and its state registrar for some years; was secretary of the Commercial Club, 1891-93; and for many years one of the trustees of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, and member of its executive committee, 1891-1905. He became a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, October 6, 1885, and was its very efficient secretary, 1891-1905.

He was a man of sterling common sense and sound judgment in matters of education and finance. With painstaking care he prepared and contributed to the new History of Concord the three chapters on schools and academies.

He married in 1871, Sarah J., daughter of Rev. Elisha Adams, D. D., who survives him, as also two daughters, Mrs. Mary A. Morton and Louise A. Ordway, both of Concord, and a sister, Miss Harriet S. Ordway.

JOSEPH CHARLES AUGUSTUS WINGATE.

Joseph C. A. Wingate was born in Stratham, November 16, 1830, the son of Dea. John and Sally (Piper) Wingate, and grandson of Rev. Paine Wingate who represented New Hampshire in the first Congress under the confederation and in the first Congress under the federal Constitution. He fitted for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and graduated at Bowdoin

College in 1851. He afterwards studied law in the office of Stickney and Tuck, Exeter, 1851-54, and practised a few years in Chester and Concord. In 1858 he became cashier of the Merrimack County Bank in Concord, removing to the latter place and remaining till 1862, when he was compelled to resign on account of failing health. He was appointed United States consul to Swatow, China, April 6, 1863, holding the position until 1875. He was appointed consul to Foochow, China, March 31, 1880, and so continued till 1889, when his health again compelled his resignation. On the latter occasion he received from the United States government a letter of high commendation for his faithful services, and from the diplomatic corps at Foochow a magnificent inscribed silver service. The Chinese residents also presented him with an oriental testimonial. He was for the same time, also, acting consul of the German empire, and for some time had in charge Russian and Japanese interests.

During the Franco-Chinese crisis he looked after the interests of the Portugese, whose diplomatic matters had previously been in charge of the French consul, and afterwards received formally from the Portugese residents a silver gift as a testimonial of their appreciation of his service, and also received the thanks of the German Imperial Government. He served as consul under eight presidents.

After returning from China to his native town he lived on the farm of his grandfather, served as representative, and delegate to the constitutional convention, and as moderator till his death. He was a devoted member of the Congregational Church, and had served it and also the parish many times in various capacities.

He was a man of high character and fine endowments. As said one who had known him many years, "He was the most cosmopolitan man among us, the richest in the fruit of travel and foreign residence. He was singularly equipped for profit-taking in three journeys round the world. Alert, intellectually inquisitive, sympathetic, interested in all conditions and movements, he went through strange lands with open eyes and a memory which held everything. Ready of speech and

superbly unconscious that others could not meet him as equals, his conversation poured out the treasures of his mind. . . .

"He was one of our most vital links with the Puritan past. He inherited the Puritan blood and the Puritan tradition. His vivacity, his versatility, his eager and ardent nature, his friendliness, were his own; but his high idealism, his uncompromising justice, his indomitable spirit, his spiritual vision, his concern for the betterment of the world, were an inheritance from the best life of early New England. . . . He was a fine illustration of the manner in which Christianity takes possession of a man."

He was historical in his tastes, as might be naturally inferred, and a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, from June 11, 1890.

He married Mary, daughter of William and Harriet (Kimball) Green, October 19, 1860, but his wife died several years prior to his own death. He is survived by two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Parkman of Palmyra, Me., and Mrs. Anna H. Gilbert of Essex, Mass., and a brother, Henry P. Wingate of Hampton.

EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13, 1906.

The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord, Wednesday, June 13, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. About thirty members were in attendance, President Roberts in the chair.

The secretary read the call for the meeting; also the report of the last annual meeting, June 14, 1905, and the record of the last adjourned annual meeting.

The president spoke of Hanover as a place suggested by some members for the annual Field Day, and, accordingly, named the Rev. Lucius Waterman, D. D., of Hanover, as chairman, with the Rev. Marvin D. Bisbee, Hanover, William P. Fiske, Col. J. Eastman Pecker and the Secretary, Concord, as members of the committee.

The treasurer, Mr. William P. Fiske, read his report, which was accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Receipts Credited to General Income:

Income from permanent fund,	\$581.07	
New members,	90.00	
Assessments,	441.00	
Life membership,	50.00	
Books sold,	276.72	
Receipts from librarian,	25.77	
State appropriation,	500.00	
Income from Todd fund,	249.73	
		\$2,214.29

Expenditures Charged to General Income:

Printing and binding,	\$136.25	
" Vol. of Proceedings,	146.80	
		\$288.05
Fuel,		50.38
Repairs,		68.59
Salary of librarian,		500.00
Incidental expenses at library,		131.13
Labor of assistants,		68.33
Library supplies,		117.50
Stamps and envelopes,		37.95
Books purchased,		313.33
Tappan fund,		566.00
		\$2,136.26
		\$78.03
Permanent fund,	\$11,500.00	
Current funds,	1,411.07	
		\$12,911.07
		\$12,989.10
To new account:		
Permanent fund,	\$11,550.00	
Current funds,	1,439.10	
		\$12,989.10

The William C. Todd Fund.

To investments,	\$6,500.00	
income,	249.73	
		\$6,749.73
By paid for books of genealogy,		249.73
		\$6,500.00
The Charles L. Tappan fund,		\$566.00

List of Securities in the Hands of the Treasurer :

2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures,	\$1,000.00	
Bal. due on Johnson Loan & Tr.		
Co.'s debenture,	250.00	
2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rd.		
bonds, \$500 each,	1,000.00	
2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rd.		
bonds,	2,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co.'s bonds,	2,000.00	
13 shares Concord & Montreal Rd.,	2,268.50	
5 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe		
Rd.,	500.00	
3 shares Concord Electric Co.,	300.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings		
Bank,	3,163.47	
Deposit in National Bank,	507.13	
		\$12,989.10

The William C. Todd Fund.

1 Northern Pacific & Great Northern		
Rd. bond,	\$1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co.'s bonds,	2,000.00	
1 City of Laconia bond,	1,000.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings		
Bank,	2,500.00	
		\$6,500.00

Building Fund.

As per report of last year,	\$16,478.71	
Income from same,	605.12	
		\$17,083.83
On deposit,	\$16,983.83	
Note,	100 00	
		\$17,083.83

We have this day examined the account of William P. Fiske, treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society for the year ending June 12, 1906, and find the same correctly

cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. We have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society and find them correct.

GILES WHEELER,
JOHN C. THORNE,
Standing Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., June 12, 1906.

Rev. N. F. Carter, librarian, read his report, which was accepted and placed on file.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT, 1906.

In completing the annual report of the condition of the library for the year just ending, it can be said with congratulations that for the last two months it has been happily equipped in the addition to its working force of an accomplished assistant, Miss Edith Freeman, who has very quietly and industriously made a most satisfactory beginning in cataloguing genealogies and histories. This is as it should be, and we trust that the good work may go on to the finish. It behooves the Society, therefore, to provide for its continuance, and elect a competent male librarian to attend to the general management of the library in such careful and economic way as shall best subserve its interests along the special lines for which it was instituted.

Accessions the past year have been 272 bound volumes and 733 pamphlets, a notable falling off, as for the two previous years, from the average of former years. The reason can only be surmised. During the year ninety-three volumes have been bound, and seventy-four bound volumes and forty-seven pamphlets purchased.

Individual donors have contributed as follows:

	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pam.
Abbott, Frances M.	1	2	Andrews, C. C.		4
Adams, George H.	1		Armstrong, Esther A.		1
Aiken, Rev. E. J.		2	Ayres, Rev. Samuel G.		4
Amen, Harlan P.		1	Bachelder, Nahum J.		2
Anderson, Rev. Asher	1		Bacon, John L.		1

	Vols.	Pam.		Vols.	Pam.
Balch, William L.	1		Gibbs, William D.	9	
Barnwell, James G.	1		Gillett, Frederick H.	1	
Barret, Mary E.	1	1	Ginn & Co.	1	
Bartlett, R. F.	1		Gould, Sylvester C.	3	4
Bascom, Robert O.	1		Green, Dr. Samuel A.	9	
Batchellor, Albert S.	1		Hardy, Rev. W. A. W.	1	
Bates, George W.	1		Harris, Mary B.	1	
Baxter, Charles J.	1	1	Hayward, Rev. Silvanus	2	
Benton, Joseph	1		Hazelton, George C.	1	
Bogert, Henry L.	1		Hedges, Sidney M.	1	
Boltwood, Mrs. L. M.	1		Henry, Rev. George A.	1	
Brientnall, R. H.	1		Hewett, Alfred	1	
Brownell, C. W.	1		Holmes, Clay W.	1	
Buckshorn, Rev. L. H.	4		Howe, Miss Salina A.	1	
Caldwell, William H.	4		Hutchinson, E. C.	1	
Capen, Samuel B.	1		Jenks, Alfred E.	4	1
Carter, Rev. Clark	1		Kümmell, Henry B.	1	
Carter, Rev. N. F.	3		Ladd, Miss Maria F.	1	
Carter, Mrs. N. F.	2		Lane, E. F.	1	
Carver, W. L.	1		Lane, Thomas W.	1	
Chandler, William D.	1		Larkin, Miss Josephine C.	1	
Clark, Harrison	2		Leahy, William A.	1	
Cobb, Rev. Levi H.	1		Lee, Guy L.	8	
Comstock, John M.	1		Linehan, John C.	2	
Congdon, George F.	1		Little, George T.	1	
Conn, Dr. Granville P.	1		Maguire, Irving E.	1	
Cousins, Rev. E. M.	1		Mathes, Miss M. P.	3	
Daniels, A. H.	1		McAleer, George, M. D.	1	
Davis, James	1		McDonald, John R.	1	
Doremus, S. D.	1		McGann, Edward W.	4	
Dye, Franklin	1		McGlenen, E. W.	2	1
Eastman, Charles F.	3		Means, Emily A.	2	
Eastman, Samuel C.	1	1	Meier, Jennie H.	1	
Edgerly, Henry D.	1		Miller, Kent	2	
Emerson, Charles F.	5		Miller, Morton L.	2	
Evans, J. D.	1		Minot, Mrs. James	1	
Ferrière, Francis	1		Mitchell, Henry	2	
Fitts, Mrs. James H.	18	1	Mitchell, I. Alfred	2	
Folger, Allen	1		Mitchell, Mrs. W. B.	1	
Folsom, Capt. A. A.	3	6	Morris & Co., John D.	1	
Gallinger, Jacob H.	2		Moore, Willis L.	2	
Gardner, Rev. Rufus P.	1		Murray, E. W.	1	
Garrison, Winton C.	1		Musgrove, R. W.	1	
Gerould, E. P.	7	7	Nelson, William	1	

	Vols. Pam.		Vols. Pam.
Newcomb, H. T.	1	Woodbury, John	1
Nichols, John H.	1	Woodworth, Mrs. A. B.	1
Norris, Mrs. Alice	1	Wolcott, Charles D.	31 110
Olin, William N.	1	Worteale, F. E.	1
Page, Elwin L.	1		
Page, Frank E.	1	From Historical Societies:	
Palmer, Lowell M.	3		
Patterson, Samuel F.	2	American Antiquarian	2
Phillips, H. C.	1	American Catholic	4
Pidgeon, Charles F.	9	American Philosophical	2
Powers, Mary A.	1	Chicago	2
Prescott, Mrs. B. F.	1	Colorado	1
Root, Azariah S.	2	Connecticut	1
Sanborn, Frank B.	2	Delaware	9
Sanborn, M. Ray	11	Historical and Philosophical	1
Sanford, Rev. Elias S.	1	Historical Department of	
Sargent, Rev. O. C.	1	Iowa	5
Schiff, Jacob H.	1	Iowa State	1 1
Searight, T. B.	1	Kentucky State	4
Sherman, Charles E.	1	Louisiana	1
Sise, Frederic	1	Maine	4
Smiley, Albert K.	1	Massachusetts	5 3
Swan, Robert T.	1	Medford	1
Thayer, Miss Kate M.	1	Minnesota	3 1
Thomas, Mrs. A. P.	1	Missouri	8 17
Thorne, John C.	1	New England Hist. and Gen.	1
Thwaite, R. G.	1	New Haven Colony	2
Tibbetts, Charles W.	2	New Jersey	1
Tittmann, O. H.	1	New York	1
Tufts, James A.	3	Ohio Archæological & Hist.	4
Waldron, Rev. D. W.	1	Oneida	1
Walker, Isaac	1	Ontario	1
Walker, Joseph B.	1	Presbyterian	3
Watkins, David O.	2	Quebec Literary and Histori-	
Watson, Irving A., M. D.	2	cal	1
Wells, Benjamin W.	1	Royal	1
Wheeler, Giles	1	Royal Academy of Antiquity	6
Whitcomb, Frank H.	1	Southern California	1
White, Almira L.	3	Texas Association	2
White, J. DuPratt	2	Vermont	1
Wiggin, Frank H.	6	West Virginia	1
Wilder, Frank A.	1	Wisconsin	1
Woodbury, Ernest R.	1	Worcester Society of An-	
Woodbury, Frank D.	3	tiquity	5

	Vols. Pam.		Vols. Pam.
Wyoming Commemorative Association	1	Trinity College	3
Libraries have contributed as follows:		Tufts College	1
		University of California	2
		University of Cincinnati	26
Congress	2	University of Iowa	1
Department of State	1	University of Michigan	4
Los Angeles Public	2	University of Toronto	2
Mercantile Library Association	1	University of Toulouse	12
Newberry	1	U. S. Naval Academy	1
New Hampshire State	7 1	Voorhees Industrial School	1
New York Public	12	Wellesley College	2
New York State	8	Wesleyan University	4
Osaka	1	Yale University	3
Peoria	1	The following are from other sources:	
St. Louis Public	1	Adams Nervine Asylum	1
Syracuse Public	2	American Board	2
Received from educational institutions as follows:		Appalachian Club	3
		Associated Charities	1
Andover Theological Seminary	1	Bank Commissioners	1
Augustana College	2	Barnard Memorial	1
Bangor Theological Seminary	1	Benevolent Fraternity of Churches	1
Bowdoin College	6	Boston & Maine Railroad	1
Brown University	2	Boston City Hospital	1
Chadron Academy	1	Boston Library Company	1
Colby College	2	Boston Provident Association	1
Colorado College	1	Boston Y. M. C. Union	1
Drew Theological Seminary	39	Bureau of Education	1
Hartford Theological Seminary	1	Bureau of Ethnology	1 1
Harvard University	1 1	Bureau of Labor	6
Johns Hopkins University	11	Butler Hospital for Insane	2
Lombard College	1	California Sons of Am. Rev.	1
Mass. Institute of Technology	2	Census Bureau	7 10
Mount Holyoke College	1	Chicago & Rock Island R. R.	1
North Carolina University	1	Children's Aid Society	1
Ohio State University	1	Commissioner of Immigration	1
Smith College	1	Congregational Association	1
St. Paul's School	2	Department of State	1
		Elliot City Hospital	1
		Hartford Retreat	1

	Vols. Pam.		Vols. Pam.
Home of Little Wanderers	5	Perkins Institute for Blind	3
Hospital for Epileptics	1	Prison Discipline Society	1
Industrial Aid Society	1	School for Feeble-Minded	1
Interstate Commerce Com- mission	1	Shakers	1
License Commissioners	1	Smithsonian	11 10
Maine General Hospital	1	State Farm	1
Mass. Eye and Ear Infir- mary	1	Supt. of Documents	12
Mass. General Hospital	1	Taunton Insane Hospital	1
Mass. Infant Asylum	2	Towle Manufacturing Com- pany	1
Mich. Political Science As- sociation	1	Union League	1
Moody's Bible Institute	1	University Club	1
N. E. Hospital for Women	1	U. S. Government	7
N. J. State Hospital	1	Vermont Insurance	1
N. Y. State Reformatory	1	War Department	2
		Woman's Hospital	1

The following publications come regularly to the library:

DAILIES.

Boston Advertiser.
Boston Journal.
Monitor.

Nashua Telegraph.
Patriot.

WEEKLIES.

Bristol Enterprise.
Canaan Reporter.
Exeter News-Letter.
Journal-Transcript.
Kearsarge Independent.
Littleton Courier.
Meredith News.

Milford Cabinet.
New Hampshire Patriot.
New Hampshire Statesman.
Plymouth Record.
Somersworth Free Press.
Woodsville News.

MONTHLIES.

American Missionary.
Atlantic Monthly.
Bible Society Record.
Granite Monthly.
Home Missionary.
Life and Light.

Missionary Herald.
New Hampshire Issue.
North American Review.
Sailor's Magazine.
Sunday School Missionary.

QUARTERLIES.

Acadiensis.
American Catholic Historical Record.
American Historical Review.
Annals of Iowa.
Anthropologist.
Dedham Historical Register.
Essex Antiquarian.
Historic Quarterly.
Iowa Historical Register.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics.
Kentucky Historical Register.
Maryland Historical Magazine.
Mayflower Descendant.
Medfield Historical Register.
New England Historical and Genealogical Register.
New Hampshire Genealogical Record.
Pennsylvania Magazine.
Presbyterian Historical Journal.
Texas State Association Quarterly.
Transallegheeny Magazine.
West Virginia Historical Magazine.
William and Mary Quarterly.

In response to a circular of request a copy of the records of the Congregational Church of Gilsuam has been received during the year. Also two volumes of the oldest records of the Congregational Church of Hopkinton. The Society has also received through Rev. Samuel Rose, by vote of the Hollis Association four volumes of its official records. Also from Maj. Henry McFarland a fine copy of the portrait of his grandfather, Rev. Asa McFarland, long pastor of the First Church, Concord; a bronze medal commemorative of the 200th anniversary of the Chateau De Ramezy, Montreal, Canada, from the curator; and from Capt. A. A. Folsom of Brookline, Mass., twelve volumes of the *Virginia Magazine*. From John E. Davis of Warren an old-time tin sand box used for blotting purposes; and from Mrs. Sarah J. Baker photographs of Sylvester S. Felch and John Boyd, late of Sutton, respectively collectors of eggs and mounted birds.

In the joy of a great deliverance,

Cheerfully submitted,

N. F. CARTER,
 Librarian.

Dr. Eli E. Graves, necrologist, reported there had been five deaths within the Society during the year.

Isaac B. Dodge, Amherst, August 24, 1905.

John S. H. Frink, Greenland, August 30, 1905.

John C. Linehan, Penacook, September 19, 1905.

James Ayer, Salem, November 23, 1905.

Mrs. Maria L. Gove, Concord, February 24, 1906.

Mr. John C. Thorne, for the standing committee, made a verbal report, which was approved.

The library committee, the committee on publications and the committee on the disposal of books made no reports.

Rev. N. F. Carter, for the committee on new members, reported the names of the following persons for membership:

Mr. Henry K. W. Scott, Concord.

Miss Edith S. Freeman, Concord.

Two thirds of the members present voting in the affirmative, the above were declared elected.

Mr. W. P. Fiske reported the resignation of Joseph D. Bartley, Burlington, Vt., and of William Yeaton of Concord, which were accepted.

The report of the building committee was made by Hon. S. C. Eastman. Progress was noted, and expectation was that the report could be made at the "meeting" in the fall.

On motion of Mr. Eastman, the request of Prof. John K. Lord of Dartmouth College for the privilege of the loan of the Farrar papers, so called, was denied.

The date of the next meeting was determined upon as the second Wednesday in November—November 14.

The election of officers was then proceeded with.

President.

REV. DANIEL C. ROBERTS, D. D.

Vice-Presidents.

HON. HENRY M. BAKER.

COL. DANIEL HALL.

Recording Secretary.

HENRY A. KIMBALL.

Corresponding Secretary.

HON. CHARLES R. CORNING.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM P. FISKE, ESQ.

These gentlemen, receiving the majority of the votes cast, were declared elected.

Hon. S. C. Eastman and Rev. N. F. Carter were placed in nomination for librarian. As a result of the ballot, Mr. Eastman was declared elected.

Hon. Joseph B. Walker, chairman, committee on speakers, reported at the close of the business meeting, a "paper" on Col. Israel Morey, pioneer, active patriot, and citizen of Orford and of Fairlee, Vt., by F. P. Wells of Newbury, Vt., would be read.

On motion of Mr. William P. Fiske, the annual assessment of three dollars was voted.

Mr. Jonathan E. Pecker moved a list of the officers and members for the ensuing year be printed under the supervision of the president, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. Eli E. Graves was elected necrologist by ballot.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. John C. Ordway for her gift of flowers.

On motion of Mr. John C. Thorne, it was voted three hundred copies of the Constitution and By-Laws be printed in connection with the list of officers and members, as called for in Mr. Pecker's motion.

The following standing committee was elected by ballot:

JOHN C. THORNE.

EDSON C. EASTMAN.

GILES WHEELER.

On motion of Mr. S. C. Eastman, it was voted the secretary should notify every member of the Society of its meetings.

The following library committee was duly elected by ballot :

REV. GEORGE H. REED.

MRS. FRANCES C. STEVENS.

MAJ. ARTHUR H. CHASE.

Judge Sylvester Dana made a motion, that the librarian, elected at this meeting, should receive no salary for the ensuing year, and it was so voted.

The recording secretary took the oath of office before Samuel C. Eastman, justice of the peace.

The following were named a publishing committee :

JOHN DOWST.

JOHN R. EASTMAN.

REV. N. F. CARTER.

A *viva voce* vote was taken in relation to the following :

Committee on New Members.

REV. N. F. CARTER.

DR. J. ELIZABETH HOYT.

HOWARD M. COOK.

Committee on Speakers.

JOSEPH B. WALKER.

LYMAN D. STEVENS.

REV. HOWARD F. HILL, D. D.

Committee on Naval History of New Hampshire.

JOHN R. EASTMAN.

CHARLES R. CORNING.

Rev. N. F. Carter then read the "paper" prepared by Mr. F. P. Wells of Newbury, Vt., on Col. Israel Morey of Orford and Fairlee, Vt.

COLONEL ISRAEL MOREY.

Israel Morey, a pioneer in the early settlement of the upper portion of the Connecticut Valley, and a man of business and military affairs, was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 27, 1735, and died at Orford, N. H., August 10, 1809. His name continually recurs in the annals of his time and locality, and it is the object of this paper to consider the services rendered by him, and how far he was a representative of that sturdy and faithful class of men who stood behind the leaders in the great struggle for American liberty, and kept them supplied with the men and means through which they won their independence.

The services rendered by him, and by hundreds like him, although of the utmost importance, were, from the nature of them, so devoid of the brilliant features which captivate the mind, that they have been neglected by history, and the very names of these sturdy patriots are almost forgotten. Let it be remembered that Israel Morey contributed, in no small degree, toward the defeat of General Burgoyne, and that his hand was in many of the public measures of his time.

It is not possible to trace his ancestry beyond the fourth generation. George Morey, one of the first settlers of Bristol, R. I., married Hannah Lewis in 1683. Their oldest son, John, married Margaret Linsford in 1707. They lived at Point Shirley, and their eldest son, named Linsford, became one of the first settlers of Lebanon, Conn. His wife was Sarah Dewey, and Israel was their third son.

Lebanon was in the time of Israel's youth already a place of considerable importance, and the birthplace or residence of several men destined to confer enduring fame upon the town. Jonathan Trumbull, statesman and soldier, was, during Morey's youth, a rising young lawyer, and in the year of his birth Rev. Eleazer Wheelock became the minister of the town. In order

to help out his meager salary, he opened a school, which he conducted until his removal to Hanover in 1769, to become the founder of Dartmouth College. It is probable that Israel was a pupil of Wheelock's, for he obtained a fair education, wrote an excellent hand, and acquired a considerable knowledge of surveying and bookkeeping. In 1757, he married Martha Palmer, and they settled on a farm, where they remained eight years and where four children were born to them. In the year 1765, having purchased certain rights of land in the township of Orford, N. H., they sold their possessions in Lebanon, and in January, 1766, became the third family of settlers in Orford.

The close of the French and Indian War in 1760 opened to settlement a large portion of New England, which had hitherto been forbidden land, but whose value as a desirable section for residence and trade had become generally known. Peace was no sooner declared when a large emigration from the older portions of the colonies set in for the new land.

In the fall of 1761, Col. Jacob Bayley, Col. John Hazen, Lieut. Timothy Bedel and Lieut. Jacob Kent, who had passed through the valley the year before on their return from the surrender of Montreal, took possession of the great meadows of the Lower Coös, and obtained charters for themselves and their associate settlers, of the towns of Newbury and Haverhill, on opposite sides of the Connecticut River. This settlement was unique in that the grantees of these two towns, or the majority of them, became actual settlers. The emigration which set in for these towns was mainly from a section which lay within a radius of twenty miles of Haverhill, Mass., and the colonists were, generally, well known to each other, and related by birth or marriage. With these advantages, and the further circumstance that large portions of the great intervale were already cleared and had long been cultivated by the Indians, these settlements became, in a very few years, a sturdy community, with a church, schools, and a form of local government suited to their needs. It was a vigorous colony, and by the time of the settlement of Orford the pioneers at Coös had begun to colonize the Connecticut valley as far north as Northumberland.

The people who settled Newbury and Haverhill were nearly all from the lower part of the Merrimack valley, but below them the valley was mainly peopled from Connecticut.

From some cause, not now quite clear, the attention of people in the vicinity of Lebanon, Hebron, Haddam and other towns had been directed toward the part of valley lying immediately south of the Coös country, and Lebanon, Hanover, Lyme, Orford and Piermont, with the towns opposite to them on the Vermont side, were settled mainly from Hartford and Tolland counties in Connecticut. The stream of emigration from the lower valley of the Merrimack took a more northerly course, and did not mingle with that which originated near Long Island Sound. In the twelve years preceding the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, hundreds of families from Connecticut had made new homes in the towns we have mentioned. But at the date of Israel Morey's settlement in Orford the valley from Haverhill to Charlestown was almost an unbroken wilderness.

Whether he had by previous exploration satisfied himself of the value of these new lands is not now known, but in the autumn of 1765, with their three surviving children, the youngest being but six weeks old, Israel and Martha Morey began their long and toilsome journey. They travelled with an ox team, which bore the necessities for their journey and their primitive housekeeping.

It is difficult for us to comprehend the hardships of the adventure, common as such were in those days. The young man and his wife, with three young children, set out on their journey of 200 miles into the wilderness with the certainty that winter must come upon them long before they could reach its end. It is not known how many were in the party. Nathan Caswell and wife, who became later the first settlers of Littleton, were of the party, and there were probably others. North of Fort Dummer there was only an occasional clearing, but a rude path lay along the river bank as far as Charlestown. Beyond that point was, not a road, but a line of spotted trees which marked a course along which an ox team like theirs

might pass. There were no bridges, and the ingenuity of the party was fully taxed to convey the load in safety across rapid streams and over precipices. Winter had set in before the party had left Massachusetts, and it was January before the end of the journey was reached.

Only a few miles could be made in a day. The unbroken forest; the long reaches of the river; the slow movements of the oxen; the fires around which the weary travelers gathered for the night; the hours of darkness and increasing cold; the stealthy movements of the wild beasts that prowled in the forests, were the daily and nightly experiences of our adventurers. It is probable that the last part of the journey was made upon the ice of the river.

Between Charlestown and Orford at that time there had been few attempts at settlement. In Lebanon there were two families, in Hanover two, and in Lyme three young men were clearing land. Arriving in Orford, they found John Mann and wife and Richard Cross, who had established themselves near the river.

The land selected by Morey embraced a large part of the fertile plain upon which the village of Orford stands, and here he built his first rude habitation. In the summer the settlement was augmented by the arrival of several families from the region whence Mann and Morey had come. Four years later the colony numbered 125 persons, a hardy, vigorous stock.

The natural abilities of Israel Morey easily made him the most prominent man in the new settlement. He was active, far-seeing, and possessed that honesty and tact which win confidence. He built the first gristmill, and was one of the first selectmen. He was the first justice of the peace, and one of the original members of the church. Within a year after his arrival he began the purchase of land, and acquired sufficient influence to cause himself to be entered as a proprietor in the charters of several newly-granted towns. By this means and by the purchase of "rights," he became the owner of thousands of acres of wild lands. These transactions, extending over a wide territory, conducted with prudence and good judg-

ment, made him favorably known to all the prominent men along both sides of the river.

He also became agent for land proprietors on the seaboard who had purchased large tracts of wild land in the new country, and were interested in their development. We find him engaged in transactions of many different kinds.

Thus in 1766 he became the agent for the ninety-one original proprietors of the township of Ryegate, Vt., and sold the land the next year to John Church and Rev. Dr. Witherspoon. In 1771 we find his name, as justice of the peace, appended to a call authorizing the inhabitants of Piermont to assemble and form a town government.

Israel Morey first came into general notice in his attempt to secure the establishment of Dartmouth College at Orford or Haverhill. It would seem that, on learning of the intention of Doctor Wheelock to remove his Indian school, his previous acquaintance with Wheelock induced Morey to use his influence with the principal men in the valley toward that end. We find him writing to Doctor Wheelock as early as 1767, setting forth the advantages of either town. It is probable that their confidence in Morey's opinion of the value that the college and its founder would be to the country induced the leading men in the valley to offer their solicitations and their proffers of land and money. He was deputed by them to go to Connecticut and wait upon Doctor Wheelock with the subscription papers.

It was the hope and desire of the principal men in the Coös country that the college should be located at Haverhill or Orford, either location being acceptable to Governor Wentworth and the English supporters of the proposed institution. These negotiations, in which several parties took a hand, and in which many conflicting interests were displayed, extended through nearly three years, toward the end of which the Orford interest was thrown in favor of Haverhill as the site. It does not appear, however, that Morey was offended at the final selection of Hanover. He is known to have remained a friend of the college and its president.

But it is as a military man that Israel Morey is remembered,

and that, without ever having seen service in the field. Military organization kept pace with settlements in New England, from the first. The frequent wars with the Indians, and the fear of them which was constant even in the times of peace, rendered military discipline necessary. The farms of a new settlement had hardly begun to emerge from the forest before the men organized themselves into a military company. Thus in Haverhill and Newbury in 1764, while there could hardly have been forty able-bodied men in both towns, which had been settled but two years, they were organized into a company, whereof Jacob Kent was commissioned a captain by Governor Wentworth. This company was the nucleus of a regiment on the west side of the river which was long commanded by three Jacob Kents in succession, father, son and grandson. The first military company organized in Orford was commanded by Israel Morey. It formed a part of the "Twelfth Regiment of Foot," whose first colonel was John Hurd of Haverhill. The companies of this regiment were drilled at stated times, and had acquired a considerable degree of military discipline at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War.

Before considering the phases of that struggle in the Coös country, we will do well to glance at the state of that part of New England, and the character of its leading men. Thirteen years had now passed since settlements began at Haverhill and Newbury, and they had been, in the main, prosperous ones. Hundreds of farms in the valley had been cleared for cultivation. The people were growing rich in flocks and herds, the ground brought forth plenteously, the country was rapidly filling up with settlers, and there was a ready market for all the farmers could raise. Not only was there a constant immigration from the older settlements along the coast, but colonies from Scotland, a hardy, sterling stock, had begun to settle Ryegate and Barnet under the leadership of James Whitelaw and Alexander Harvey. Dartmouth College had been established at Hanover, and around it had gathered a group of remarkable men. Indeed, along both sides of the river, the average of wealth and intelligence was very high.

Several graduates of Harvard and Yale had settled in the valley. Many of the most prominent citizens had seen service in the French and Indian War. The chief of these was Col. Jacob Bayley of Newbury, the value of whose service in the Revolutionary War can hardly be overestimated. Others were Timothy Bedel and John Hazen of Haverhill, Charles Johnston of the latter town and his brother Robert of Newbury, and Jacob Kent. These were men of wide influence. Col. John Hurd of Haverhill and Col. Asa Porter were men of eminent ability. Of the latter Arthur Livermore says: "It would not be easy to find his equal among his numerous descendants." Rev. Peter Powers of Newbury was eminent for his ability and his piety. It was among these men that the emergencies of the time called Israel Morey to take a place.

His first public service outside of the Connecticut Valley was as the representative from several towns in the congress which met at Exeter, December 21, 1775, and he was one of the committee of thirteen appointed on the 26th of the same month, "to draw up a plan of government during the contest with Great Britain." On this committee he was associated with such men as Matthew Thornton and Meshech Weare, and they framed the first form of civil constitution for the government of New Hampshire. By the same congress he was chosen as an associate justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Grafton County. This position upon the committee shows the estimation in which he was held by the principal men in the state.

He was also chosen, with Colonel Hurd, to enlist companies, muster soldiers and pay them; deliver commissions, and give orders to the several companies of rangers. Previous to this date he was appointed colonel of the regiment which had before been commanded by Col. John Hurd.

The dangers which threatened the Coös country were many and great. It lay in the direct road from Canada to the sea coast. So prosperous a community could not escape the keen observation of the Canadian authorities. Should New Eng-

land be invaded, it would be seized upon, and made the base of operations, and its stores of grain, its cattle and sheep would become the prey of the enemy, and the labor of years would be destroyed in a day. The peril was great, but the people met the danger with prudence and resolution.

It is not the intention of this paper to relate the military history of the Coös country during the war. While the eyes of all men were turned toward Gen. Jacob Bayley of Newbury, Col. Charles Johnston of Haverhill and Col. Peter Olcott of Norwich, as the men to conduct military operations, Bayley, Johnston and Olcott recognized the business experience, honesty and popularity of Israel Morey as fitting him for an obscure but necessary task. To him was committed the raising and drilling of men; the collection of horses, grain and food for the campaigns; the disbursement of money, and the thousand details of war. He kept his regiment in readiness for the field, and we constantly read of details from it for active service; of men, at one time forty-three; at another, sixteen; at another, twenty-eight; and so on. At the time of Burgoyne's expedition he seems to have been everywhere, recruiting men, forwarding supplies, and keeping up the lines of communication. It is not believed that he visited the field of conflict in person, although he must have followed close behind the last levies which were sent to overthrow Burgoyne.

His service during the later years of the war was mainly confined to the equipment and drilling of men, and the patrolling of the wilderness between the Coös country and Canada. The military road, commonly known as the Hazen Road, from Newbury to Canada line afforded a means by which scouting parties could be sent northward. By means of scouts the authorities of the Coös country were kept informed of all that went on along the frontier, and a second expedition from Canada to overthrow New England, though often threatened, was never begun. The frontier was so closely watched that no expedition strong enough to do much harm ever penetrated to the settlements.

It is with Israel Morey's connection with the Vermont controversy that we have lastly to deal. So much has been written

upon the subject that we need not go into details. It is only necessary to present the case as it appeared to the residents of the Connecticut Valley.

In 1764 New York asserted its claim to all the territory between Connecticut River and Lake Champlain, and its inhabitants, who had hitherto considered themselves as a part of the Province of New Hampshire, found themselves transferred to the jurisdiction of another province, whose seat of government lay upon the Hudson. The residents of the western part of the Grants rose in rebellion. But the residents of the Connecticut Valley were not molested by the New York authorities, and while dissatisfied were quietly awaiting the outcome. The proprietors of Newbury secured themselves from all molestation from that quarter by taking out a new charter from New York, which confirmed to them all the privileges granted by the charter of Wentworth. What Newbury had done other towns might do, and matters on the west bank of the river went on very much as they had done before.

But on the east side of the river the dissatisfaction with their situation was great and increasing. It was the policy of the ruling powers in New Hampshire to keep the state under the central body of politicians known as the Exeter party. They viewed with apprehension the rapid growth of the settlements along the Connecticut, which threatened to become more populous than the eastern part of the state. Several actions of the Legislature had tended to keep the representation of the western counties as small as possible.

The dissatisfaction was greatest among those settlers who had come from Connecticut, and had distributed themselves about equally along both banks of the river. The inhabitants of the valley had common interest, knowing and caring little for the plans of the Exeter party. The river was hardly a boundary between them, and they felt that the common interest demanded that these communities should be kept together under one government. The constitution adopted by the new state of Vermont was so much more liberal, that the majority of the settlers in sixteen towns on the east side of the river were persuaded to elect representation to the convention which met

at Windsor, March 13, 1778, and ask for the admission of their towns to the new state. Colonel Morey was one of the leaders in this enterprise, and broke completely from his old associates of the Exeter party.

The majority of the inhabitants of the valley favored any reasonable proposal which should keep them all under one government. So many conflicting interests influenced the leaders, and the changes of the times were so rapid that it is not possible at this lapse of time to state everything with precision. The distrust which in 1778 Gen. Jacob Bayley felt for the Allens and their associates, led him and his followers to favor the admission of towns enough on the east side of the river to counterbalance the influence and numerical strength of the Bennington party in the new state.

It is remarkable how many interests the people in the valley had at stake. They were engaged in making homes for themselves in the wilderness; they were protecting the frontier from invasion; they were constantly sending men to the seat of actual war, and at the same time were engaged in political strife. But when danger threatened, politics were laid aside. Morey retained his command of the twelfth regiment, his services being too valuable to be dispensed with, and he was marked out by the Canadian authorities as one of the men who were especially to be feared. There were leading men in the valley at that time whom the British could depend upon to desert the American cause the moment success seemed hopeless, but Morey was not one of them. His energetic leadership in military affairs caused his retention of command during several years, after he had adopted the views of the "college party." This party favored the erection of a new state in the valley of the Connecticut, north of Massachusetts, which should embrace all the towns whose waters drained into that river, whose political and geographical center would be near Dartmouth College.

We can hardly suppose that the leaders in this scheme really expected that Congress would permit the admission of such a state against the protests of the commonwealth from which it had been carved. We find it easier to believe that their scheme was tentative in the direction of securing better terms

for the river towns from both New Hampshire and Vermont. This plan of a new state was short lived, and what is known as the "Second Union" had a lease of life almost as brief.

When the state of Vermont actually took possession of a portion of the state of New Hampshire by holding a session of its General Assembly at Charlestown, one of the first acts of the New Hampshire authorities was to dismiss Colonel Morey from the command of the twelfth regiment.

He was so much wounded with the treatment he had received from the state in return for his distinguished services, that he could not bring himself to remain longer a resident of New Hampshire. He removed at once, and permanently, to Fairlee, on the west side of the river, where he had large interests, having built the first mills, and had conducted a ferry between Fairlee and Orford ever since the settlement of the towns. His services in civil and military affairs in Vermont were many and valuable. He was assistant judge of the County Court for four years, and a member of the General Assembly for nine years. The value of his military experience was recognized by his appointment in 1787 to the command of the fifth brigade of militia, and he held the command till 1794, when he withdrew from military life by the following dignified letter of resignation :

"SIR: I have for nearly twenty years served my Country in the military department. I am now so far advanced in life that I wish for leave to resign my office as Brigadier General in the Second Brigade and Fourth Division of the Militia. I think, Sir, it would be for the interest of the Brigade which I have the honor to command that I should resign at this time. I therefore request from your Excellency that you would be pleased to accept it. I have the honor to be your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

"ISRAEL MOREY.

"RUTLAND, October 18, 1794.

"*His Excellency, Thomas Chittenden.*"

More fortunate than many of his contemporaries, Gen. Morey lived to enjoy the reward of his labors. Blessed with a competence, his children settled around him, his old age was singularly happy. Men who were old thirty years ago remembered him, riding about the peaceful lanes and roads of Orford and Fairlee, mounted on a white horse, dressed in a red military cloak, his white hair falling down upon his shoulders, pausing for a leisurely conversation with his friends. A curious controversy which arose between him and the celebrated Nathaniel Niles who settled not far from him in Fairlee was the cause of considerable amusement at the time, and the memory of it survived long after both men were dead. He retained to the last his love of the House of God. Although living at some distance from the church, he was seldom absent, whatever the weather, declaring that "no man was ever made sick by going to meeting."

He died at the house of one of his sons in Orford, and a plain slab of slate from which time and storm have partly obliterated the inscription, marks his grave.

Israel and Martha Morey had five sons and two daughters, all superior people, to one of whom pertains a remarkable interest. The sons were—Israel, who served in the Revolutionary War, and rose to a high position in the militia; Samuel; Moulton, who graduated at Dartmouth College, and became an associate justice of the supreme court; William and Darius. Of three of his children no descendants are known to be living, while one lady now in Fairlee and one in Orford are the only representatives of the lineage of General Morey in this part of the country.

The sons of Israel Morey inherited not only the sterling qualities of their father, but a certain genius which was a common inheritance in the families of both their parents. Samuel, the second son, was one to whom fate has been unkind. He was by nature an inventor; while yet a young man he began experiments upon the expansion of steam, and set his mind upon the problem of steam navigation. He had long operated his father's ferry between Fairlee and Orford, and sought in some way to harness the power of steam to the task. The result of

a series of experiments was communicated by him to Professor Silliman, who encouraged his genius. In 1793 he constructed a small engine which propelled a boat by means of a paddle wheel, on the river, between Fairlee and Orford. The model of the engine and boat he sent to New York, and among those who saw the invention were Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston.

In Morey's original boat the paddle wheel was placed in the prow, and drew the boat instead of propelling it. At the suggestion of Fulton the wheel was placed in the stern and other changes were made. According to the repeated statements of Samuel and his brother Israel, Fulton went to Fairlee and acquainted himself with the manner of propulsion adopted by Morey, in the boat which the brothers had constructed. Samuel Morey applied for and received a patent for his steam-boat, and the Letters Patent, dated March 25, 1795, signed by George Washington, are now in possession of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He also published a philosophical pamphlet, now very rare.

According to the statement of Captain Morey, he went to New York with an improved model of his invention but was treated by Fulton and Livingston with coldness and neglect, the former having, on a previous occasion, acquired from him all they desired to know. This treatment and the theft of his idea, cast a shadow of bitterness over a most genial temperament. He believed that the honors and emolument which were heaped upon Fulton should have been his. It is certain that the idea of steam navigation was then at work in several minds both in America and Europe. But it is also certain that Samuel Morey propelled a boat by steam on the Connecticut river between Fairlee and Orford in 1793, years before Fulton's successful experiment.

Had he comprehended the value of his own invention, and had he found such a wealthy and powerful patron as Fulton found in Chancellor Livingston, Samuel Morey and not Robert Fulton would be hailed as the father of steam navigation.

By the gift of Mrs. Amelia S. Kibbey of Fairlee, a grand niece of the inventor, the Vermont Historical Society is now

the possessor of the original model of the engine which Morey invented to move his boat. "It is a mechanical curiosity, which in the absence of illustrations, defies intelligent description. It is a rotary engine, the cylinder being balanced on a standard above the boiler, and revolving horizontally. From the disc upon which the engine is attached to the standard, the power is communicated. The ingenuity of this device for doing in a roundabout way what was subsequently done through a stationary cylinder and a piston rod connecting with a crank or walking beam, commands the admiration of the observer."

When we consider that it was the work of a young man in the backwoods of North America, in 1793, who had never seen a steam engine or the model of one, we marvel at his genius, and lament that his ingenuity was not rewarded by fame and fortune.

A beautiful lake in the town of Fairlee is called after the inventor, and the traveler upon a small steamboat of modern construction which plies upon its waters, is told that beneath its waves rests a boat built by Samuel Morey which contains the first engine ever employed in steam navigation.

Judge Dana moved a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Wells for the valuable paper just read and to Mr. Carter for his kindness in reading it; also made the motion, that a copy be furnished this Society to be preserved in its archives, and it was voted.

Adjournment was had at 1.30 p. m.

HENRY A. KIMBALL, *Secretary*.

The annual Field Day of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in Hanover, Tuesday, October 16, 1906.

The attendance of members and friends was large. At the meeting in the afternoon, held in Dartmouth Hall, the address of welcome was delivered by President Tucker of Dartmouth College, and was responded to by the president of the Society, Dr. Roberts.

Prof. Marvin D. Bisbee, librarian of the college, delivered an able address on "Some Historical Sources of Dartmouth College."

The evening session was marked by an exceedingly interesting paper by Franklin Benjamin Sanborn of Concord, Mass., on

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE: ITS FOUNDERS AND HINDERERS.

Gentlemen of the Historical Society; Members of Dartmouth College:

Called upon to address you by the partiality of associates and friends in my native state, I speak with diffidence on subjects of which some of you must be much more cognizant than I can be,—the graduate of another college, and bred in the political opinions of those who, nearly a century ago, endeavored to turn your College, then small and struggling, into a New Hampshire State University, with the resources of a proud commonwealth to support its expenses and extend its influence. But, on the other hand, I am by heredity a distant cousin of that persuasive orator, Daniel Webster, who successfully resisted the movement for a State University; and I married into the family of Judge Smith of Peterborough and Exeter, who was Webster's most effective ally in securing the decision of Chief-Justice Marshall, Bushrod Washington and the majority of the United States Supreme Court, against the power of this state to adopt the plans of William Plumer, Thomas Jefferson and the younger Wheelock, which would have made your College a State University. I may therefore claim to be reasonably impartial as between the two parties to that ancient but well-remembered controversy, in which much more was involved than your form of college government and the control of trusts.

Although much of the early history of the English, Scotch and provincial funds which gave Dartmouth College its origin is now generally forgotten, your local chroniclers have taken pains to preserve the record of its ups and downs, its beginning, middle and ending. It is a long, winding, animated and controversial story of religious enthusiasm, philanthropic zeal, theological rancor, political convulsion and diverted purposes. The germ of what became Dartmouth College was planted in

the warm soil of that religious revival of 1740-45, in which Whitefield and Jonathan Edwards were leaders, each in his own way, and in which Doctor Wheelock, the first founder of this college, joined as a young pastor in Lebanon, Ct., who for a time was an itinerant preacher of the "New Light." It was the early friendship between Whitefield and Wheelock which made it so easy for Wheelock to raise a large fund in Great Britain for his Indian School.

Doctor Wheelock was well fitted for his first great work, the promotion of knowledge and Christianity among the Indians of New England and New York. Handsome, eloquent, cheerful in temper, with no little of the Connecticut shrewdness, which his enemies said might sometimes appear as craft and self seeking, he was also, according to the standards of the eighteenth century in New England, a man of real scholarship. Born in 1711, at Windham in Connecticut, he was the great-grandson of an expelled Puritan minister in England, who came to Boston in 1637 and was one of the founders of the first Calvinist Church at Dedham in 1638. His son, Doctor Wheelock's grandfather, for whom he was named, was a resident of Medfield and Mendon in Massachusetts, a captain and Indian fighter in time of war, but a good friend of the Indians in peace. A legacy from Capt. Eleazar paid his grandson's modest expenses at Yale, where he graduated in 1733, as one of the two best classical scholars. He married in 1735 the widow Maltby, a sister of the erratic James Davenport of Long Island, and of Mrs. Stephen Williams of Longmeadow; she was eight years older than himself, and died in 1746, leaving him three children out of six; to whom, by a second good Connecticut marriage, five more were added, so that he was the founder of families as well as of missions and schools. He was settled over a small parish in what is now Columbia, but then Lebanon, and soon became a popular preacher in the "Great Awakening" of 1740. This trait drew him to Boston and Cambridge in 1741, and he spoke so acceptably at the North End, then a genteel quarter of Boston, November 6, 1741, that he was urged to preach again three

days after. He declined at first, but soon consented. Then occurs this entry in his diary :

"A scholar from Cambridge being present (who came to get me to go to Cambridge) he hastened to Cambridge, and, by a little after 6 a great part of the scholars had got to Boston. Preached to a very thronged assembly (many more than could get into the house) with very great freedom and enlargement. I believe the children of God were very much refreshed. They told me afterward they believed that Mather Byles was never so lashed in his life. This morning (Rev.) Mr. Cooper came to me, in the name of the Hon. Jacob Wendell, Esq., and earnestly desired a copy of my sermon, preached in the forenoon of the Lord's day, for the press. O, that God would make and keep me humble!"

Evidently the witty Doctor Byles was not one of the "children of God," though a good friend and correspondent of Doctor Watts in England. 'Squire Wendell was one of the Boston magnates, and Samuel Cooper his minister.

In the spring of 1744, when the excitement over the "Great Awakening" was at its height, and Rev. James Davenport, Wheelock's brother-in-law, had not yet published his "Retractions" of July 28, 1744, there set forth from Annapolis in Maryland one Alexander Hamilton, a Scotch doctor of medicine, practising there under a degree from Leyden, where he heard and followed the famous Boerhaave,—on a journey for his health through the northern colonies, which took him as far north and east as to Albany and York in Maine. He kept a copious diary, very unlike Wheelock's, in which is depicted and commented much of the social custom and general character of the colonists in Maryland, Philadelphia, New Jersey, New York and New England, with personal descriptions of men and women whom he met, travelled with, dined with or heard talk at taverns. Being a man of learning and social ease, travelling with letters of credit and introduction, he saw much of what was esteemed the best company,—the governors of colonies, clergymen of the Anglican Church, rich merchants, great landholders, etc. He dined with the Bayards of New

York, the Van Rensselaers and Schuylers of Albany, the Wantons of Newport (where he examined the great new house of Malbone the merchant), the Wendells, Parkers, etc., of Boston, and Governor Shirley and Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire. He called at Mount Burnet, near Salem, where Colonel Browne, who had married Governor Burnet's daughter (grandchild of Bishop Burnet, the famous historian), had built the finest house in Massachusetts; and he quarreled in Boston with Doctor Douglas, a brother Scot, of an opposite school in medicine. This diary, now printing in Boston, and soon to be issued privately by its purchaser, Mr. Bixby of St. Louis, has much to say of the "New Light" movement, which he could not abide, but found it everywhere in New England the subject of controversy. He was particularly severe upon the fantastic conduct of James Davenport, and describes at some length his burning of "idols" at New London, with its ludicrous incident of Davenport's plush breeches, offered by the enthusiast for the sacrificial pile, but reclaimed by some friend as being, like Tam O'Shanter's poet's,—

" His only pair,
That once were plush, of good blue hair."

This incident, described by a not unfriendly hand, Rev. Joseph Tracy, occurred March 6, 1743, as follows :

"Immediately on his arrival, Davenport began to purify his followers in New London from evils which prevailed there,—in obedience to messages he said he had received from God, in dreams and otherwise. To cure them of their idolatrous love of worldly things he ordered wigs, cloaks and breeches, hoods, gowns, rings, jewels and necklaces to be brought together into his room and laid in a heap, that they might by his solemn decree be committed to the flames. To this heap he added the pair of plush breeches which he wore into the place, and which he seems to have put off on being confined to his bed by the increased violence of a complicated disease. He next gave out a catalogue of religious books which must be brought together and burned, as unsafe in the hands of the

people. All things being ready, his followers carried a quantity of books to the wharf and burned them,—singing around the pile “Hallelujah” and “Glory to God” and declaring that, as the smoke ascended up in their presence, so the smoke of the torment of those authors who died in the same belief was now ascending in hell. Among the authors were Beveridge, Flavel, Increase Mather, Drs. Coleman and Sewall of Boston, and Jonathan Parsons of Lyme. The next day more books were burned; but one of the party (John Lee of Lyme) persuaded the others to save their clothes.”

This well indicates the fanaticism of Davenport, and also the native and persistent intolerance of the New England Puritanic mind, from which New Hampshire has suffered not a little, and which is not quite unknown in the annals of Dartmouth College. Davenport himself, who was a little crazy, called the matter in his palinode, “that awful affair of the books and clothes at New London, which affords grounds of deep and lasting humiliation.” “I was,” he adds, “the ring-leader in that horrid action, under the powerful influence of the false Spirit,—almost one whole day and parts of several days; my body, and especially my leg much disordered at the same time,—which Satan and my evil heart might make some handle of.”

Wheelock, of course, suffered from these aberrations of his brother-in-law, with whom he had called on Whitefield in New York in 1740, and there formed that close friendship with the English pulpit-orator, which was so serviceable to him in Great Britain long afterward. But Wheelock not only stood apart from Davenport's delusions, but was a chief instrument in bringing him to retract them. He was open, however, to some of the uncharitable remarks of Doctor Chauncy of Boston, who coupled him with Davenport, Pomeroy (another brother-in-law), Daniel Bliss of Concord (ancestor of R. W. Emerson), and one Allen, as “all of them of one soul, and the chief hands in raising the commotions in Connecticut, where sudden impulses and extraordinary pretences to the Spirit have been more general and extravagant than in any of the

other governments." Chauncy ascribed their impulse for this enthusiasm to a college-mate, one Ferris, "from a nest of Quakers in New Milford."

This animosity of Doctor Chauncy was afterward the occasion of much opposition in Boston to Wheelock's Indian School at Lebanon. Like many New England parsons, Wheelock, before 1740, was receiving pupils into his family for their college preparation; and, in December, 1743, while still involved in the "New Light" controversy, he took into his family his first Indian scholar, Sampson Occom, a Mohican Indian from New London, child of parents who, he said, "led a wandering life up and down the wilderness, for my father was a great hunter." At the age of seventeen he had been converted to Christianity in the "Great Awakening," and remained true to his profession ever after, as many of these converts and scholars did not. He was nineteen when Wheelock undertook his instruction, and was Wheelock's pupil for four years. Yet it was six long years more before Wheelock seriously took up the general subject of Indian education and conversion by means of white and Indian missionaries. Something had been done earlier in this line by John Eliot, the Mayhews, the Brainerds, Sergeant, etc.; and it was from John Brainerd's New Jersey mission, among the Delawares, that his first pair of students came after Occom's graduation. Colonel More, in Mansfield, an aged farmer, in the summer of 1755 purchased and deeded to Wheelock land and buildings in Lebanon, Conn., to the value of some \$1,500, and in a few years more Wheelock had five or six Indian pupils, while Occom, his first graduate, had become a missionary pastor at Montauk, on Long Island. Good people in several colonies had been induced to give a thousand or two dollars for this charity, and the scheme was struggling along when Sir William Johnson, the powerful patron of the Six Nations in New York, and Whitefield, John Thornton and others in England, gave it their strong support, from 1760 to 1766. Johnson sent Joseph Brant, brother of his left-handed spouse, Mary Brant, as a pupil in 1761; while Scotch and English gentlemen sent over many gifts in pounds sterling.

New Hampshire, as a province, had its attention called to Wheelock in 1761-62, by an appeal from him to his "New Light" friend, Henry Sherburne of Portsmouth, an important political person, who introduced a memorial for a grant of money in the Assembly of which he was speaker. A committee of the leading members, headed by Sherburne and including Colonel Weare of Hampton Falls, Clement March of Greenland, Major Gilman of Exeter, Capt. John Wentworth of Somersworth, and Thomas Westbrook Waldron of Dover, reported in favor of giving Wheelock £50 sterling a year for five years, from the provincial treasury. The bill passed both houses, but was defeated by Gov. Benning Wentworth and Parson Arthur Browne, unwilling to have the money go to dissenters, when the bishop of London could look after missions so much better. I make this suggestion the more confidently from what Chief-Justice William Smith of New York wrote in 1768 to Doctor Wheelock, who by that time had a large fund raised in Britain, which the Clapham Methodists wished to control by a trust in England. Smith, who was afterward a conspicuous Loyalist, said (Jan. 30, 1768):

"Now we see why our English friends opposed our Incorporation; they have no confidence in us on this side of the water, because we are Presbyterians; and they will not apply to the Government, lest power be given to persons not Methodists. Hence their plan for throwing the fund and school into the hands of a pious junto, to whom *we* are heterodox in discipline and worship, on the one hand, and the body of Church of England clergy in doctrine on the other. . . . Your power amounts to very little more than that of a mere petitioner, and, however great as a man of piety, will be but trifling as a non-Episcopalian minister. However, exert what you have; make no surrender. . . . Have you seen Chandler's pamphlet in favor of the introduction of American bishops? We are told that prelacy is become quite generous and inoffensive; but a late instance should put our churches on their guard. Our church at New York lately asked the king for a charter, to save our estate from falling into private

hands; and yet it was denied in Privy Council last August; the Archbishop of Canterbury being present,—and the ghostly Father of London was an open solicitor against us at the Board of Trade. In a word, the decree says it is not expedient that we should have greater immunities than we enjoy by the laws of toleration. Will your churches admit that they hold their privileges by that base tenure? If this is the spirit of the hierarchy, how cogent the reason for our bearing the most public testimony against the introduction of a powerful order of men, who may drive us far to the westward from our present habitation, as they once drove our fathers!"

However, Wheelock went forward in his persistent, diplomatic way, but, as he went on he became satisfied that he must have a collegiate branch to his Indian school, and must educate more white youths,—the results of Indian education not being wholly satisfactory. Many locations were offered him,—for instance, at Albany, Saratoga, Pittsfield, Pittsburg and Wyoming, but these, for various reasons, could not be accepted. Finally, from Gov. John Wentworth of New Hampshire, who had succeeded his selfish, bigoted old uncle, Wheelock received a long letter, March 21, 1768, offering a township of land and practically offering a royal charter, which, up to that time, had been unattainable. This was the beginning of the end, for, although the diplomacy of Wheelock and some hasty impressions derived from his marplot son, Ralph, checked a little the good intentions of Governor Wentworth, yet the steadfast and honorable good nature of this worthiest of the Loyalists combined with the good sense of Wheelock to carry through the New Hampshire Charter, late in the year 1769. Doctor Langdon of Portsmouth, afterward president of Harvard College, added the weight of his influence and generosity to the force of the considerations favoring New Hampshire, and that munificent patron of education, John Phillips of Exeter, proved a very friend in need; as Governor Wentworth ever was, so long as the progress of the American Revolution left him any power (beyond his good wishes) to benefit the college for which he had preferred Lord

Dartmouth's name to his own. As an Indian charity, Eleazar Wheelock must be regarded as the founder of this New Hampshire College; but, as a college for the Province and State, John Wentworth was its prompt and magnanimous founder.

But the granting of the long withheld charter was but the beginning of a new series of hindrances. The struggle of rival towns for the final location of the new college, the political and semi-political intrigues which began and flourished to an extent almost inconceivable, in view of the very small journalistic and post-office facilities then afforded, make the years from 1769 to the death of Doctor Wheelock, in April, 1779, a puzzle and a mixture of cross-purposes, comedy and tragedy, in which the character of the excellent Wheelock suffers considerable abatement from the praise one would like to give him. It was a difficult part he had to play, and the final result of all this cat's-cradle of strategy and stratagem was, on the whole, good; but truth and veracity, public spirit and patriotism had to put up with nearly as much discount as the Continental currency, in which business was conducted, had to endure in that ten or twelve years. And an incidental result was to throw the immediate government of the college into hands accustomed to crooked paths and underhand work,—very unlike the Wentworth and Langdon and Phillips and Weare type of public men.

Nor can Wheelock himself, with all his zeal, energy, diplomacy and attractiveness, be excused from appearing at times as less the founder than the hinderer of Dartmouth College. If there was any corporate body or association of men to whom he was specially indebted for the very existence and location of his institution, it was the Province and the State of New Hampshire. To that small republic and its government, whether called royal Province or free Commonwealth, was due the establishment of it, under favorable conditions, which Wheelock himself had done something to dispel by his singular substitution of Hanover for Haverhill in its location. Its governor and council had been for years friendly and liberal towards his enterprise, yet at two or three points in its history

Wheelock had been either passively willing or actively anxious to detach the college from New Hampshire and put it upon the charity list of another state—either the inchoate, hybrid commonwealth in the Connecticut Valley, for which the Paines, Olcotts, Woodwards, etc., had intrigued more than a dozen years, but which never materialized; or else Vermont, as it finally emerged; or, finally, New York, with the rulers of which Doctor Wheelock intrigued in 1777, to get his school and college transferred to the confiscated estates of the Johnsons in the Mohawk Valley. This last intrigue, of which too little historical notice has been taken, was introduced by Wheelock in a letter to John Taylor of New York (February 18, 1777), very characteristic of the writer. It was answered by two abler and more straightforward men—Chancellor Livingston and Gouverneur Morris,—who, writing from Kingston in New York (February 27, 1777), said :

“We fear that no measures can be taken to preserve to your college, (in event of your removal) the estate which it possesses in New Hampshire; since we cannot conceive that such a step will meet with the approbation of that State. As to the idea of a joint corporation, composed of members from different States, it is too repugnant to the independence of each to be reduced to practice; and were it otherwise, it must terminate in the ruin of the College, by the continued difference among the trustees.”

Doctor Wheelock had a solution of his own for this dilemma. It was to take action himself, with as little interference as possible by his trustees, and to hold, for that purpose, all available power in his own hands. His charter was obtained from New Hampshire without the knowledge of his English trustees, who were much displeased when they heard of it long afterward.

Doctor Wheelock was a mixed, though strong character; his son, who succeeded him in the presidency, had the mixture without the strength.

The best brief character of the father which I have happened

to see is that of President Stiles of Yale, who had known him well in New Hampshire, had aided his plans, and long presided over the college where Wheelock and most of his Connecticut friends were educated. He wrote in his diary:

“Dr. Wheelock had a tolerable acquaintance with the classics, Watts’s Logic and Robault’s Philosophy. It was a singular event, his rising to the figure he did with such a small literary furniture. He had much of the religious politician in his make. It is said that, amidst a great zeal and show of piety, he was very ambitious & haughty. And yet there was something piously sweet, amiable and engaging in his manner. By a persevering importunity and address he caught the attention of the public to his favorite plan of an Indian School and an English College, and solicited benefactions in Britain, to be deposited with a board. From this board he has had the address to draw ten or twelve thousand pounds sterling into America. It is all expended, and, excepting new lands, Dartmouth College is without funds. It was intended that only the interest should be annually spent; but the fund itself is consumed. . . . Such apparent piety and eminent holiness, together with a mixture of the love of riches, dominion and family aggrandizement is seldom seen. He was certainly as singular a character as that of Ignatius Loyola. I was personally acquainted with him, and thought him a sincere friend of the divine Emanuel.”

The inconsistencies in this account were in the original character itself.

The second president, though zealous, active and accomplished, must be classed as a hinderer of Dartmouth, since he gave occasion for the bitter feud leading to the attempt to change the college into a State University; but probably it would have been difficult for his father to get along smoothly with the board of trustees, who finally, in 1815, turned out the son; contrary to the sound advice of Mason of Portsmouth, and against the protest of Governor Gilman, the political partisan of the majority of the college authorities. This act changed

the political control of the state, and made William Plumer governor, the friend of Jefferson, and a sharer of Jefferson's enlightened views about university education. These views have since been quite generally adopted, but were then in advance of American opinion. Webster himself felt their weight in 1816, and suggested that the Federalists could break the force of Plumer's plan by proposing a kind of straw university for the Democratic Legislature to consider. Webster suggested to Wheelock's successor in the presidency that it should be called "the University of New Hampshire," should have two boards, trustees and overseers, and should grant (in his own words) "an unlimited right of conscience in officers and students; no test, creed or confession to be required of either, nor any preference, direct or indirect, of one religion over another." This was what Plumer and the Democrats desired, and what the college authorities narrowly and inflexibly refused; so that Mr. Shirley, whose "Dartmouth College Causes" is an invaluable book, pointedly says:

"Mr. Webster seems to have thought that a board of overseers numbering nineteen, and religious toleration were adapted to every institution *but* Dartmouth College."

Without assuming to call in question either the eloquence and legal knowledge of Webster, or the profound judicial mind of Marshall, or the learning and fluency of Story,—these three persons being jointly and personally responsible for the famous decision in the Dartmouth College case,—I hope it may be allowed me, as a historian, to point out how Time, that ecumenical chief-justice who overrules all legal opinions of all courts, has been practically setting aside the decision of Marshall and Story, almost ever since it was rendered. The error, if error it were, in their interpretation of the constitutional provision bearing on the college case, was in ignoring the distinction between public and private corporations; and in attempting vainly to restrict the scope of that most fundamental of all legal principles—that the safety of the sovereign people is the supreme law.

Our Supreme Court is a noble and venerable institution, worthy of all the praise that has been bestowed on it by serious-minded men. But it is not an end in itself,—only an admirable means towards the great end of good government for the benefit of the American people. Like all the other departments of government, its proper function may be perverted—consciously or unconsciously, innocently or wickedly—to the destruction of the very object for which it properly exists. As the president in our system may become usurper and despot, like the two Napoleons in the two French republics; as the Senate may, like the Roman Senate become the mere tool of executive power, or may itself usurp executive or judicial functions, as the House may cease to represent the popular will, and become the noisy mouthpiece of a plutocracy, so the Supreme Court, instead of interpreting laws and charters, may take upon itself to make that law which the sovereign people have determined not to be their will. This is the temptation of higher courts in all ages; it led the English judges under Charles I to sustain the illegal ship money, and under Charles II to annul the charters of corporations and uphold the usurpations of the king.

Our Supreme Court, under the domination of the slave power, gave, through that able and usually upright judge, Chief-Justice Taney, the infamous and invalid Dred Scott decision, intended, had the American people not thwarted it, to fasten negro slavery upon this republic beyond the power of the people or the courts to destroy that evil institution. The question then became this, "Shall Slavery destroy the Nation, or shall the Nation destroy Slavery?" *Salus Populi suprema Lex* soon answered that conundrum,—but at what a cost of life and treasure! In a similar way, though with issues less momentous depending on it, the court under Marshall practically said to New Hampshire and other states, "There is a force in private property, given by royal charters, which forever will prevent the people from correcting errors of management in institutions created for the public benefit, and which exist only by the public will."

I take it no one will deny that New Hampshire had the

power and the right, had its people seen fit, to say to Dartmouth College, as it said to the loyalist who chartered it, "Take your charter and leave the State; exercise your private rights, such as they are, in another jurisdiction." It not only did this to Wentworth and other loyalists, but it took their New Hampshire property and gave some of it to this very college. As the greater includes the less,—as the right to tax is the right to destroy,—so, conversely, the right to destroy is the right to tax; and the right to banish for good cause, is the right to alter and control for good cause. That was what Plumer and the state, including its highest court, by the voice of its most learned and renowned judges, undertook to do; that was what Webster and Mason and Marshall and Story undertook to prevent, and did for a time prevent. But Time, C. J., has clearly shown, by a series of cases since adjudicated in his court of perpetual session, that private property rights, whether actual, as with salable possessions, or merely technical and fanciful, like those which Webster and Mason assigned to the Federalist trustees, whom they meant to maintain in power, are not to control or long impede the exercise of eminent domain in the commonwealth of free citizens.

The decision in the Dartmouth College case has been found so much to impede the course of natural justice, that the court which gave it has been trying to mitigate and draw away from it at intervals almost ever since. And that for the very reasons, and in view of the very contingencies, given or anticipated in the remarkably clear and sound decision of our New Hampshire Chief-Justice Richardson on this very case. Permit me to quote it:

"If the charter of a public institution is to be construed as a contract, within the intent of the United States Constitution, it will be difficult to say what powers, if any, in relation to their public institutions, are left to the States. It is a construction repugnant to the very principles of all government, because it places all the public institutions of all the States beyond legislative control. For it is clear that congress possesses no powers on the subject. . . . I cannot bring myself to believe that it would be consistent with sound policy to place

the great public institutions within the absolute control of a few individuals, and out of the control of the sovereign power. A trust will be faithfully executed so long as it is recollected to be a mere public trust, and that there is a superintending power. But make the trustees independent, and they will ultimately forget that their office *is* a public trust; will at length consider these institutions as their own, and will exercise their powers only to gratify their own private views and wishes, or to promote the narrow purposes of a sect or party.

. . . These institutions must stand in constant need of the aid and patronage of the Legislature and the public. Their prosperity depends entirely upon the public estimation in which they are held. It is of the highest importance that they should be fondly cherished by the best affections of the people. Those who should dispute and resist the public will would become at once the object of popular jealousy and distrust; their motives, however pure, would be called in question, and their resistance would be ascribed to private and interested views, and not to a regard for the public welfare. The last misfortune which can befall one of these institutions is, to become the subject of popular contention."

Now can any one honestly say that Judge Richardson's apprehensions were not fulfilled to the very letter? Time, my admirable chief-justice, has furnished me from the records of his sessions of Oyer and Terminer, ample evidence that, from the year 1820, when the political and theological opinions of Mason, Smith, Webster and Marshall took full effect, the people of New Hampshire as a political entity, withdrew their confidence and affection from this college and its political advocates, for the space of thirty years. Neither the genius of Webster nor the wisdom of Mason, nor the wit and learning of Smith,—all for a time the darlings of New Hampshire, known in every county, trusted in their professional relations,—henceforth availed to carry measures or to triumph at elections. There never was a year after 1820 when Webster, thirsting for the presidency of the nation, and abundantly qualified, intellectually if not morally, to fill that high station

with honor, could have carried the popular vote of his native state. I therefore rank him and his associates in the great lawsuit which he so brilliantly won, as the chief hinderer of this college, of which he has been for more than a century the ornament and the pride.

Had the wise plans of Plumer and Jefferson been allowed to take effect, and had Dartmouth become a real State University, it would have led the way in that great educational movement in which the twenty or thirty existing State Universities are now so conspicuous. It has of late years become in fact what it should have become in name fourscore years ago, the College of all New Hampshire. Brilliant and useful as its career has been, illustrious as its alumni are, and ample as its endowments have become, it has suffered for the greatest part of the 19th century from the needless and hurtful estrangement of the mass of the people. They saw the courts and legislature of their choice contradicted and despised by the creature of their own fostering care; they heard it announced from Washington that they had violated contracts and were not intelligent enough to know and provide for their own educational needs. Gentlemen, our ancestors and compatriots of this old Commonwealth were a proud and masterful people, who never failed to distinguish their friends from their foes, never deserted a cause they had once taken up, nor abandoned a friend or a public servant so long as he stood by them.

They loved and honored John Wentworth and were loath to let him become a public enemy,—a generous one, to be sure, but necessarily hostile. They accepted his College, and from their dire poverty at the close of the Revolution they gave it what aid they could. It was not the College but the people of New Hampshire that had to say to their most trusted sons, *Et tu, Brute*. I am glad that the people of this state have forgiven that improvident child who cast off his allegiance in 1816, and that they are now providing for his growing needs. But they would have done it as cheerfully and more effectively had the college, in the long controversy, fallen into the strong current of state education, instead of wading and swimming for so many years against wind and tide.

A banquet, given by the president and trustees of the college, followed.

Prof. Edwin J. Bartlett presided over the exercises after the coffee was served, and the toasts and speakers were as follows:

Dartmouth College, Pres. William J. Tucker.
Domus esto perpetua scientiae perseverantis.

The New Hampshire Historical Society, The Hon. S. C. Eastman.
While she collects the epitaphs of distinguished people may
she always keep upon her shelves a supply of antidotes.

Ancient History, Prof. C. D. Adams.
Made interesting by the "Father of Lies,"
May her shadow never grow less.

Modern History, Prof. H. D. Foster.
Truth undiluted and undrowned,
"Let knowledge grow from more to more."

Biography, The Rev. H. F. Hill, Ph. D.
Dartmouth men of forty years ago,
"Thine own friend and thy father's friend, forsake not."

Geography, The Rev. L. L. Swain, D. D.
May all lands furnish subjects for our Hanoverian Dynasty.

Travels and Traveling Men, The Rt. Rev. E. M. Parker, D. D.
May a good employer "far o'er-pay the hardest labors of the
road."

Lords and Ladies, Prof. John K. Lord.
May Dartmouth reign without a peer, but never lack noble
men and noble women to match.

At the end of the addresses a vote of thanks was passed to the officers of Dartmouth College for the reception and entertainment of the Society.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

CONCORD, N. H., April 17, 1907.

A meeting of the Society was held this day in its rooms at two o'clock p. m. Seventeen members were in attendance.

In the absence of the president in the south the secretary called the meeting to order.

Hon. J. B. Walker moved that Hon. John Kimball serve as president *pro tempore*.

A vote was taken and Mr. Kimball was unanimously chosen.

Rev. N. F. Carter for the committee on new members offered the names of the following persons for membership:

The Rt. Rev. Edwin M. Parker, Bishop Coadjutor of New Hampshire.

Charles P. Chase, Esq., treasurer, Dartmouth College.

Miss Maude B. Binet, Concord.

Mr. Kimball Webster, Hudson.

The above were unanimously elected to membership.

A letter from Ex-Gov. N. G. Ordway of Warner asking to be dismissed from membership on account of illness was read by Mr. Carter. The request was granted.

Mr. Carter queried if the proceedings of the society should be published at this time. The president *pro tempore* suggested that this matter go over to the annual meeting in June, which was so voted.

Mr. Fred W. Lamb of Manchester, the speaker of the meeting, was introduced by the president in a few words.

Mr. Lamb spoke on the great tornado of 1821. His valuable paper was heard with deep interest and appreciation.

THE GREAT TORNADO OF 1821.

Mr. President, Members of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The early part of the month of September, 1821, was noted for being very stormy. On the third of the month a violent storm prevailed on the whole Atlantic coast in which many lives were lost and a great deal of property was destroyed.

On the afternoon of Sunday, September 9, 1821, occurred the famous "tornado" in central New Hampshire. The day before had been very warm and Sunday was very warm and sultry, although the sun shone brightly. The wind blew from about the southwest until about six o'clock when a very black cloud was seen to rise in the north and the northwest, and as it passed in a southeasterly direction the lightning was incessant. About half past six, the wind suddenly changing to north, a peculiar looking, brassy cloud was seen in the northwest. As it came nearer it was noted that a cylinder or inverted cone of vapor seemed to be suspended from it. It did not seem to have any very destructive force until reaching Cornish and Croydon. It passed from Croydon to Wendell or Sunapee, then into New London, Sutton, over Kearsarge Mountain into Warner, finally ending its course in the edge of Boscaawen. It was felt and is said to have commenced near Lake Champlain. One observer, a woman in Warner, stated that its appearance was that of a trumpet, the small end downwards; also like a great elephant's trunk let down out of heaven and moving slowly along. She stated that its appearance and motion gave her a strong impression of life. When it had reached the easterly part of the town, she said the lower end appeared to be taken up from the earth and to bend around in a serpentine form until it passed behind a black cloud and disappeared. This view was from a distance of three miles. It was attended with but little rain in parts of its course, more in others. It lowered the water in a pond in Warner three

feet. The width of its track was from six rods to half a mile, changing with the height of the cloud which rose and fell. It was the widest on the higher grounds. Its force was the greatest when it was most compact. In Croydon, besides other damage, the house of Deacon Cooper was shattered, his barn and its contents entirely swept away.

No other buildings were directly in its narrow path until it nearly reached Sunapee Lake. Here it came in contact with the buildings of John Harvey Huntoon of Wendell, now Sunapee. The house contained eight persons. The tornado, after a brief warning, was upon them, and the house and two barns were instantly thrown to the ground. One side of the house fell upon Mr. Huntoon and his wife, who were standing in the kitchen. The next moment it was blown away and dashed to pieces. Mrs. Huntoon was carried at least ten rods from the house. A child of eleven months was sleeping on a bed in one room; the dress it wore was soon after found in the lake one hundred and fifty rods from the house, but the child could not be found. The next Wednesday its mangled body was picked up on the shore of the lake where it had been carried by the waves. The bedstead on which the child was sleeping was found in the woods eighty rods from the house, northerly and clear out of the track of the tornado. The other seven persons were injured but none fatally. Every tree in a forty acre lot of woodland was leveled with the ground. A bureau was blown across the lake two miles and with the exception of the drawers was found half a mile beyond the water. A horse was dashed against a rock and killed. The feather bed upon which the child had been sleeping was carried to the town of Andover. A Mrs. Wheeler was living in another part of the house and when the cloud approached she took a child that was with her and fled to the cellar for protection, but was somewhat injured by falling bricks and timbers. Bricks were carried more than a hundred rods and pieces of the frame of the house, seven or eight inches square and twelve feet long, were carried eighty rods. Other pieces of furniture, casks and dead fowls were carried to a much greater distance and a large iron pot was found seven rods away. A pair of wheels was

separated from the body of a cart, carried sixty rods and dashed to pieces, one of them having only two spokes left in it. The only furniture found in the house was a kitchen chair. From the buildings the land rises about one hundred feet in a distance of fifty rods and then descends on the other side of the hill to the lake. A horse was blown up this rise a distance of forty rods and was so much injured that he had to be killed. A doorpost made of beech, from Mr. Huntoon's barn, measuring eight by twelve inches and thirteen feet in length, was carried up the hill forty-four rods. A hemlock log, sixty feet long, three feet in diameter at the butt and nearly two feet at the top, was removed from its bed where it had been for years and carried by the wind six rods up the hill, passing on the way over two rocks, which were only six feet from the place where the log was taken, each being seventeen inches high. It then struck a rock and was broken into two parts. The rise of land in the six rods was ten and one half feet. Not only were orchards destroyed but some of the larger trees were torn up by the roots and carried from seventy to a hundred rods. After leaving Mr. Huntoon's farm the tornado proceeded a hundred rods further and blew down every tree in a tract of timber land of forty acres in area. A house and barn belonging to Isaac Eastman were much shattered but not entirely ruined.

In 1869 Gen. Walter Harriman of Warner addressed a mass meeting in Painesville, O. At its close, an old gentleman, his form bent with age, came forward and made himself known as Mr. Huntoon, the father of the child destroyed in Wendell. He had left the shores of Sunapee Lake and the track of the tornado fifty years before and made his home in Ohio. Soon after this meeting with General Harriman he passed away.

The incident of Mr. Huntoon's family was made the basis of a story entitled "The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee," claimed by some to have been written by Charles Dickens and published in *Once a Week*, a London, Eng., magazine for August 22, 1863, and reprinted in *Littell's Living Age*, September 26, 1863. The

following query appeared in the *Boston Transcript*, a few months ago, in regard to it:

"In the *Boston Herald* of August 16, 1903, appeared an article on Lake Sunapee, N. H. In this article and also in the booklet descriptive of a resort on this lake is the statement that Charles Dickens wrote a story, 'The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee.' The tale had for its foundation a memorable cyclone which visited the lake in 1821. The incidents were related to Dickens on his visit to this country in 1842, and his story is said to have appeared in contemporaneous English and American periodicals. Can some reader inform me where this story may be found?

F. N. S."

This query I answered as follows. "A query appeared in *Notes and Queries* some weeks ago inquiring about the story entitled 'The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee,' said to have been written by Charles Dickens. The question was asked where said story might be found and whether or not he wrote it. I have located the story in a publication entitled *Once a Week*, published in London, England, in 1863, and also in the *Living Age*, but Dickens' name does not appear with it as the author, no name being given in either case. I have examined several editions of Dickens' works put out as complete editions, but find no such story included and no reference made to it in a Dickens dictionary which I have examined. Now will you please inform me what edition of Dickens it may be found in? I wish to know positively that it was written by him."

Then the *Transcript* editor answered us both as follows:

"The above communication was referred to Mr. Edwin Fay Rice, the Boston collector of Dickensiana, who sends the following letter:

"Did Charles Dickens write 'The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee'? I have been asked this question three times within the year. In a thin pamphlet entitled 'Soo-nipi [Indian for Sunapee] Park Lodge, Lake Sunapee, N. H.," I find the following:

"In September, 1821, Lake Sunapee was the scene of a his-

torical cyclone. Starting on the south side of Grantham Mountain, it suddenly struck the east shore near Hastings, demolished the house of Harvey Huntoon, who, with his wife, on the way home from a walk, had taken shelter in a neighboring barn, whirled their infant into the lake, and strewed the fragments of their household goods in its swath on the way to Kearsarge. A feather bed was recovered over seventeen miles distant; and the body of the babe, crushed beyond recognition, was taken a few days after from Job's Creek. This pathetic incident reached the ears of Dickens while on his visit to the United States in 1842, and furnished the subject of a tale, "The Fisherman of Lake Sunapee," which appeared in a number of contemporaneous English and American periodicals, and first gave fame to the *Horicon* of New Hampshire.

"With the above in mind, I have examined every American and English periodical in the Boston Public Library bearing date of 1842 and after, and find, as did your correspondent, the story in *Once a Week* for August 22, 1863, and in the *Living Age* for September 26, 1863. If written by Dickens in 1842, and printed at that time, it is not probable, twenty-one years later, owing to the strained relations between Dickens and Bradbury and Evans, the proprietors of *Once a Week*, that the 'Fisherman' would have been republished in their journal had they known it to have been written by Dickens. It was owing to him that *Household Words*, jointly owned by Dickens, Bradbury, Evans, Wills and Forster, was discontinued in 1859. The trouble was due to the refusal of *Punch*, owned by Bradbury and Evans, to print certain statements concerning Dickens' domestic affairs.

"Frederick G. Kitton, in his 'Minor Writings of Charles Dickens, a Bibliography,' 1900, and his 'Old Lamps for New Ones, and other sketches and essays hitherto uncollected,' 1897, makes no mention of the 'Fisherman,' neither can it be found in the *Gadshill*, considered the most complete and final edition. A number of bibliographies, two quite recent, fail to give it.

"With regard to the story. It was written by an Englishman. It has the earmarks. It is based on the incidents given

in the Soo-nipi Park Lodge pamphlet. But to one familiar with the writings of Dickens it certainly lacks the Dickensian touch. I shall want something more definite than the statement of the compiler of the aforesaid pamphlet that Dickens wrote the story, and I will be glad if any one will tell me in which American or English periodical it was first published. I doubt if he was the author, and think it first appeared in *Once a Week* in 1863."

To return to the tornado. From Wendell or Sunapee the tornado passed across Sunapee Lake in an inverted pyramidal column, drawing up vast quantities of water. Its appearance at this time was sublime. It seemed to be about twenty rods in diameter at the surface of the water, expanding on each side towards the heavens, its body very dark, with a great deal of lightning. Along the shore of the lake was a stone wall which the tornado struck, scattering the stones at various places. Some which weighed seventy pounds were carried more than two rods up a rise of at least four feet in that distance. The shore of the lake was all covered over with timbers, boards, shingles, broken furniture and demolished buildings, that had fallen from the cloud into the water and then been washed ashore.

It next reached New London, the loss of property in this town being estimated at \$9,000. No persons, however, lost their lives. John Davis' house and other buildings were entirely demolished, not a piece of timber or a board being left on the ground where the house stood, nor a brick remaining in its original place in the chimney. A hearthstone which weighed seven or eight hundred pounds was removed from its bed and turned up on edge. All the furniture was swept away and destroyed and very little of it was ever found. The family were all away at the time. Josiah Davis had three barns blown away and his house much damaged. From a bureau standing in the corner of a room one drawer was taken and carried out of the window, with all it contained, and it was never found.

Jonathan Herrick's house was unroofed, the windows were

broken and much of the furniture and clothing was blown away. Nathan Herrick had a new two-story house frame nearly covered. This was blown down, with two barns. Asa Gage's house was unroofed and two sheds carried away. Anthony Sargent had one barn torn to pieces, another unroofed and two sheds blown away. Dea. Peter Sargent had a barn blown down, one unroofed and a shed torn to pieces. The Widow Harvey also had her house unroofed and a barn torn down. J. P. Sabin's barn was torn down. Levi Harvey's barn was blown to pieces, and he also had a sawmill torn down and 12,000 feet of boards in the mill yard carried away, a few of them being found in the Shaker Village in Canterbury, thirty miles away. A gristmill was moved for some distance and a hoghouse, containing a hog that weighed between three and four hundred pounds, was carried two rods and thrown upon the top of a stone wall, when it fell to pieces and the hog walked away unhurt.

The extent of the tornado in New London was about four miles, varying in width as the column rose and fell. In that area the timber on 330 acres of woodland was blown down. A pair of cart wheels, strongly bound with iron and nearly new, together with the tongue and axle to which they were attached, were carried ten rods, the tongue being broken off in the middle and all the spokes but two taken from one wheel and more than half knocked out from the other.

One writer says that two more houses were destroyed and two others injured, that a cider mill was demolished and three sheds damaged. One cow was killed and several injured. Eight orchards were utterly swept away, most of the trees being torn up by the roots. The trunk of one of these, divested of all its principal branches, was found a half mile away at the top of a long hill. A piece of timber, apparently part of a beam of a barn, ten inches square and ten or twelve feet long, was carried up the same hill for a distance of a quarter of a mile. Near the top of the hill was found an excavation some forty feet in length and in places from two to three feet deep partly filled with broken boards and timbers, having

apparently been made by the fall of a side of a barn that must have been blown whole at least a quarter of a mile. A birch tree, whose trunk was ten inches in diameter, was blown across the lake, which at that place was nearly two miles wide, to a point ten or twelve rods beyond. The most amazing feat of the wind, however, was the rending of a large rock one hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and twenty feet high, into two pieces, which were thrown twenty feet apart.

The tornado then swept through Sutton, doing considerable injury, though few houses were in its path. It then passed over Kearsarge Mountain at a point about two miles south of the highest peak and swept down the other side into the valley, known as Kearsarge Gore at that time, in the town of Warner. It seemed to split into two columns in passing over the mountain, the columns again joining into one as it reached the descent into the Gore. There were seven dwelling houses in this valley. The cloud could not be seen until it was driving down upon them with great speed. The first building struck was the barn of William Harwood, which was instantly carried away. Then the wind injured the houses of M. F. Goodwin, James Ferrin and Abner Watkins, completely destroying Mr. Ferrin's barn and unroofing that of Mr. Watkins. Five barns were entirely destroyed. The late Stephen N. Ferrin of Warner said that on a fence were perched a flock of turkeys more than half grown, about fifteen in number. These were caught up and whirled away and no trace of any one of them could ever be found afterwards.

Daniel Savory's house stood right in the path of the tornado. Hearing a fearful rumbling in the heavens, Samuel Savory (the writer's great-great-grandfather and father of Daniel, who was away), aged 72, hastened upstairs to close the windows. The women of the household started to his assistance, when the house whirled above their heads and instantly rose into the air, while that which was left behind, timber, bricks, etc., literally buried six of the family in the ruins. The body of the aged father, Samuel Savory, was found at a distance of six rods from the house, where his head had been dashed against a stone and he had been instantly killed. Mrs. Elizabeth Savory,

his wife, was very much injured by the timbers which fell upon her. Mrs. Daniel Savory was fearfully bruised. She had just taken an infant, Emily B., out of a cradle and the child was killed in her arms. The writer now owns this cradle which is in his possession. The family was extricated by the assistance of the elder Mrs. Savory, who though very considerably injured had the most surprising strength in removing timbers and bricks, beneath which could be faintly heard the cries and moans of the sufferers. The other children, Laura Little, Leonard N. and Jesse, escaped without much injury.

Daniel Savory's buildings were not only leveled, but the materials and contents were dashed into ten thousand pieces and scattered in every direction. Carts, wagons, sleighs, sleds, plows were carried a considerable distance and were so broken and shattered as to be fit only for fuel. Stone walls were leveled and rocks weighing four or five hundred pounds were taken up out of their beds by the force of the wind. An elm tree, near where old Mr. Savory fell, that measured from a foot to eighteen inches in diameter and was too strongly rooted to yield, was twisted like a withe to the ground and lay prostrate like a wilted weed. Logs that were bedded in the ground, fifty to sixty-five feet long, were not heavy enough to retain their places. Not an apple or forest tree was left standing. Only a part of the floor and some bricks remained to mark the site.

The house of Robert Savory, brother of Daniel, stood very near this place and that was also utterly demolished. Mrs. Robert Savory said that she anticipated a shower and went into a bedroom to take up a child and was conscious of nothing more till she found herself among timbers and ruins, greatly bruised but the child unhurt, her husband buried altogether in the bricks with the exception of his head, and two children completely covered by the splinters and rubbish. This family of eight persons were all hurt but none dangerously. Two girls, Charlotte and Ruth Goodwin, were in the house at the time and were severely hurt.

There were twenty-four hives of bees at the Robert Savory

place, probably the property of both families. The ground was sweetened with honey for half a mile, but no hive nor sign of a bee was ever seen afterwards. Furniture and crockery were smashed and scattered about everywhere, as were also the wings, legs and heads of fowls. Several acres of corn and potatoes were swept off clean, not leaving an ear, save at some distance a few in heaps. One barn was taken up whole and after being carried several rods, went to pieces and flew like feathers in every direction. The Savorys and Abner Watkins had captured a bear and chained him to a sill of Robert Savory's barn. Though the barn was entirely destroyed to its foundation, the sill to which the bear was chained, being a cross sill and bedded into the ground, remained in its place and the bear was unburt.

"No person could conceive, without visiting the spot, the horrors of that instant—it was but an instant—when houses, barns, trees, fences, fowls, etc., were all lifted from the earth into the bosom of the whirlwind, and anon dashed into a thousand pieces; a few large stones remaining in their places, and others strewed on each side for several feet, indicated where a stone wall had stood; a few fragments of timber and a small quantity of hay, which had since been gathered together, denoted the place where stood the barns; a few timbers and bricks and at one place the floor remained of what composed the dwellings of the two Savorys; and the feathers here and there discovered in the dust showed that the very fowls of heaven that had often sported with the clouds could not fly the swift destruction."

About a half mile from the Savory houses, up a rise of the hill, lived John Palmer. He had stepped out of his door when the cloud came over the mountain, filling the air full of trees, branches, etc. He started to enter the house but the wind forced the door to, catching his arm, and at the same minute the house was caught in the tornado. The chimney gave way, a part of the frame of the house burying Mrs. Phebe Palmer, the owner's wife, under the bricks and timbers as she was trying to force open the door which held her husband. She was quite severely injured, but the rest of the family escaped with

slight injuries. Bridges in this vicinity made of logs were scattered in every direction. Rocks, some of which weighed five hundred pounds or over, were moved several feet and a hemlock log sixty feet in length, half buried in the earth, was taken from its bed and carried six rods forward, while a knot from the same log was carried fifteen paces back and driven with great force two feet under the turf.

The tornado then passed over a spur of the mountain about two miles from the Palmer house and swept down on the other side about a hundred feet, violently striking the house and other buildings of Peter Flanders. The house was so located that the family had no warning of the terrible event until it was upon them. All of the family, seven in number, were more or less injured. Mr. Flanders was dangerously hurt and his wife almost as severely. For several days he was not expected to live, but he finally recovered. Their daughter Mary had one of her arms broken and was somewhat bruised. The widow Colby, who was in the house, was somewhat injured. Mr. Flanders' daughter Phebe, only three years old, was carried from the house on her bed asleep, but was badly hurt, and another child by the name of True was slightly injured. Lorn Hannah, a girl who lived with the family, was severely hurt. Mr. Flanders' infant child and a Miss Anna Richardson were killed. Everything belonging to Mr. Flanders, his buildings, furniture, crops, etc., was destroyed. Mr. Flanders stated that the family had been baking and the bricks were hot; the chimney falling on three of the children so injured one of them that she died that night, and so burned another, a boy of five years, about the legs that the wounds did not fully heal for seven years and he was made a cripple through life. At the time the tornado struck Mr. Flanders' house he was standing at the west of the chimney by the jamb and close to the cellar door. His son True was standing in front of the fireplace. The child Phebe was asleep on the bed and Mrs. Flanders and Miss Richardson were east of the chimney. The buildings being borne completely away, Mr. Flanders was found with his feet partly down the cellar stairs, partially paralyzed, from which shock he did not recover for some six months. The girl, Phebe, was

carried with the feather bed and dropped some rods from the house and one arm was broken. Mrs. Flanders was thrown to the floor with Miss Richardson on top of her and a large stick of timber on top of Miss Richardson, whose arms and legs were broken and who received other injuries from which she died in half an hour. Miss Richardson resided over a mile away on the road to the Kearsarge Gore and was at Mr. Flanders' to get some milk.

A few rods from the Flanders house, over the town line in Salisbury, lived Joseph True. Seven persons were in this house when it was struck by the tornado, and all of them, except two children, were wonderfully preserved. Mrs. True's parents, of the name of Jones, who lived about half a mile away, were there on a visit, and the family had just left the tea-table. Mr. True and Mr. Jones were at the door, and seeing the cloud approaching, were soon convinced that it meant disaster. Mr. True gave the alarm to his family, and then ran under one end of his shop, which stood a short distance from the door of the house, on one side of the path of the tornado, and he was therefore saved. Mr. Jones stood still till the wind struck the barn, a few rods northwest of him, and he saw the fragments of it flying thick in the air above him, then threw himself upon the ground by a pile of heavy wood. A moment later a rafter fell endwise close to him, entering the ground to the depth of one or two feet, the other end falling on the pile of wood and protecting him from a beam that grazed down upon the rafter immediately after and lay at his feet, but he was unhurt.

Of the house, which was new, not a timber remained upon the foundation. It was blown into fragments and scattered to the winds. The cellar stairs even were carried away, and the hearth, which was made of the brick tiles of the time, eight inches square, was removed. The bricks of the chimney were scattered along the ground for some distance, partially covering Mrs. True a foot in depth. The oven in the chimney had been heated, and some brown bread was being baked when the tornado struck the house. The bricks were hot, and Mrs. True was badly burned by them. Mrs. Jones was also burned.

Of the children, Caleb and Joseph were badly hurt and Mary Sally was greatly bruised and burned. Piercing shrieks and cries from two others, who were ten or twelve years old, called their father to a pile of hot bricks, which he removed as quickly as possible, burning his fingers to the bone in doing so, and they were taken out alive, but suffering intensely from burns and bruises. One of them was so disfigured as hardly to be known, and after suffering extremely for several weeks, died. The baby was found lying safe upon the ground underneath a sleigh bottom, about ten rods from the site of the house.

When the wind struck the buildings the sleigh was in the barn, which stood six or eight rods north from the house, and it is interesting to note that the child and the sleigh should meet at exactly the same place. The top of the sleigh could not be found. The materials of the buildings were not simply separated, but were broken, splintered and reduced to kindling and scattered like chaff over the region. It was the same with beds and bedding, bureaus, chairs, tables, etc. A loom was, to all appearances, carried whole about forty rods, and then dashed into pieces. Nearly all of Mr. True's property was destroyed. One or two other occupied buildings in the neighborhood were somewhat injured.

In one place, near Deacon True's, a hemlock log, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet through and 36 feet long and nearly half buried in the earth, was moved one or two rods. At another place, two hemlock logs of the same size with the other, one 65 feet long and the other about forty, were removed about twelve feet and left in the same situation as before. The entire top of one of the chimneys was carried 10 rods and the bricks left together on one spot. The width of the desolation here was about twenty or twenty-five rods. On the higher grounds over which it passed it was 40, 50, or 60 rods. The deeper the valley, the narrower and more violent was the current of the wind.

The tornado then passed into Warner again, tearing down a barn. It went over Bagley's Pond, the waters of which seemed to be drawn up into the center of the cloud. It destroyed the house of a Mr. Morrill, near the Boscawen line. When the tornado reached the woods of Boscawen, the

terrible arm that had reached down to the earth was lifted up and did no further damage, passing out of sight behind a black cloud.

As a contribution for the relief of the sufferers, sundry articles were sent from the Shakers to Benjamin Evans, Esq., and by him divided. The value of these Shaker goods was estimated to be \$134.72. Various other sums were received and divided by the committee from time to time, amounting altogether to the sum of \$501.04.

The amount of damage suffered by this tornado was appraised to each in Warner and Salisbury and a subscription in the several towns was raised for their relief, Salisbury giving the sum of \$174.54. The following are the names of the sufferers by the tornado in Warner and Salisbury, with the amounts lost as appraised in dollars by the committee:

Foster Goodwin, \$43; William Harwood, \$75; James Ferrin, \$194; Samuel Tiller, \$5; Lorra Little, \$20; Ruth Goodwin, \$6; Charlotte Goodwin, \$6; Abner Watkin, Jr., \$350; Widow Savory, \$100; Daniel Savory, \$675; Robert Savory, \$775; John J. Palmer, \$100; Joseph True, \$800; Peter Flanders, \$758; Jonathan Morrill, \$85; Ezekiel Flanders, \$30; Benjamin and Jesse Little, \$200; James B. Straw, \$50; Nathaniel Greeley, \$100; Moses Stevens, \$10; Jabez True, \$100; Enoch Morrill, \$20; Michael Bartlett, \$10; W. Huntington, \$20.

My authorities for the account of the tornado are found in the following list:

"Historic Storms of New England," by Sidney Perley.

"Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society," Vol. 1.

"History of Warner, N. H.," by Walter Harriman.

"The New England Gazetteer," by John Hayward.

"The History of Salisbury, N. H.," by John J. Dearborn.

"The History of the Town of Henniker," by Leander W. Cogswell.

"The Granite Monthly," Vol. 15. Article by Howard M. Cook.

"A History of the Town of New London, 1779-1899," by M. B. Lord.

"Collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society," Vol. 3. Article on Warner, N. H., by Dr. Moses Long.

"History of New Hampshire," by John N. McClintock.

Also some traditionary accounts from private sources.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the thanks of the Society were voted, and a copy was requested for publication.

A motion was made to adjourn, and it was so voted.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Secretary.

NECROLOGY.

JAMES AYER.

James Ayer was the son of James and Joanna (Wheeler) Ayer, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 26, 1830. His parents removing to Boston in 1837, he attended school there till he was twelve years of age, and then went to Salem, N. H., to live with his brother John. In 1843 he entered Taylor's mill to learn the trade of a woolen manufacturer, but the next year became an apprentice with N. H. Paul to learn the shoe business, which he afterwards followed in its various branches till about 1885.

In the earlier years of his mature manhood he affiliated politically with the Democrats, then for a time voted with the Whigs, but later became a member of the Democratic state committee, and was candidate for senator in 1873. He was prominent in town affairs for many years, postmaster under President Cleveland, and town clerk several years. He was greatly interested in historical matters, and well posted in the genealogies of many families of the town. He was a member of the history committee for the town till his death Nov. 23, 1905. He was also contributor to various newspapers and periodicals, furnishing interesting sketches of Salem and its people. He became a member of the N. H. Historical Society Dec. 17, 1902.

He was a charter member of the Spicket Lodge of Masons and Granite Colony of Pilgrim Fathers, and was also a member of the Provident Mutual Relief Association of Concord.

He married in 1852 Laura Ann, daughter of John A. Messer.

ISAAC BROOKS DODGE.

Isaac Brooks Dodge was the son of Ninian Clarke and Abigail (Brooks) Dodge, born in Amherst, October 19, 1828,* and made his home there through life. He was educated in the schools of his native town.

He served as selectman, 1876-78, and was representative to the Legislature, 1883. He also held the office of census enumerator of the tenth census, 1880. He was greatly interested in genealogical and historical matters, and in 1894 published the *Historic Genealogy of the Kenrick, Brooks and Dodge Families*.

He became an active member of the New Hampshire Historical Society, October 27, 1887, and a life member in 1893.

He was a descendant of the seventh generation from Richard Dodge who came to this country from East Coker, Somerset County, England, in 1638. He died at Amherst, August 24, 1905.

HON. JOHN SAMUEL HATCH FRINK.

John S. H. Frink was born in Newington, November 9, 1831, and died at Greenland of valvular heart disease August 30, 1905. He was the son of Simes and Sarah Pickering (Hatch) Frink.

His preparatory studies were partly at Hampton Academy. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1851 with Phi Beta Kappa rank. Immediately after he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Albert R. Hatch at Portsmouth, and spent the earlier years of his practice in Epping. In 1870 he opened an office in Portsmouth and continued in practice there through life, associated during the last sixteen years with Mayor William E. Marvin. He was a recognized leader of the Rockingham bar, and had no superior in the state. Devoting himself zealously to his profession he never sought public prominence, but was county solicitor, 1867-71, and United States district attorney, 1885-90. He twice declined the offer of a seat on the supreme bench. He had been president of the New Hamp-

shire Bar, and at his death was president of the Rockingham Bar Association. He was senior counsel for the Boston and Maine Railroad, president of the Portsmouth Savings Bank, director of the Rockingham National Bank, the Portsmouth Bridge Company, and Portsmouth Electric Road.

He affiliated with the Democrats, but never took an active part in party politics. He joined the New Hampshire Historical Society June 11, 1871.

He was a man of distinguished presence, courtly manners and lovable qualities, and a fine type of the old school lawyer, and his death was a distinct loss to the state, and an irreparable loss to Greenland where he had his charming home.

He married Lucretia Morse Pickering, daughter of William and Susan Burbeen (Walker) Pickering, and had William Pickering Frink, who was educated at the Institute of Technology, Boston.

MRS. MARIA LOUISA (SHERBURNE) GOVE.

Mrs. Maria Louisa (Sherburne) Gove, widow of Col. Jesse Augustus Gove, and daughter of Robert H. and Ruth Kimball (Eaton) Sherburne, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James M. Killeen, in Concord, February 24, 1906. She was born in Concord, December 17, 1830, and married Colonel Gove October 6, 1852.

Her husband was born in Weare, December 5, 1824; graduated at Norwich (Vt.) Military Academy in 1847, and served as lieutenant in the Ninth United States Infantry. He was on the staff of Gen. Frank Pierce in the Mexican war. He afterwards studied in the office of Pierce & Minot at Concord; served as deputy secretary of state, 1850-55; appointed captain of Company I, Tenth Regiment of United States Infantry, and ordered to Fort Snelling, Minn., serving there till the Mormon rebellion broke out. At the beginning of the civil war he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-Second Massachusetts Infantry, participated in the battles before Richmond, and fell while gallantly leading his command at Gaines Mill, Va., June 22, 1862.



JOHN C. LINEHAN.

In consideration of his services Mrs. Gove was honored by the general government with a handsome pension.

She was a woman of great public spirit, intensely patriotic, and interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the veterans of the civil war and their families, social in her nature, sympathetic, charitable and full of kindly ministries, her very presence a symbol of good cheer. She greatly enjoyed the society of the young and entered heartily into their pastimes. The circle of her acquaintances was large, and her death awakened a deep sense of personal loss.

She was also interested in historical matters, and had been a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society since April 24, 1888.

In her religious affiliation she was a devoted Episcopalian, and ever active in the service of the church.

Mrs. Gove is survived by her son Charles A. Gove, of the United States Navy, her daughter, Mrs. James M. Killeen of Concord, and two brothers, Joseph Sherburne of Warner and Robert H. Sherburne of McHenry, Ill.

JOHN C. LINEHAN.

John C. Linehan died at his home in Penacook after a prolonged illness September 19, 1905. He was born the son of John and Margaret (Foley) Linehan at Macroom, County of Cork, Ireland, February 9, 1840. He came to New Hampshire with his mother, a brother and two sisters in October, 1849, joining his father who had previously come and located at Danbury, but in 1852 settled permanently at Penacook. Young Linehan was limited in his opportunities for securing a good education, but by dint of hard study laid the foundation eminently fitting him for the practical business of life. At the age of twelve he entered the Penacook cotton factory as a "doffer" in the spinning room, and after five years ending as loom fixer in the weaving room.

He became a member of the Penacook band in 1860, and at the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted with six associates August 15, 1861, in the Third New Hampshire Volunteers.

After serving a year he was discharged August 31, 1862, and returned to Penacook, engaging briefly in various occupations till 1866, when with one of his tent mates, Henry F. Brown, he engaged in mercantile pursuits under the firm name of Brown & Linehan till May, 1869, when he bought out his partner and carried on the business alone for nearly twenty-two years. For nearly twenty years he was located in Exchange Block, Washington Square, acquiring a reputation for honesty and integrity which found a far wider range than his home village.

In religious belief he was a zealous Catholic, and through life loyal to his church, of which he was a liberal supporter. For twenty-five years he was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the parish, and by his painstaking effort secured the attendance of every Catholic child when able. He was foremost in the movement to secure a house of worship, and in making addition of land for Woodlawn Cemetery by his appeal, as one of the trustees, securing the setting aside of a part for the Catholics of Penacook.

In politics he affiliated with the Republican party from his early manhood, and held various offices of honor and trust; was member of the governor's council, 1872-73; of the board of aldermen, 1877-78; and of the executive council of the state under Gov. Charles H. Sawyer, 1887-88, and chairman of the committee on the state prison. He was appointed by Gov. S. W. Hale in 1884 trustee of the State Industrial School and served almost continuously till his death, was secretary of the board several years, and president after 1897.

He was appointed insurance commissioner by Gov. D. H. Goodell September 28, 1890, and so continued till his death, establishing a record of fearless and conscientious performance of his duties which commended itself to officials and the general public.

He was a charter member of William I. Brown post, G. A. R., and first commander; represented the department of New Hampshire at the National Encampment at Albany, N. Y., 1870, and member of the council of administration, 1880 and 1881; department commander of New Hampshire, 1883-84,

and appointed member of the national pension committee, serving till 1887; president of the New Hampshire Veterans' Association, 1885-86, and its musical director; was trustee of the Loan and Trust Savings Bank; member of the Knights of Columbus Charitable Irish Society of Boston, and American Irish Historical Society, of which he was one of the founders and treasurer-general; also of the New Hampshire Historical Society after June 8, 1876.

Jointly with his life-long friend D. Arthur Brown, he wrote a "Memorial History of Penacook in the Civil War," contributed the article on "The Irish in New Hampshire," in McClintock's History of New Hampshire, "The Irish in New Hampshire in the Civil War" for the Seventeenth New Hampshire Volunteer Regiment. He received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College in 1887.

He was a gentleman whom it was a pleasure to meet, social, affable, and a most genial companion.

He married at Nashua, January 2, 1864, Mary E., daughter of Kieran Pendergast, who survives him, as do four children: Margaret Ann, born October 2, 1864; John Joseph, born October 9, 1866; Timothy Patrick, born December 7, 1869; and Henry Francis, born June 28, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME V PART II

1907-1912

EDITED BY
OTIS GRANT HAMMOND
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOCIETY

CONCORD
RUMFORD PRESS
1916

Eighty-Fifth Annual Meeting.

The eighty-fifth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord on Wednesday, June 12, 1907, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, about twenty-six members being in attendance.

In the absence of the President, Dr. Roberts, Col. Daniel Hall, the Second Vice-President, called the meeting to order.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting, the account of the field day in Hanover, and the record of a meeting of the Society held April 27 of this year, which were approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read, accepted, and ordered placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts Credited to General Income:

Income from Permanent Fund,	\$575.40	
New members,	20.00	
Life membership,	50.00	
Assessments,	375.00	
Books sold,	246.97	
Incidentals,	12.46	
State appropriation,	125.00	
Income from Todd Fund,	74.52	
		\$1,479.35

Expenditures Charged to General Income:

Salary of Assistant Librarian,	\$484.98	
Incidentals,	32.46	
Janitor,	84.25	
Insurance,	90.62	
Supplies,	45.55	
Printing,	33.85	
Fuel,	92.50	
Repairs,	73.96	
Books purchased,	201.07	
Stamps and envelopes,	6.60	
Incidentals,	89.02	
		\$1,234.86
		\$244.49
Permanent Fund,	\$11,550.00	
Current funds,	1,439.10	
		12,989.10
		\$13,233.59
To new account:		
Permanent Fund,	\$11,600.00	
Current funds,	1,633.59	
		\$13,233.59

William C. Todd Fund.

To investments,	\$6,500.00	
Income,	273.57	
		\$6,773.57
By paid for books of genealogy,		74.52
		\$6,699.05
Charles L. Tappan Fund,	\$566.00	
Income,	11.32	
		\$577.32

List of Securities in the Hands of the Treasurer.

2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures,	\$1,000.00	
2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rd. bonds, \$500.00 each,	1,000.00	
2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rd. bonds,	2,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co. bonds,	2,000.00	
13 shares Concord & Montreal Rd.,	2,268.50	
5 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rd.,	500.00	
4 shares Concord Electric Co.,	400.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank,	3,557.76	
Deposit in national bank,	507.33	
		\$13,233.59

William C. Todd Fund.

1 Northern Pacific & Great Northern Rd. bond,	\$1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co. bonds,	2,000.00	
1 City of Laconia bond,	1,000.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank,	2,699.05	
		\$6,699.05

Building Fund.

As per report of last year,	\$17,083.83	
Income from same,	679.32	
		\$17,763.15
On deposit,	\$17,663.15	
Note,	100.00	
		\$17,763.15

We have this day examined the account of William P. Fiske, Treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society,

for the year ending June 11, 1907, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. We have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society and find them correct.

JOHN C. THORNE,
GILES WHEELER,
Standing Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., June 12, 1907.

The report of the Librarian was read, accepted, and ordered placed on file.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

During the year past the Society has received numerous relics and miscellaneous gifts as follows:

From Mrs. Agnes G. Coburn of Claremont, thirty-three numbers of Leslie's Pictorial History of the War of 1861; W. A. Connor, church clerk, early records of the Congregational Church in Henniker, N. H.; Milton C. Foss of Newport, through Hon. Henry M. Baker, badge worn during the Fremont and Dayton campaign, 1856; New Hampshire Board of Underwriters, maps of New Hampshire towns; Mrs. A. G. Griffin of Malden, Mass., a loan to the Society of the camp chest of Gen. Joseph Cilley, and miniature of Gen. Enoch Poor by Kosciuszko; J. E. Davis, old fashioned bread-toaster of iron, 100 years old; Miss Almira M. Fletcher, box of manuscript consisting of deeds, wills, notes, etc.; Rev. John Thorpes of Centre Harbor, newspaper clippings relating to New Hampshire; Connecticut Historical Society and Mr. Gherardi Davis, two photographs of the flag of the 2nd Battalion, 3d Conn. Regt.; Gherardi Davis of New York City, photograph of flag of the 3d N. Y. Regt., 1778; Col. J. E. Pecker, views of "Elmcroft" and East Concord; Abbot-Downing Co., framed photograph of thirty coaches shipped by them in April, 1868, to be used by the Overland Mail Coach Line; Dana W. Baker of Exeter, various old papers bearing signatures of Governors

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Langdon, Bartlett, Pierce, Thornton, also Meshech Weare; Rev. George W. W. Thompson's record book of marriages performed by him in Stratham; account books of John Wingate, 1819-1832; documents and manuscripts of Paine Wingate and J. C. A. Wingate; Henry C. Quinby, New York City, chart covering genealogies of several well-known families of New England; Dr. John Sullivan, Togus, Me., badge of the Order of the Cincinnati; letter to Gen. Sullivan from the officers in his command; commission appointing him Judge of the District Court of New Hampshire dated November, 1789, and accompanying letter signed by Washington; letter written by Gen. Sullivan Aug. 9, 1790; scarf and gold band ring of the wife of Gen. Sullivan; fine linen handkerchief of Margery, mother of Gen. Sullivan; silver snuff box, silver spurs, and silk vest of Gen. Sullivan, the vest being a gift to him from Lafayette; two crayon-needlework pictures; a painting on ivory of the wife of Hon. George Sullivan; part of a set of china originally belonging to the Rundlett family of Portsmouth about 1760; through Leonard Wellington, executor, in accordance with the will of Mrs. Julius N. Morse, late of Keene, a large covered willow basket from Cuba, an old fashioned side saddle, a cane made from the sugar cane with deer's horn handle, box of old coins.

The following is a summary of the library accessions for the year ending June 1, 1907:

Books by purchase	73
" by exchange	44
" by gift	206
	—
Total	323
 Pamphlets purchased	 16
" by exchange	6
" by gift	502
Town reports	163
	—
Total	687

Forty books, chiefly periodicals for the year previous, have been bound.

Ten copies of Maj. McFarland's "Kearsarge Mt. and the Corvette Named for It" were deposited here by the author, as were also twenty copies of Leavitt's Almanac by E. C. Eastman.

The books on genealogy, United States, State, and town history have been catalogued, making about 3,000 volumes. The books upstairs have been rearranged and sorted, preliminary to the actual cataloging, which has been begun. The cards made for the Bell and Sabine libraries have been arranged alphabetically, making the books in each accessible.

SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
Librarian.

The Necrologist reported there had been four deaths during the year:

Albert S. Wait, Newport, October 7, 1906.

Arthur W. Walker, Portsmouth, November 19, 1906.

John L. Farwell, Claremont, December 15, 1906.

Enoch Gerrish, Concord, January 29, 1907.

Mr. John C. Thorne made a verbal report for the Standing Committee, which was accepted.

The report of the Library Committee was presented by Arthur H. Chase, and was accepted.

Rev. N. F. Carter, for the Committee on New Members, proposed the following names for resident membership:

Josiah E. Fernald, Concord.

Augustus Hunt Shearer, Hanover.

Mary B. Willson, Manchester.

and they were duly elected.

On motion of John C. Thorne, the proceedings of the Society were ordered printed under the supervision of the Publishing Committee.

Samuel C. Eastman, in the absence of the chairman of the Building Committee, suggested an adjournment of two weeks, when a report of the committee would be given.

On motion of William P. Fiske the annual assessment of three dollars on each member was voted.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond it was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three to bring in a list of officers for the ensuing year.

The chair appointed Otis G. Hammond, John C. Thorne, and Arthur G. Whittemore.

Joseph B. Walker offered the following resolution, which was read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved that our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Samuel C. Eastman, for the valuable portrait of our late associate, William C. Todd of Atkinson, this day presented to this Society, and that the Secretary be hereby requested to transmit to Mr. Eastman an attested copy of this resolution.

The committee appointed to submit nominations for officers of the Society for the ensuing year reported as follows:

President, HENRY M. BAKER.

Vice-Presidents, { DANIEL HALL.
FRANK W. HACKETT.

Recording Secretary, HENRY A. KIMBALL.

Corresponding Secretary, CHARLES R. CORNING.

Treasurer, WILLIAM P. FISKE.

Librarian, EDITH S. FREEMAN.

Necrologist, ELI E. GRAVES.

Standing Committee—JOHN C. THORNE, EDSON C. EASTMAN, GILES WHEELER.

Library Committee—REV. GEORGE H. REED, MRS. FRANCES C. STEVENS, ARTHUR H. CHASE.

Publishing Committee—JOHN DOWST, JOHN R. EASTMAN, REV. NATHAN F. CARTER.

Committee on New Members—REV. NATHAN F. CARTER,
DR. JANE ELIZABETH HOYT.

Committee on Speakers—JOSEPH B. WALKER, LYMAN D.
STEVENS, REV. HOWARD F. HILL.

Committee on Naval History of New Hampshire—JOHN R.
EASTMAN, CHARLES R. CORNING.

The Secretary was authorized to cast one ballot for the list as reported by the committee, which was accordingly done, and they were declared elected.

The Recording Secretary took the oath of office before Samuel C. Eastman, Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Arthur H. Chase spoke of the excellent work Miss Freeman had done as Assistant Librarian, and moved that her salary for the ensuing year be fixed at fifty dollars per month, which was voted.

On motion of Joseph B. Walker the following gentlemen were named as a Committee on Field Day: John C. Thorne, Edson C. Eastman, Giles Wheeler.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman spoke of the extension of membership in the Society in other parts of the State.

On motion of Arthur H. Chase it was voted that the names of three persons be added to the Committee on New Members. The chair appointed Arthur H. Chase, Arthur G. Whittemore, and Edith S. Freeman.

Mr. Joseph B. Walker remarked that there had been no publication of the Collections of the Society since 1888. He accordingly moved, and it was voted, that the Publishing Committee examine all the original matter in the possession of the Society, and arrange it in order for publication.

On motion of Arthur H. Chase, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, June 26, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

JUNE 26, 1907.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society on Wednesday, June 26, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

In accordance with the call the meeting was adjourned to the Saturday following, without transacting any business.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

JUNE 29, 1907.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society on Saturday, June 29, 1907, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

In the absence of the President and the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary called the meeting to order.

Judge Corning was chosen to serve as President pro tempore.

Mr. Benjamin A. Kimball, for the Building Committee, made a verbal report, with accompanying sketches and suggestions.

The first Vice-President, Daniel Hall, coming in, Judge Corning resigned the chair to him.

Mr. John C. Thorne offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved that Benjamin A. Kimball, Samuel C. Eastman, Henry W. Stevens, Frank N. Parsons, and Frank W. Hackett be appointed a Building Committee, with full power to raise such sums of money as may be necessary, in addition to the funds of the Society now especially pledged and available therefor, to purchase the land on the corner of North State and Park Streets in Concord, and to erect thereon a new library building, on the plan submitted to the Society at this meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient or necessary.

Said committee shall have full power to make all contracts required for the carrying out of the plan in the name of the Society.

Said committee may appoint its own chairman, treasurer, and agents, and shall have charge of the disbursement of all funds raised or hereby appropriated for the building or land.

Said committee may provide for any memorials that in their judgment may be deemed proper.

On motion of Lyman D. Stevens it was voted that the Building Committee this day appointed is hereby authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur in its membership, the person so appointed to serve until the next meeting of the Society, when the vacancy may be permanently filled.

Mr. John C. Thorne resigned as chairman of the Committee on Field Day.

Mr. Joseph B. Walker suggested Henry M. Baker of Bow to fill the vacancy, which was voted.

The resignation of James C. Fassett of Nashua was read and accepted.

Rev. Nathan F. Carter, for the Committee on New Members, proposed the names of the following for resident membership:

John P. George, Concord.

John H. Bartlett, Concord.

On motion of Mr. Eastman they were elected.

Rev. Nathan F. Carter, as chairman of the Committee on New Members, made a report, which suggested means of enlarging the membership.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond the committee was continued, and the report ordered placed on file.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that when the meeting is adjourned it shall be to meet at the call of the President.

The meeting was then adjourned.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

APRIL 16, 1908.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held at its rooms on Thursday, April 16, 1908, at two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, at the call of the President.

In the absence of the President, the first Vice-President, Daniel Hall, presided.

In the absence of the Secretary, John C. Thorne was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Rev. Nathan F. Carter, chairman of the Committee on New Members, presented the names of Dr. Irving A. Watson, Isaac Hill, and John S. Blanchard, all of Concord, and they were duly elected.

The Chairman presented Charles R. Corning, who gave an address upon "New Hampshire, Past and Present."

The Vice-President being obliged to leave, Samuel C. Eastman was called to the chair.

At the close of Judge Corning's address Joseph B. Walker spoke briefly, and presented the following resolution:

Resolved that our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. Charles R. Corning for his important and able address on this occasion, and that he be invited to furnish a copy of the same for preservation in the archives of this Society.

Mr. Lyman D. Stevens made a few remarks and seconded the resolution, which was adopted.

Voted that the meeting be adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

JOHN C. THORNE,
Secretary pro tem.

A true record, attest

HENRY A. KIMBALL, *Recording Secretary.*

Eighty-Sixth Annual Meeting.

The eighty-sixth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord on Wednesday June 10, 1908, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, twenty-three members being in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting and the adjourned meetings, which were approved.

The report of the Treasurer was read, accepted, and ordered placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts Credited to General Income:

Income from investments,	\$601.19	
New members,	25.00	
Assessments,	399.00	
State appropriation,	500.00	
Income from Todd Fund,	94.87	
		\$1,620.06

Expenditures Charged to General Income:

Salary of Librarian,	\$600.00	
Incidentals of Librarian,	75.04	
Janitor,	123.48	
Repairs,	93.97	
Printing Proceedings,	139.14	
Printing, &c.,	75.80	
Fuel,	136.75	
Insurance,	75.62	
Books,	172.50	
Genealogies and town histories,		
Todd Fund,	94.87	
Incidentals,	55.44	
		1,642.61

Permanent Fund,	\$11,600.00	
Current funds,	1,633.59	
		\$13,233.59

To new account:

Permanent Fund,	\$11,600.00	
Current funds,	1,611.04	
		\$13,211.04

William C. Todd Fund.

To investments,	\$6,699.05	
Income,	276.80	
		\$6,975.85
By paid for books of genealogy,		94.87
		\$6,880.98

Charles L. Tappan Fund.

To investment,	\$577.32	
Income,	23.08	
		\$600.40

List of Securities in the Hands of the Treasurer.

2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures, \$500.00 each,	\$1,000.00	
2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rd. bonds, \$500.00 each,	1,000.00	
2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bonds, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co. bonds, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
13 shares Concord & Montreal Rd. stock,	2,268.50	
5 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rd.,	500.00	
4 shares Concord Electric Co.,	400.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank,	3,602.85	
Deposit in First National Bank,	439.88	
		\$13,211.23

William C. Todd Fund.

1 Northern Pacific & Great North-		
ern Rd. bond,	\$1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co. bond,		
\$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
1 City of Laconia bond,	1,000.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings		
Bank,	2,880.98	
		<u>\$6,880.98</u>

Building Fund.

As per report of last year,	\$17,763.15	
Income from same,	731.52	
		<u>\$18,494.67</u>
On deposit,		<u>\$18,494.67</u>

We have this day examined the account of William P. Fiske, Treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society, for the year ending June 9, 1908, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. We have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society, and find them correct.

JOHN C. THORNE,
GILES WHEELER,
E. C. EASTMAN,
Standing Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10, 1908.

The report of the Librarian was read, accepted, and ordered placed on file.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Society has received during the past year the following gifts, exclusive of the library accessions: a portrait in oil of William C. Todd, the gift of Hon. S. C. Eastman; record books of the Hillsborough County Conference of Congregational Churches from Rev. Tyler E. Gale; musket

carried in the Battle of Bunker Hill, box and urn made from wood taken from the frigate Constitution, uniform of Capt. Thomas White Wyman, several swords, knife box, and gold watch by the will of Florence M. Wyman; a thermometer in mahogany case, once the property of Gov. John Wentworth, from Mrs. N. S. Shaw of Pittsfield; box of old deeds, receipts, and other manuscripts from Dana W. Baker; photographs of the paintings of Gen. Joseph Cilley and Brig. Gen. Enoch Poor, the gift of Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke; maps and plans of New Hampshire towns from the New Hampshire Board of Underwriters; Mrs. Mary E. Chapman of Exeter gave the Society the Lane, Chapman, and Weeks genealogies, written by her husband, and containing his manuscript notes and corrections.

The library accessions for the year are as follows:

Number of books by purchase	50
“ “ “ “ exchange	11
“ “ “ “ gift	166
Total	227
Number of pamphlets by purchase	65
“ “ “ “ exchange	10
“ “ “ “ gift	876
Total	951

The cataloging of the library has progressed, though of necessity slowly. The greater part of the work has been on the pamphlets; these have been taken from the boxes on the third floor, and by putting them into pamphlet binders they take their places on the shelves as bound volumes, at a very slight expense. About six hundred pamphlets have been treated in this manner, thus enabling them to be referred to with much more readiness than formerly.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH S. FREEMAN,

Librarian.

Dr. Eli E. Graves, Necrologist, reported the deaths of the following members of the Society:—

Rev. Daniel Crane Roberts, D.D., Concord, October 31, 1907.

Charles H. Sawyer, Dover, January 18, 1908. Governor of New Hampshire, 1887–1889.

James M. Killeen, Concord, February 3, 1908.

George P. Little, Pembroke, April 15, 1908.

Amos Hadley, Concord, May 6, 1908.

Horace E. Chamberlin, Concord, June 4, 1908.

Mr. Arthur H. Chase read the report of the Library Committee, which was accepted and ordered placed on file.

Rev. Nathan F. Carter made a verbal report for the Publishing Committee.

Rev. Nathan F. Carter, for the Committee on New Members, proposed the following persons for membership:

Eugene P. Nute, Farmington.

Louis C. Merrill, Concord.

Harry M. Cavis, Concord.

and they were duly elected.

Mr. Lyman D. Stevens, for the Committee on Speakers, made a verbal report.

Voted that the Building Committee, as appointed at the last annual meeting, be continued until the completion of the new building and its formal acceptance.

Mr. William P. Fiske offered the following motion, which was adopted:

Voted that the Society accept the bequest of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) given by William C. Todd by his will, in accordance with the terms thereof, and that the Treasurer be authorized to receive and receipt for said bequest, and to execute in behalf of the Society any bond or agreement that may be desired, to the executor and to Mount Holyoke College, to secure compliance with the terms of the will.

An assessment of three dollars on each member for the ensuing year was voted.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The chair appointed Otis G. Hammond, Fred W. Lamb, and John S. Blanchard as such committee.

Mr. John C. Thorne made a verbal report for the Standing Committee.

Dr. J. Elizabeth Hoyt Stevens asked the Society to make Rev. Nathan F. Carter a life member of the Society from the time he retired as Librarian, with the refunding to him of his dues paid since, all this in view of his long and faithful service to the Society.

The President called the attention of the members to section two of the constitution, whereby a life member must pay to the Society the sum of fifty dollars.

Mr. Henry M. Baker called the attention of the Society to the condition of the pencil sketch of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence, by Jonathan Trumbull.

No action was taken.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond reported, for the Committee on Nominations, the following names for officers for the ensuing year:

President, HENRY M. BAKER.

Vice-Presidents, { DANIEL HALL.
FRANK W. HACKETT.

Recording Secretary, HENRY A. KIMBALL.

Corresponding Secretary, CHARLES R. CORNING.

Treasurer, WILLIAM P. FISKE.

Librarian, EDITH S. FREEMAN.

Necrologist, DR. ELI E. GRAVES.

Standing Committee—JOHN C. THORNE, EDSON C. EASTMAN, GILES WHEELER.

Library Committee—REV. GEORGE H. REED, FRANCES C. STEVENS, ARTHUR H. CHASE.

Publishing Committee—JOHN R. EASTMAN, OTIS G. HAMMOND, EDITH S. FREEMAN.

Committee on New Members—REV. NATHAN F. CARTER, DR. J. ELIZABETH HOYT STEVENS.

Committee on Speakers—JOSEPH B. WALKER, LYMAN D. STEVENS, REV. HOWARD F. HILL.

Committee on Naval History of New Hampshire—JOHN R. EASTMAN, CHARLES R. CORNING.

The President then introduced John Scales of Dover, who gave an address on General Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham, patriot of the Revolution.

At the close of the address Samuel C. Eastman moved, and it was voted, that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Scales for his valuable and very interesting address, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Proceedings of the Society.

The thanks of the Society were extended to the President for his gift of Ethan Allen's pistol.

The chair named Edson C. Eastman, Daniel Hall, and Fred W. Lamb a Committee on Field Day.

The meeting was then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

GENERAL THOMAS BARTLETT.

BY JOHN SCALES.

General Thomas Bartlett was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, October 22, 1745. He died in Nottingham, N. H., June 30, 1805; while sitting in his chair reading the Bible he suddenly expired of heart failure, without any warning to his family that he felt unwell; he had previously been in apparently good health. He was of medium height and quite heavy, weighing about two hundred pounds. He had dark hair and dark eyes, a fine head and face with a high forehead. His manners were kind and courteous to his family and his friends, but rather curt towards his enemies, or those he did not fancy; and those who opposed what he thought was right were speedily informed in vigorous language, that was not ambiguous, what he thought of them and the measures they advocated. He knew how to make himself popular with his neighbors, his townsmen, and the citizens of New Hampshire, and he acted according to his knowledge. He was popular, and honors came to him without anxious seeking on his part. The fact that he died while reading the Bible shows that he was a reader of good books, though probably he did not have a very extensive library, nor did he pretend to high scholarship in classical literature.

In early life he was given such education as the public schools of Massachusetts and his father's private library afforded. He was especially good in mathematics; and this led him to learn surveying land, which work he followed more or less until the pressure of other business compelled him to give up tracing lines and tramping through the tangled wood of the forests in Nottingham. He was a good surveyor, so that a hundred acres "more or less" with him meant a hundred acres in fact, as well as in fancy. He believed in honesty and accuracy in all dealings, and acted as he believed. He was two-faced with no one; when he

had formed his opinion on a subject nothing but the strongest evidence could change him, and he never temporized for the sake of popularity.

He was never a student at law, with the intent to practice that profession, but after the Revolution he gave much time and attention to the drawing of writs and prosecuting them before justices, so that he became very familiar with the work of courts before he was himself appointed Judge. His work on the bench in his later years was clear-headed, and thoroughly comprehensive of law and justice, especially the latter, so much so that evil doers who were arraigned in his court sometimes complained that he was hard on them in drawing the line. But before speaking further of his characteristics let us look to his antecedents.

Thomas Bartlett was son of Israel Bartlett and Love Hall, his wife, and fifth in descent from Richard Bartlett, who came from England in 1634 and settled in Newbury, Mass., on land near the Merrimaek River, and about three miles north of the Boston and Maine depot in Newburyport, which land has remained in possession of his descendants to this day, never having passed out of the family or the name.

Richard, who settled in Newbury in 1634, was born at Stopham, England, about 1590, and was eleventh in descent from Adam de Barttelot who came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror in 1066, and was granted a tract of land which has remained in possession of the Barttelot family to the present time, and is one of the finest estates in England. The present owner is Walter B. Barttelot, who has been a Member of Parliament for many years. One of his sons was a noted officer in the Boer war. In the ancient church at Stopham, along the stone floor, are marble slabs with inlaid figures of brass, with a regular successions of Barttelots, inscriptions, names, and dates, from John Barttelot, who died in 1428, down to Col. George B. Barttelot, who died Nov. 28, 1872, aged 84 years; he was father of the present proprietor, Col. Walter B. Barttelot.

The Barttelots have lived on the original grant from William the Conqueror for more than 800 years. They fought at the battle of Crécy in 1348, and at Poitiers in 1356. They were a power of great importance in helping to defeat the Spanish Armada in 1588. Every generation has furnished a Member of Parliament. They have borne a conspicuous part in many wars, but it is to their credit that not one of them is known to have come over to America to help in the attempt to subdue the colonies in the time of the Revolution. Such were the English ancestors of Col. Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham.

For some reason not explained Richard the emigrant saw fit to shorten his name from Barttelot to Bartlett. The generations from Richard to Gen. Thomas are: Richard (2) who married Abigail ———; Samuel (3) who married Elizabeth Titcomb; Thomas (4) who married Sarah Webster; and Israel (5) who married Love Hall, the daughter of Joseph Hall of Exeter. All of these were tanners by trade, and were prosperous in business, honorable in their dealings, members in good standing in the church, and worthy citizens in every way.

Gen. Bartlett's mother, Love Hall, was granddaughter of Joseph Hall, Esq., and his wife, Anne Dudley, who was daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley, pastor of the church at Exeter, and Sarah Winthrop, his wife, who was daughter of John Winthrop, the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Rev. Samuel Dudley was son of Thomas Dudley, the second Governor of Massachusetts. Thus we see that Gen. Thomas Bartlett came from the very best New England stock, and his career shows he was worthy of his ancestry.

Israel Bartlett had two daughters, sisters of Gen. Thomas. Sarah, the older, married Col. Winborn Adams of Durham, an officer in the Revolutionary war, who was killed in the battle at Bemis's Heights, just before the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. At the beginning of the war they were keeping a tavern at Durham Falls, on the hill near Gen. Sullivan's residence, and opposite where the granite

monument stands that was erected to the General's memory by the State a few years ago.

Mary Bartlett, the younger sister, married Gen. Henry Dearborn, who was a physician on Nottingham Square before the Revolution, and who had a very conspicuous and honorable career during the war and many years following it.

Israel Bartlett and Love Hall were married May 7, 1738. He died in May, 1754, at Newbury, Mass. He was a tanner, a farmer, a land surveyor and merchant, a man of marked ability, and successful in all his affairs. An inventory of his estate shows that he possessed ample property and was well to do in the world. He possessed quite a library of the best books of the period, which indicates he was a man of literary tastes. His ledger and other books of account are still in existence in one branch of the family in Newbury. The following was copied in 1904 from a manuscript copy of those ancient records made by Mr. David Laskey Bartlett of Amesbury, who has a part of the originals, he being grandson of Gen. Thomas Bartlett. He has Israel Bartlett's ledger, dating from 1733, when Israel was 21 years old, to 1754, when he died. The following are excerpts:

May ye 1st 1735.	Lieut. Joseph Hall Dr. by a side of Sole leather Curried, wd. 12 lb.	£0-14-0
	and two sides upper leather, wd. 53 & 45	0-19-4
April 1737.	A day's work falling timber to build my house	0-5-0
Oct. 20, 1737	Rhum & Sugar for Raising my house	2-0-0
May 20, 1753	To 4 Pieces of Paper to cover the Parlor walls, Bo't of Capt. Bagley @ 8 s. a Piece	1-12-0
	To Nails and putting on	0-8-0
Nov. 2, 1753	Father Hall Dr. to 3 days work about your affairs at New-market.	0-12-0
Nov. 6.	To 4 days service more about Do. affairs	0-16-0

An Account of my disbursements about the Repairs of the Meeting House in 1750.

June 4, 1750	Paid Mr. Lunt	10—0—0
	To 5000 shingles	25—0—0
	To 500 Refuse Boards	6—0—0
June 12.	To 4,000 shingle Nails @ 135/	6—12—0
	To 300 Board Nails 7/6	1—2—6
	To 500 Double Tens @ 12/	3—0—0
June 19	To 1,000 Shingles	5—0—0
September 21	To 5 Pd. Deck Nails	1—5—0
Sept. 26	To 5 Pounds of Pitch	0—10—0
		58—9—6
	By clabboard Nails	1—5—0
	Paid Joshua Lunt	10—5—6
	Old Tenor	70—0—0
	Lawful Money	9—6—8
Received of Mr. Plant, Old Tenor,		50—0—0
“ “ Joseph Coffin		10—0—0
My own Subscription		10—0—0
	Old Tenor	70—0—0
	Lawful Money	9—6—8

Israel Bartlett died in May, 1754. His widow, Love (Hall) Bartlett, was administrator until their son, Joseph Hall Bartlett, came of age, when he was appointed. The widow married Joshua Lunt about two years after Israel Bartlett died. James Bagley was guardian for “J. H. B.”, John Burleigh for Sarah, Enoch Bartlett for Thomas and Josiah, Thomas Bartlett for Israel and Mary. In the final division of the property, to his son, Joseph Hall Bartlett, were given his sword, clothes, silver and gold buckles, desk, surveying instruments, gauging rod, and seventeen books, among which were the Bible, the Spectator, dictionary, etc., and numerous other articles. To Sarah were given a pair of gold buckles, two gold rings, copy of Paradise Lost,

Paradise Regained, etc. To Thomas and Josiah a server,
10½ ounces of silver, fifteen books, etc., etc.

He had a negro man Cato valued at	£46-13-4
A negro woman	20-0-0
A silver tankard valued at	10-0-0
Nelson's Justice, 2 volumes.	
Household furniture of much value, etc., etc.	

On the 13th day of January, 1797, Love (Hall) Bartlett appears to have been alive, for on that day, in accordance with her wish, of course, her sons, Joseph Hall of Newbury, Thomas of Nottingham, Israel of Haverhill, and Josiah of Lee signed a written agreement that each in turn should have her live with them twelve weeks, unless she were sick and could not travel, in which case the others should share in the expense of her sickness. There is no record of date of death.

In Israel Bartlett's family Bible are the following records.

Israel Bartlett	b.	30 April 1712.
Love Hall	b.	10 June 1716.

They were married 7 May 1738.

Their children:

Joseph Hall	b.	March 7, 1739.
Sarah	b.	Nov. 25, 1741.
Thomas	b.	Oct. 22, 1745.
Israel	b.	May 8, 1748.
Mary	b.	Aug. 17, 1751 O. S.
Josiah	b.	March 13, 1753 N. S.

Gen. Thomas Bartlett's family Bible, and the one he probably had in his hands when he died, is now, 1904, in possession of his great-grandson, Albert Bartlett, in Haverhill, Mass. In it is inscribed the following:

The Property of Sarah Bartlett, late wife of Thomas Bartlett Esq., who deceased June 30th A. D. 1805, aged 59	}	Sarah Bartlett owner of this book died Dec. 7th 1833, aged 76.

Thomas Bartlett was married to Sarah Cilley Aug. 19, 1773. The births of their children are as follows:

1. Israel, born Jan. 18, 1774.
2. Joseph, born March 22, 1776. Died at sea Nov., 1806.
3. Thomas, born April 24, 1778. Died September 29, 1842.
4. Jonathan, born July 2, 1780. Died Oct. 25, 1852.
5. Bradbury, born Jan. 21, 1783.
6. Sarah, born July 26, 1785. Died May 30, 1786.
7. Josiah, born March 31, 1787.
8. David, born April 29, 1789.
9. Enoch, born July 6, 1791. Died Dec. 20, 1818.
10. Betsey, born August 6, 1793. Died Nov. 31, 1845.
11. Jacob Cilley, born June 16, 1796. Died Feb., 1841.
12. Patty Cilley, born Nov. 7, 1798. Died July 6, 1803.

Israel Bartlett was one of the first settlers in Nottingham, and divided his time between there and Newbury from 1733 to 1754, when he died. His name first appears in connection with Nottingham in 1733, when he was elected town clerk, he then being in his 22d year, which office he held for several years. His name does not appear among the proprietors, because he was not of age when the town was divided, but he became interested soon after he was "out of his time." His father-in-law, Joseph Hall, and his wife's uncle, Capt. Edward Hall, were proprietors and large land owners. Moreover Joseph Hall was one of the town "lot-layers," and chairman of the board of survey. As Israel Bartlett had learned surveying in his youth, he became engaged with his future father-in-law in laying out lots and making a general survey of the town. In this way he became acquainted with the most desirable lots in the town, and selected one on the north side of the Square for his home. It is down the hill about a quarter of a mile, and commands a beautiful and grand view of the north and east. On this spot he built his house in 1737. Near by he had a tanyard, for he was a tanner, as his ancestors had been for four generations in Newbury. It is probable that

his family resided in Newbury much of the time, as the Indians were quite troublesome in Nottingham, and he died in Newbury and was buried in the cemetery where rests the dust of so many of the Bartlett family.

He was town clerk of Nottingham from 1733 to 1741, when he was elected assessor and served one year. In 1742 he was elected one of the selectmen and served almost continuously until his death in 1754. In 1747 he was chairman of the board, and wrote the following appeal to Governor Wentworth and his Council for help against the Indians:

"At a meeting of the free holders and inhabitants of Nottingham Dec. 8, 1747, Voted that the Selectmen draw up a petition to be presented to the General Court to pray that there may be suitable provision made for our relief under the difficulties of the war." The following is the petition.

"To his Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of New Hampshire and the Hon^{ble} his Majesty's Council and House of Representatives for said Province in General Assembly convened.

"The inhabitants of Nottingham in said Province take this Opportunity thankfully to acknowledge your Goodness in sending and supporting a number of men in years past for our Safeguard and Defence in this Time of War. And altho' we might from thence Infer your good Disposition to Help us for the future, yet in order to your being more fully informed of our circumstances we would Humbly offer to the consideration of this Honorable Court some of the Difficulties and Dangers we find ourselves exposed to in this Time of War.

"Our settlements are remote one from another, in a mountainous and broken country; our fields are generally encompassed about with trees and bushes which continually expose us to the Danger of being surprised by the Enemy while about our Daily Labour; our common Roads

and High Ways are no less dangerous to pass. We lie open to a wide wilderness which surrounds us on all sides, by which means the Enemy may come undiscovered very near our Garrisons which we have hardly men enough to defend, our number being now very small, many having already removed out of the Town, and others seem so much discouraged that we fear our numbers will be much less in the ensuing Summer than they are at present, which has a tendency to make our Burden still the heavier, which is already almost insupportable. We have never desired needlessly to be a Burden to the Government. Neither have we ever before in this manner applied for Relief, but being now convinced more than ever of the Danger we are likely to be Exposed to, we can but think it needful for us to be Importunate with your Excellency and Honours to grant us such large assistance as our necessitous circumstances may require, without which we fear we shall be obliged to Retreat for the safety of ourselves and our Families tho' it must be with the greatest Regret that we leave our Settlements which we have cultivated with much Toil and Labour.

“May it Please your Excellency and Honours to take the Premises into your wise consideration and if it be consistent with your pleasure and for the Benefit of the Province in General, as well as your Petitioners in particular to keep this Town, we humbly pray that there may be speedy Provision made for the supporting of Forty or Fifty men to be sent up early in the Spring, and kept here, for the safeguard and Defence of the Inhabitants here, and that such Stores as may be needful for them may be conveyed up by sleading, the Knowledge of which as it would be likely to prevent some from moving out of Town, so it would be a means to encourage and strengthen us all who are very sensible that we cannot long support ourselves here without such assistance from the Government as shall enable us to go about our Labour and Business in some degree of Safety, which we Hope you will Freely Provide

for, and your Petitioners shall, as in Duty Bound, ever Pray &C.

“Israel Bartlett } Selectmen for Nottingham
Robert Harvey } and by order of the Town
Nottingham Jan. 21st 1747.”

At the time of his death his son Thomas was nine years old, and, of course, had to have a guardian. His uncle, Enoch Bartlett of Newbury, was appointed, and appears to have performed the duty in the most paternal and efficient manner, for the work that Gen. Bartlett did after he became of age shows that in his youth he had a good elementary training. His penmanship was especially good, and his language in his manuscripts clear, crisp, and forcible. His orthography is good, showing that he had been drilled thoroughly in the spelling book. In mathematics he was like his father, and he engaged in land surveying, more or less, until the Revolution began. That he was familiar with good books is manifest by the fact that his father's library contained Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*, and Addison's *Spectator* and the *Tatler*, and such other books as were popular at that time. A family that had such books was far above the average in intelligence and culture.

It is not known exactly when Gen. Bartlett came to Nottingham to reside, but probably in 1765, when he was 20 years old. He inherited his father's homestead farm, among other landed property, and the house which his father built in 1737 seems to have gone to decay, so that before the Revolution the General built a new one, large, and in the best colonial style. To this house he took his young bride, Sarah Cilley, August 19, 1773. There all his children were born. There he died. There his widow and daughter Betsey resided until their respective deaths, the former, Dec. 8, 1833, aged 76, and the latter, Nov. 3, 1845, aged 52 years. Up to the death of the daughter the fine old house was kept in good repair, but after her departure those who ought to have kept it up for the family name's sake neglected to do so, and it fell into decay.

Gen. Bartlett was elected chairman of the board of selectmen of Nottingham in 1769, when he was 23 years old, and he was reelected annually, with the exception of the year 1782, until 1802, a period of 34 years. He was elected town clerk in 1776, and served continuously until 1802, a period of 26 years, and no town records in the State during that period are the equal of his in beauty of penmanship, clearness of statement, and correctness of spelling. Bear in mind that Gen. Bartlett did this in years when he was one of the busiest and hardest worked men in the performance of arduous and important public duties. No man in Nottingham was ever more popular with the people, or more honored by them, than was Gen. Thomas Bartlett, and he never betrayed the confidence placed in him.

About the time he commenced building his house, probably a little before 1770, he built a store on the northwest corner of Nottingham Square, where now stands the house built by his son, the late Judge Bradbury Bartlett, in 1806. In that store he carried on a general trade, which included about everything the people wanted to buy, or had to sell, until his death in 1805. When the people of Nottingham began to talk about war with England in defense of their constitutional rights, they invariably met at Gen. Bartlett's store, where they always received a warm welcome, regardless of the weather. His brother-in-law, Dr. Henry Dearborn, later colonel in the Revolution and brigadier-general in the United States Army, lived a few rods away, on the northeast corner of the Square, and was a frequent visitor at the store when discussions were going on. Gen. Bartlett, then only a lieutenant, always had the latest news from Portsmouth and Boston concerning the stirring events preceding the actual attack by the British forces on the American soldiers at Lexington and Concord. It is nowhere recorded that Gen. Bartlett was an orator, or much given to public speech making, but he was a good talker, and could and did express his views in a very forcible manner whenever the occasion demanded.

His ideas of things were always clear, never befogged or befuddled.

Dr. Dearborn had learned something of military drill, as well as medicine, before he settled in Nottingham to practice his profession. When times began to look squally, and it began to be manifest that the Americans would have to do something more than talk to convince Great Britain they were right in their demands from the British government, Dr. Dearborn began to drill the men of Nottingham in military tactics, as they from time to time gathered at Gen. Bartlett's store. This drilling was done on the Square in front of the store, a large, level space, ample for all kinds of maneuvering. The result was that when news of the encounter at Lexington and Concord reached Gen. Bartlett's store the men who had been drilling speedily responded to the call of Dr. Dearborn to muster on the Square, prepared to march to the seat of war.

The fight was on the 19th; they got news of it on the 20th, and gathered at the store on the afternoon of that day; they organized with Dr. Dearborn as captain, and before sunset started on the march over a rough road for Cambridge; they marched about sixty miles in fourteen hours, arriving in Medford before sunrise on the morning of the 21st of April, 1775. It is one of the most rapid marches on record. The names of the men of this gallant company can nowhere be found, but it is known that Henry Dearborn was captain, and it is more than probable that Thomas Bartlett, as well as his father-in-law, Gen. Joseph Cilley, were members of it. Gen. Bartlett's store remained the centre for collecting and distributing news in Nottingham all through the war. That town had a large population at that time, and there was nothing dull among the people.

Gen. Bartlett's Military Record.

Gen. Bartlett was a private soldier and minor officer in the Tenth Company of Foot, in the Fourth Regiment of militia in the Province of New Hampshire, from about 1767 until his appointment as first lieutenant of that com-

pany January 11, 1771, when he was 25 years old. The original commission, signed by Gov. John Wentworth, is now in possession of Hon. John C. Bartlett of Lee, who is a grandson. The document is well preserved, and is highly prized by Mr. Bartlett. It reads as follows:

“John Wentworth, Esq.

“Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty’s Province of New-Hampshire in New England, &C.

“To Thomas Bartlett Gentleman, Greeting.

“By virtue of the Power and Authority, in and by His Majesty’s Royal Commission to me granted, to be Captain-General, &c over this His Majesty’s Province of New Hampshire, aforesaid; I do (by these Presents) reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good conduct, constitute and appoint You, the said Thomas Bartlett to be the First Lieutenant of the Tenth Company of Foot, in the Fourth Regiment of Militia in the Province aforesaid.

“You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a First Lieutenant in leading, ordering and exercising said Company in Arms, both Inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their First Lieutenant and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions, as you shall from Time to Time receive from me, of the Commander in Chief for the Time being, or other your superiour Officers for His Majesty’s Service, according to Military Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in You.

“Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Portsmouth, the 31st Day of January in the Eleventh Year of the Reign of His Majesty, King George the Third, Annoque Domini, 1771.

J. Wentworth.

“By his Excellency’s Command
Theodore Atkinson, Sec^{ty}.”

The records do not show how long he held this office, but the presumption is that he held it until the Provincial Congress of New Hampshire was held in 1775 and the Royal government ceased to rule here. He was the representative from Nottingham in the 4th Congress held that year, and was called "Lieutenant" Thomas Bartlett. All this indicates that he was connected with the provincial militia during the seven years preceding the Revolution, and an officer four years, so he became perfectly familiar with all the military tactics of that period, and was competent to enter upon the duties of higher commands when the war broke out. He was an intimate friend of Gen. John Sullivan, and was well acquainted with the men who became the military leaders at the beginning of the war.

It is not known whether or not he was one of Gen. Sullivan's party that went from Durham to Portsmouth Dec. 14, 1774, and took the powder and cannon from Fort William and Mary, but it has always been the tradition in Durham that Nottingham men were in the party, and if any one from that town was in it, Gen. Bartlett would have been one of the first to join Sullivan in one of the boldest and most fearless attacks on the power and rule of Great Britain. This was the first overt act of war in the struggle for independence, antedating the battle at Lexington and Concord by four months. One thing is sure, if Gen. Bartlett did not help capture the powder he did help secrete a lot of it on Nottingham Square, and it was used in the war later. The probability is that Capt. Dearborn's company of minute men, already mentioned, had a supply of that identical powder in their powder horns when they started on their march to Cambridge on the evening of April 20, 1775.

The reader will remember that Gen. Bartlett was first lieutenant in the Tenth Company of the Fourth Regiment of the provincial militia four years preceding the beginning of the war. When the war began that Regiment did not disband. The organization was kept up just the same, and the old officers were promoted and new ones appointed by the Provincial Congress. So it came to pass that on

August 24, 1775, the Congress "Voted; That Col. Nicholas Gilman be appointed Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of militia in this Colony, and Capt. Jeremiah Folsom his Lieut. Colonel, and Lieut. Thomas Bartlett his first Major and Capt. Stephen Clark his second Major."

There you see how easily the old militia regiment was changed into the new. Henceforth, till further promotion, he is called "Major" Bartlett in the Journals of the Provincial Congresses. In October the following was issued:

"Portsmouth October 13th, 1775.

"To Major Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham.

"Sir:—You are desired to bring or send down, as soon as possible, all the Town Stock of Powder, Bullets and Flints to Head Quarters at Portsmouth; hereof fail not; by express order of General Sullivan, and you are to take exact accompt thereof to be a record by you kept.

"These from your m't Humble Servt.

Benjamin Butler, Captain."

Of course Major Bartlett obeyed that order promptly, and that powder was the very same article which had been captured from Fort William and Mary in the preceding December, and had been carted on sleds from Durham to Nottingham Square for safe keeping. Gen. Sullivan knew where it was and on whom to call for it, and he called when the proper time came. It would be interesting to know where that powder was stored on the Square, but I see no way how we ever can find out. It seems very reasonable to suppose that the cellar of Major Bartlett's store would be regarded as about the safest place, and no doubt it was placed there and properly guarded until Gen. Sullivan ordered the Major to take it to Portsmouth.

The first of December, 1775, an express arrived at Exeter from Gen. Sullivan, who had been appointed brigadier-general by the Continental Congress, and was in command at Winter Hill, Charlestown, that the troops from Connecticut refused to tarry longer, and requesting urgently that men be sent from New Hampshire to fill their places.

December 2, 1775, the Committee of Safety determined to answer this call for troops, although the State then had in active service more than three thousand men. Accordingly commissions were sent out to particular men in various towns to enlist men for a short term of service of six weeks to reinforce Gen. Sullivan, who was weakened by the defection of the Connecticut troops, and thirty-one companies were enlisted within a few days, of sixty-three men each, who marched immediately to Medford, and were mustered into service by Major Burnham, the mustering officer appointed for the occasion by the Committee of Safety. From the length of their term of service they were called "six weeks men," and were two thousand and fifty-eight in number. Thus New Hampshire had in the field in December, 1775, more than five thousand men. Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham was appointed captain of the fifth company, Daniel Page was first lieutenant and Samuel Gray second lieutenant. Captain Bartlett had his company ready to march within two days after he received his commission, and was among the first to reach Winter Hill and rejoice his dear friend, Gen. Sullivan, by his cheering presence. This was in the famous Siege of Boston, and the services of these men were invaluable just at that time, when the British were threatening to break through the American line and sweep all before them.

July 4, 1776, Major Thomas Bartlett was appointed muster-master for certain sections of the State, for New Hampshire had then become a "State," no longer a colony or province. Major Bartlett served as muster-master several years, performing this duty in connection with the multitude of other duties placed upon him by the town and State.

December 5, 1776, the Journal of the House of Representatives says:

"Voted, That Col. David Gilman be Colonel of the Regiment now to be raised and sent to New York, and that Major Thomas Bartlett be Lieut. Colonel, and Major Peter Coffin be Major of said Regiment."

This regiment joined the other New Hampshire regiments who had returned from Canada in the summer under command of Gen. Sullivan, and were at New York, and all soon joined Gen. Washington's army in Pennsylvania, and assisted in the glorious capture of the Hessians at Trenton, and afterwards in the battle of Princeton. Though worn down with fatigue and suffering for lack of clothing suitable for the cold and inclement weather, they continued in the service till March, several weeks beyond the time limit for which they enlisted. This campaign was Gen. Bartlett's first taste of actual war on the battlefield. His father-in-law, Col. Joseph Cilley, was in the same campaign and experienced the same sufferings as the rest. No officers in that campaign were more gallant, sagacious, and fearless in the performances of patriotic duty than were Bartlett and Cilley.

In the summer of 1777 New Hampshire raised a regiment to reinforce the Army of the North, to aid in repulsing the British army which was marching down from Canada and driving all the American forces before it, as a whirlwind drives the dust of a much travelled road on a dry summer day. The officers placed in command of this regiment were Stephen Evans, colonel; Thomas Bartlett, lieutenant colonel; Joseph Prescott, major; and Jonathan Wentworth, adjutant. It was organized in August and started on its March the first of September. Col. Evans was ordered to place his regiment under command of Gen. Stark, if the General concluded to remain in the service, otherwise to join the Northern Army under Gen. Gates. As it happened, Stark had fought and won the glorious battle of Bennington before Col. Evans's regiment reached there, and they kept on and joined Gates's army in northern New York.

When they reached the army the regiment was placed in Gen. Whipple's brigade of New Hampshire troops, and the officers were placed on Gen. Whipple's staff, as follows:

William Whipple, Brigadier-General.

George Gains, Brigade-Major.

Prince, negro servant of Gen. Whipple.
Stephen Evans, Colonel.
Thomas Bartlett, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Joseph Prescott, Major.
Thomas Peabody, Surgeon.
Jonathan Wentworth, Adjutant.
Robert Swainson, Quartermaster.
John Gage, Sergeant-Major.
John Philpot, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

In this brigade was Col. Cilley's regiment, which performed wonderful feats of courage and valor: It is not the purpose of this paper to give a history of the battles of Stillwater, Bemis's Heights, and the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne and the whole British army at Saratoga. The New Hampshire troops under Gen. Whipple were engaged in all of those battles, and were the bravest of the brave. Lieut.-Col. Bartlett received high praise from his superior officers for his bravery and efficiency in the performance of his duty in those battles.

Col. Evans and Lieut.-Col. Bartlett arrived home with their command in November. It is worthy of note in this connection that Lieut.-Col. Bartlett not only had a father-in-law in command of a regiment, but also a brother-in-law, Col. Winborn Adams of Durham, who was in command of a New Hampshire regiment. Col. Adams married Sarah Bartlett, sister of Col. Thomas, and at the beginning of the war they were proprietors of a tavern at Durham Falls, a short distance from Gen. Sullivan's residence. Col. Adams was a brilliant man and a brave officer, and was killed in battle at Bemis's Heights.

From the close of this campaign until June, 1780, Gen. Bartlett was busily engaged in civil affairs, of which I shall speak later. In June of that year the House voted to raise two regiments of 945 men, for a term of three months, to reinforce the army at West Point. Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham was appointed colonel of the First regiment, and Moses Nichols of Amherst colonel of the Second:

In Col. Bartlett's regiment the officers under him were: Jonathan Wentworth, major; John Gardner, adjutant; Nathaniel Chandler, quartermaster; Mark Howe, surgeon; George Keser, surgeon's mate; and Martin Perry, sergeant-major. But why was New Hampshire called upon to send regiments to West Point?

During the winter and spring of 1779-80 Gen. Washington had his headquarters at Morristown, N. J., and conducted the campaign against the British army, which had about four times as many men as he had in his American army in that State. All he could do was to watch and wait; he dare not engage in battle when he was so largely outnumbered. He feared the British army would go up the Hudson, capture West Point, and get control of the whole North, which they had lost in the surrender of Burgoyne. If they should attempt such a move Washington knew that he could not stop them with the force then at his command. Hence he called for reinforcements, and Col. Bartlett with his regiment answered the call of the great chieftain.

When Col. Bartlett arrived there with his regiment he was ordered to encamp near Gen. Benedict Arnold's headquarters, Arnold being in command of the army at West Point. The British did not attempt to go up the Hudson past that point, and, as it turned out later, the reason they did not attempt it was because Arnold was then scheming and planning with the British commander-in-chief to betray the whole army at West Point and give it over to the British in an easy victory. You all know the story of Arnold and Major André. I need not repeat it here. Had Arnold succeeded in his plans Col. Bartlett and the rest would have done some very lively fighting before they would have surrendered West Point into the hands of the British. The capture of Major André and the flight of Gen. Arnold prevented bloodshed, but Col. Bartlett and his regiment, with the whole army there, were in a very wide-awake state of mind for several days, and kept the most vigilant guard day and night. Col. Bartlett returned home with his regiment in October or November.

In the Journal of the House for Jan. 11, 1782, appears the following, connected with an interesting bit of New Hampshire history which is little understood and scarcely remembered at this day. The Journal says:

"Voted that Thomas Bartlett command one of the Regiments going to the Westward."

Now what was the call for New Hampshire troops to go to the "Westward?" The British Army was already annihilated, and the war with Great Britain was practically at an end. Rev. Dr. Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire, explains it, and I here give a brief of his admirable story.

In 1780 New Hampshire and New York were contending before Congress for the control of Vermont, all of which had been claimed for New Hampshire by Gov. Benning Wentworth before 1750, and numerous charters had been granted by him west of the Connecticut River. Previous to 1780 Vermont had organized as an independent State, and at that date was contending not only for control over all territory to the western bank of the Connecticut River, but also to the series of towns along the east bank of that river in New Hampshire, and was holding courts in various towns. Of course this brought the court officers of the two States into conflict.

A constable appointed by the authority of Vermont had a writ in an action of debt against a man in company with a number of people in his own (New Hampshire) party, and attempted to arrest him. The owner of the house interposed. The constable produced a book, which he said contained the laws of Vermont, and began to read. The owner of the house forbade him. Threatening words were used, and the officer was compelled to retreat. By a warrant from a Vermont justice the householder and another of the company were committed to prison in Charlestown. They sent a petition to the Assembly of New Hampshire for relief. The Assembly empowered the Committee of Safety to direct the sheriff of Cheshire County to release the prisoners. They further empowered the Committee to

cause to be apprehended and committed to prison, in any of the counties, all persons acting under the pretended authority of the State of Vermont, to be tried by the (New Hampshire) courts of those counties where they might be confined; and for this purpose the sheriffs were empowered to raise a *posse comitatus*.

In attempting to release the two prisoners from the Charlestown jail, the sheriff himself was imprisoned by a Vermont sheriff, under the authority of a warrant from three Vermont justices. Thereupon the imprisoned sheriff applied to a brigadier-general of New Hampshire to raise the militia for his liberation. The result was that Gen. Thomas Bartlett was ordered to march to Charlestown with a regiment and take the imprisoned sheriff and the other prisoners from jail. Gen. Bartlett acted promptly, and soon had his regiment on the road to Charlestown. This alarmed the Vermonters, and orders were issued by the Governor of Vermont for their militia to oppose Gen. Bartlett's regiment. At the same time the Governor sent a committee to Exeter to agree on measures to prevent hostilities between Gen. Bartlett's and the Vermont regiment. One of this committee was the Vermont sheriff who had imprisoned the New Hampshire sheriff. On the arrival of the Vermont sheriff in Exeter Gen. Bartlett immediately had him arrested and thrown into prison, and there held him as a hostage for the release of the New Hampshire sheriff at Charlestown. This shrewd move on the part of Gen. Bartlett secured the desired result without a clash of arms between the New Hampshire and Vermont militia, and actual civil war and bloodshed were avoided.

As soon as all parties were out of prison the Assembly at Exeter issued a proclamation allowing forty days for the people in the revolted towns to repair to some magistrate of New Hampshire and subscribe a declaration that they acknowledged the extent of New Hampshire to the Connecticut River, and that they would demean themselves peaceably as good citizens of the State. Gen. Bartlett with his militia was impowered to see that the proclamation was

enforced, and it was enforced. At the same time the National Congress took Vermont in hand, and peace between the two States was finally restored by the admission of Vermont into the Union as a State, with its boundary line on the west shore of the Connecticut River. In conducting this affair Gen. Bartlett showed that he was a shrewd political manager as well as a fearless military commander, when he got the Governor of Vermont to appoint that sheriff one of the committee to visit Exeter, and then imprisoned the sheriff as soon as he arrived in town, and held him until the sheriff and other prisoners were released at Charlestown by the Vermont authorities.

Gen. Bartlett continued to be interested in military affairs to the end of his life. In March, 1780, a new militia law was passed by the Assembly, of which he was a member, and he was influential in shaping its details, though the Journal shows that he did not always carry his points. On the 20th of December, 1784, he was appointed colonel of the 18th Regiment, and held it until 1786, when the law was again revised, with his assistance, and on the 22d of June of that year he was appointed brigadier-general of the militia, and held that office until 1792, when the militia law was again revised under the new constitution. On the 26th of March, 1793, he was again appointed brigadier-general of the First Division, and continued to hold that office until the 26th of September, 1798, when he was appointed major-general. He continued in this office until his death. Thus he was actively connected with the military affairs of New Hampshire for nearly forty years continuously. His military record alone entitles Gen. Bartlett to great fame in New Hampshire history, but his civil record is fully equal to his military record. He was a strict disciplinarian, but was generally popular with his soldiers, and his conduct was generally approved. Let us now look at

Gen. Bartlett's Career as a Civilian.

I have already mentioned that he was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1745; that his father died when he was nine years

old; that he lived in Newbury with his mother until he was about twenty years old; that his uncle Enoch was his guardian during that time; that his father left a good library for him to read, and he evidently made good use of it; that he was well educated and was a fine penman; that he was a good land surveyor and practiced that profession in Nottingham, more or less, for several years; and that he was not married until he was 28 years old, when his wife was 16 years old. Supposing he came to Nottingham when he was 21, that would make him a resident there in 1766, which, no doubt, is very nearly correct.

The first trace we find of his presence there, in the town records, is in 1769, when he was elected one of the selectmen. In 1770 he was moderator and selectman. He was re-elected selectman continuously until 1802, a period of more than thirty years, and nearly always was chairman of the board. In 1776 he was elected town clerk and held the office continuously until 1802, a period of twenty-six years. Now, for most men this record would suffice to make a man famous forever in his own town, especially during that most important period in the history of the town. In this connection it is a noteworthy fact that during the hundred years from 1770 to 1870 Gen. Bartlett, his sons and grandsons, held the office of town clerk fifty years of that time, and were selectmen almost as long.

October 31, 1774, "Lieut." Thomas Bartlett was one of the committee elected in town meeting to carry into effect the vote of the town "to give the industrious poor sufferers in the town of Boston twenty pounds, lawful money, to be taken out of the town stock by the Selectmen and forwarded to Boston as soon as may be." Lieut. Bartlett attended to this duty.

The tax rate for 1774 was ordered not to be paid to the provincial Treasurer, but to the selectmen, and to be converted to the town use, and the selectmen were empowered to give the constable (who was collector) a full discharge. This was rebellion, and laid the selectmen open to serious punishment by Gov. Wentworth and his Council, but Lieut.

Bartlett did not flinch in the performance of the duty imposed on him by vote of the town. He was ready to lead in the resistance if the Governor should show fight.

May 15, 1775, Joseph Cilley, Jr., and Lieut. Thomas Bartlett were chosen deputies to represent the town in the Congress to be held Exeter on the 17th of that month, with full power to act and adopt everything according to a letter from the provincial committee.

At the same meeting it was "voted that this Town allow the several Parsons Something as wages for their good service in going to Cambridge, or the Concord Battle, so called, & Tarryed until they were Fairly Dismissed by the Capt. of said Party." They were allowed three shillings a day. Lieut. Thomas Bartlett was one of that company, of which Dr. Henry Dearborn was captain.

In August and September, 1775, the first census of the town was taken by the selectmen, and Thomas Bartlett, for the board, made the return as follows:

Males under 16 years of age	268
Males from 16 years of age to 50, not in army	165
All males above 50 years of age	26
Persons gone in the army	22
All females	502
Negroes and slaves for life	16
Total	999

The number of firearms in the Town of Nottingham is 101. The number wanting to complete one for every person fit to bear arms, 68. Powder in the Inhabitants hands of their property, $42\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. In the inhabitants hands of the Colony stock $22\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Town stock none.

Per. Tho. Bartlett, Selectmen

Sept. 6th 1775.

Lieut. Thomas Bartlett was one of the selectmen of Nottingham who interviewed every man in town in July and August, 1776, and got them to sign, or refuse to sign, the "Association Test," in which the signers "solemnly

engaged and promised, to the utmost of their power, at the risk of their lives and fortunes, with arms, to oppose the hostile proceedings of the British fleets and armies against the united American Colonies." One hundred and four signed, and twenty-five refused to sign. Some of those who refused were not so unpatriotic as they seemed to be, as later they became the most ardent supporters of the American cause. They simply thought the time had not come to commence open war, and dared to express their conviction so.

Before the Revolution the provincial records had always been kept at Portsmouth, but the Fourth Provincial Congress took steps to have all the records removed from that town to Exeter, and appointed Thomas Bartlett one of the committee to make the transfer; and they did the work promptly, though it was a very bold and hazardous operation to take the records from the very door of Gov. Wentworth.

In 1776 he was again elected representative for Nottingham in the Assembly, and was active in work on various committees. In March, 1777, in town meeting, his fellow citizens unanimously adopted the following: "Voted that it is the humble desire of this town that the Honorable General Court for the State of New Hampshire would allow this town the privilege that has been allowed to a number of the neighboring towns, viz; the privilege of recommending by vote of the town who they desire to have appointed for a Justice of the Peace in said town, and if the above should be granted, it is voted unanimously that it is the desire of this town that Gen. Thomas Bartlett be appointed a Justice of the Peace." This request of the town was promptly granted, and he held that office until he was appointed judge.

May 8, 1777, he was appointed one of a committee of seven to "Regulate the price of labor and other necessities and conveniences of life, agreeable to a late law of this State." They regulated prices, but the prices would not stay where the committee recommended, so it was given

up, and prices were left to take care of themselves. Most all of the towns tried the scheme of regulating prices by committees, but it failed in every case.

He was representative in 1777 and served on important committees. One was "to consult with the Council in regard to giving Colony stores to Colonels or Captains, or Selectmen of towns and determine how it shall be given."

He was representative every year up to 1790, and that year he had to resign this office to accept the appointment of judge of the Superior Court of Common Pleas. In all those years he was continually serving on important committees.

From May 28, 1778, to June 5, 1779, he was a member of the Committee of Safety. Perhaps it may be well to state here just what this committee was. May 10, 1774, the General Assembly of New Hampshire met at Portsmouth under the authority of John Wentworth, who was commissioned as Governor of the Province by His Majesty George III of England in 1767. During this session, notwithstanding a strong remonstrance by the Governor, the House of Representatives, in sympathy with the people generally throughout the colonies, appointed a Committee of Correspondence, for the purpose of interchanging important information with committees in other colonies, appointed or to be appointed for similar duties. The policy of the Governor, of course, was in favor of the Crown; but the representatives, jealous of their liberties, thwarted his measures. By letters sent to all towns in New Hampshire a convention was called, which met at Exeter July 21, 1774, composed of 85 delegates, who appointed Nathaniel Folsom and John Sullivan to attend the Congress that was to meet at Philadelphia in September following. A second convention of deputies met in Exeter January 25, 1775; a third April 21, 1775, two days after the battle of Lexington.

On the 17th of May, 1775, still another convention, the fourth, met at Exeter, numbering 151 delegates, from all or nearly all the towns in the Province, and, animated with one spirit, adopted decisive measures in defence of their

liberties and their rights. They styled themselves the First Provincial Congress of New Hampshire. Lieut. Thomas Bartlett was a member of this body, being his first experience in legislative work. Matthew Thornton, Esq., was elected President, Ebenezer Thompson, Secretary, and the convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Josiah Stearns of Epping. This Congress continued in session till September 2, when it adjourned to October 31, and then continued till Nov. 16, when the time expired for which they were elected. In the mean time Gov. Wentworth, attempting in vain to control the action of the representatives, had withdrawn, first to the fort in the harbor of Portsmouth, and then to the Isles of Shoals. In September, 1775, he issued a proclamation adjourning the Assembly to April, 1776. This was the last act of his administration and the last time he set foot in the Province.

By this so called First Provincial Congress a Committee of Safety was appointed on the 19th of May, 1775, consisting of Matthew Thornton, Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Nathaniel Folsom, and Ebenezer Thompson Esq. On the 26th of May this Congress gave this Committee the following instructions and specified their power.

“1. That they see to it, that whatever plans have been determined upon by Congress, to be immediately carried into execution, which have not been entrusted to the management of any particular persons or Committee, as the Committee shall judge best.

“2. If any exigence not provided for by the Congress requires immediate attention, such as marching troops raised to expel an invasion in any part, or directing the motions of the militia within the Province, or without the Province with their own consent, for the same purpose; or make use of any special advantage for securing military stores, or secure any important post, or preventing our enemies from securing advantageous posts, or from obtaining military stores, or provisions; they shall immediately take the most prudent and effectual methods to accomplish the above and similar purposes.

"3. That they be and are hereby impowered and directed to apply to the Committee of Supplies for the necessary stores, provision, &c. for the effectual carrying the aforesaid Instructions into execution."

The Committee of Safety, thus constituted and instructed, was continued in power under the first constitution, which was adopted in January, 1776, until the close of the Revolutionary war, or to the 26th of May, 1784. During all this period it was in reality, the executive power of the government in relation to the conduct of the war. No higher honor could be conferred on a man than to be appointed a member of this Committee. Gen. Thomas Bartlett served nearly a year, and then his other duties were so onerous that he could not devote time to the duties imposed on the members.

The following are some of the references to Gen. Bartlett in the records of the committee.

"June 26th 1775, Directed Lieut. (Thomas) Bartlett to pick out two of the largest, strongest and best Cannon that were taken from Fort William & Mary last winter and convey them to Exeter as soon as possible, in order to their being sent to the Army at Medford."

No doubt Lieut. Bartlett did some lively hustling in getting those cannon to Exeter. The record does not state where the cannon were when he picked them out, but probably at Portsmouth; they may have been at Nottingham.

"Dec. 2d 1775. Sent enlisting orders to Capt. James Hill of Newmarket & to Major Thomas Bartlett of Nottingham."

"July 15th 1776. Ordered the Receiver General to pay Major Bartlett three hundred pounds, L. M. to be by him accounted for as Muster Master."

"August 23d 1776. Also settled with Thomas Bartlett Esqr., one of the Muster Masters, and find a balance due from him to the Colony 181-8-0 as pr. his acct. filed. Which sum he has paid into the Treasury, as per the Treasurer's receipt to him."

"October 30th 1776. Settled with Major Thomas Bart-

lett for mustering and paying two companies raised for New York, in Col. Nicholas Gilman's regiment, and gave him an order on the Treasurer for 5-7-9, the balance of his acct."

"July 9th 1777. Appointed Gen. Thomas Bartlett Muster Master of Capt. Marston's Company."

"July 11th 1777. Gave orders to Gen. Thomas Bartlett to muster Capt. Marston's Company, and gave him an order on the Treasury for 324 pounds to pay the bounties to the men."

"September 10, 1777. Ordered the Register General to let Gen. Thomas Bartlett have out of the Treasury 610 pounds to pay advance money to the soldiers raised in Col. McClary's regiment for to recruit the Continental Army."

"October 4th 1777. Gen. Bartlett settled his roll of mustering and paying men raised in his regiment for to re-enforce the Northern Army, and who went under Col. Drake, and he paid the balance in his hands of 109 pounds to the Treasurer."

"January 8th 1778. Ordered the Treasurer to pay Gen. Thomas Bartlett eight pounds, one shilling, being the balance of his muster and pay roll and accounts passed this day."

"The Muster Roll of Col. Thomas Bartlett passed and balanced."

"May 29th 1778. Col. Thomas Bartlett appointed Muster Master to Capt. Simon Marston's Company to go to Rhode Island service."

"August 27th 1778. Ordered the Register General to pay Col. Thomas Bartlett, one of the Selectmen of Nottingham, £150 for the advance to 15 volunteers gone from said town to Rhode Island, and interest from time of the advance payment, if before the first of January next."

"February 3d 1779. Ordered the Register General to pay Col. Thomas Bartlett the balance of his account amounting to £5-3s for express sent to him on public business, and for his carrying ammunition to Portsmouth in 1775."

"Settled with Gen. Thomas Bartlett for mustering men, and he accounted for 144 he received for that purpose."

"July 7th 1780. Col. Bartlett to have from Col. Wentworth's regiment one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, and 70 men.

"From Col. Moulton's regiment, one Captain, one Ensign and 40 men; a Lieutenant and 20 men from Col. Evan's regiment—60.

"From Col. Gilman's regiment one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign and 55 men.

"From Col. Gregg's regiment one Captain, one Ensign and 33 men; with one Lieutenant and 19 men from Col. David Webster's regiment; 52

"From Col. Gale's regiment, one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign, and 55 men.

"From Col. McCrary's regiment one Captain, one Ensign and 36 men; with a Lieutenant, and 20 men from Col. Stickney's regiment, 56

"From Col. Badger's regiment one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Ensign, and 55 men.

"Appointed Dr. Mark How, Surgeon, and Dr. George Kezer, Surgeon's Mate, to Col. Bartlett's regiment.

"Ordered the Register General to let Col. Bartlett have out of the Treasury £1000 to be accounted for by him.

"July 8th 1780. Made out a commission for Col. Thomas Bartlett to command the First Regiment of Militia raised for the Continental Army for service at West Point."

The last entry in the record of the committee concerning Col. Bartlett is as follows:

"Friday Oct. 5th 1782. Ordered the Treasurer to pay, by discount out of the tax for the current year, Col. Thomas Bartlett, or order, fifteen shillings, being the amount of his account for selling Excise in the Counties of Hillsborough, Cheshire and Grafton."

This was immediately following Col. Bartlett's suppression of the threatened rebellion and civil war along the Connecticut River, previously spoken of.

I give one more interesting quotation from the Journal of the Committee of Safety, though it does not refer to Col. Bartlett.

"Friday Oct. 26th 1781. Annoque Reipublicae Americanae Sexto.

"Three quarters after four o'clock Received the agreeable intelligence of the Unconditional Surrender of the proud Cornwallis with his whole army to the Illustrious Washington, on the 19th instant."

It is manifest by the dates that it took seven days for the news of the surrender of Cornwallis to travel from Yorktown, Va., to Exeter, N. H. No doubt the courier travelled as fast as horses could carry him. Now it would not take as many seconds as it then took days.

On the 2d of February, 1783, he was appointed a special justice of the Superior Court to sit in the trial of those cases in which one or more of the permanent judges were interested, or were otherwise disqualified, which office he held in connection with that of representative until his appointment to the bench above mentioned.

At the meeting of the House June 6, 1786, John Sparhawk was elected Speaker, but was too ill to take the chair, and the next day, June 7, Thomas Bartlett was elected Speaker pro tem. Mr. Sparhawk never recovered his health sufficient to assume the duties of the office, and Gen. Bartlett continued in his place until Sparhawk died Sept. 27 following, and on Sept. 29 Mr. Bartlett was unanimously elected Speaker to fill the vacancy, thus showing that he had performed the duties of the office so acceptably that the members wanted him to serve longer. At the June session in 1787 he was again re-elected Speaker. Also in June, 1788, 1789, and again in 1790, he had to resign as representative and Speaker. He was a most excellent presiding officer, quick to see, prompt to act, and clear-headed in the use of the parliamentary law; clarion-voiced and courteous, but he ruled with an unruffled vigor that the stormiest debate could not disturb; and they had some

pretty stormy sessions from time to time in that most critical period of the history of New Hampshire.

The Journal of the House from 1784 to 1790 contains innumerable mention of his name and the committees on which he served. He seems never to have been absent, and served on very many of the important committees when he was not Speaker. A few samples of his work are given below:

October 23, 1784, Dartmouth College petitioned for the privilege of holding a lottery to raise money to build what is now known as Dartmouth Hall, the oldest college building at Hanover. When the question came to a vote Col. Bartlett voted no; he was emphatically opposed to lotteries and frauds in any shape.

October 29, he was on the committee to draft bills for the House, such as may be necessary to be passed at the session.

November 2, he was appointed on a committee to prepare a resolve to carry into effect a report of his committee respecting a settlement with those soldiers who served in the Continental Army for any term short of three years.

November 9, he introduced a bill, which was then passed, to establish a lighthouse at the mouth of Portsmouth harbor.

February 17, 1785, he voted yes on the question of having an election sermon preached at the opening of the next session of the General Court at Portsmouth in June following. The motion prevailed, and when the time came they had a rousing good discourse from Rev. Dr. Jeremy Belknap. The house unanimously asked the Doctor to furnish a copy for publication.

This shows that Gen. Bartlett was in favor of having good sermons when he could get them.

February 21, 1785, "Voted that Col. Bartlett, Gen. Badger, Mr. Macgregor, Major Shepard and Major Baker be a committee to take into consideration what standard or banners, are most proper to be used in the several regiments in this State; also what exercise is best to be practiced by the militia of this State; also to consider some more con-

venient method of swearing the Captains and subalterns than is now pointed out."

On the next day Col. Bartlett reported for the committee that "The exercise to be used in several Regiments of militia in this State, be that which is commonly called Baron Stuben's, now lately published, and used in the Continental Army; and that an act, or resolve be passed empowering any magistrate within the limits of his commission to administer the Constitutional oath to the Captains and Subalterns of the militia; and that the consideration of what Standard or Banners shall be made use of be postponed until the Major General can be consulted upon the subject."

October 20, 1785, Gen. Sullivan and Col. Bartlett were appointed a committee to revise the laws of the State, and put them into shape for publishing in a book.

November 3, 1785, he voted yes on the passage of a bill "to prevent the bodies of debtors from being taken on execution, when real or personal estate can be found, or is tendered to satisfy the demand."

February 12, 1786, Gen. Sullivan and Col. Thomas Bartlett were appointed a committee to establish post roads from Portsmouth to towns in the northern and western parts of the State. One of these routes they made to run from Portsmouth to Exeter, to Epping, to Nottingham Square, to Deerfield, to Epsom, to Concord; from this latter point it branched in various directions.

February 4, 1789, Col. Bartlett voted in favor of a bill that was passed granting Dartmouth College a tract of forest land in the northern part of the State eight miles square. This shows he was in favor of helping the college in all proper ways, while he opposed lotteries for its benefit.

His last election as Speaker was June 2, 1790, by unanimous vote. He resigned in July when appointed judge. All through his term of service in the House he was a staunch friend of Gen. Sullivan, when the General had many hard tilts with the Anti-Federalists.

Col. Bartlett and Gen. Sullivan were members of the

convention to consider and act on the adoption of the Federal constitution in 1788, and they worked solidly together for its adoption; and it was adopted on a close vote, New Hampshire being the State that cast the vote that established the American Union, and made the States in fact, what they had been in name, The United States of America. Without the aid of Sullivan and Bartlett New Hampshire would have been deprived of that honor. They were both strong Federalists of the George Washington type, and remained so to the end of their lives. His distinguished father-in-law was the very opposite, being a follower of Thomas Jefferson, as opposed to George Washington's ideas of central power.

As regards private affairs Col. Bartlett was a Free Mason, and was Master of his (Sullivan) Lodge. His death came very suddenly, and, as he was in the full plenitude of his fame, his funeral called forth a very large attendance of members of that craft, and of the military, of which he was head, being major-general, and of the citizens in general. The funeral ceremonies were in accordance with the full Masonic ritual. Eight military officers of the highest rank in full uniform, with their side arms, were the pall bearers, and the whole service was grand and impressive. His remains were interred in the Gen. Cilley burying ground, near the grave of his illustrious father-in-law. Several years later, for family reasons, his widow had the remains removed to the Bartlett-Cilley-Nealley burying ground, on the west side of the Square, where rests the dust of many of his descendants, and kinsmen.

Sarah Cilley Bartlett.

It seems well in this connection to give a brief sketch of Gen. Bartlett's wife, Sarah Cilley Bartlett, who was a remarkable woman in many respects, and survived him nearly thirty years. She was daughter of Gen. Joseph and Sarah (Longfellow) Cilley, and was born October 16, 1757, being their oldest child. Her father was the distinguished colonel of a New Hampshire regiment in the Revolutionary

war, and was major-general of the New Hampshire militia after the close of the war. Her mother, Sarah Longfellow, was daughter of Judge Jonathan Longfellow and Mercy Clark, his wife. Judge Longfellow was one of the early settlers in Nottingham, coming there soon after Israel Bartlett became an inhabitant of the town. He was son of Nathan Longfellow of Hampton and Mary Green, his wife, and grandson of William Longfellow and Ann Sewall, his wife, of Newbury, Mass. She was sister to Judge Samuel Sewall, one of Massachusetts's most noted jurists.

Gen. Bartlett and Sarah Cilley were united in marriage August 19, 1773. She was 16 years old and he was 28. To them were born nine sons and three daughters: Israel, born in 1774; Joseph in 1776, who died at sea in 1806; Thomas in 1778; Jonathan in 1780; Bradbury in 1783; Sarah in 1785, and died in 1786; Josiah in 1787; David in 1789; Enoch in 1791; Betsey in 1793; Jacob Cilley in 1796; Patty Cilley in 1798. Six of these sons married and raised large families, and were men of note and influence in the communities in which they lived.

The Revolutionary war began in less than two years after they were married, and during the eight years that followed Gen. Bartlett did not have much time to attend to the management of the household affairs; and in the seven years that followed the close of the war he was almost as busy in public affairs. So, very naturally and of necessity, his young wife had the entire control of the children, and brought them up in a manner, as their later lives show, that gives the highest credit to her methods of family government. She so managed that when she told them to do or not to do a thing they obeyed without a murmur. The General was inclined to be easy and not bother himself whether the boys wanted to do this or that, but not so was his wife. She was always complete mistress of the situation, and those sons, to their dying day, loved her and worshipped her memory. She possessed all of the commanding ability of her illustrious father, and she exercised it firmly but lovingly. She did not "spare the rod" when

she thought it was good for correction, even in her old age, as her grandson, Thomas Bradbury Bartlett, testifies in giving to the writer in 1905 his remembrance of his grandmother for this paper. He says: "I remember that I went down to see my grandmother one Sunday morning instead of going to church; she thought I ought to go to meeting, but I did not want to go; it was the custom of some old ladies on their way to meeting to call on my grandmother, and several were there when I arrived; when they started for meeting she told me to go with them, but I hung off and was rather stuffy about it, whereupon she took me over her knees and gave me a spanking, so strong that I have not forgotten the impression to this day; she then told me to go to meeting, and I went. I stood not upon the order of my going but went at once, but I did not get mad about it, for I loved my grandmother dearly. I suppose her own boys at one time and another had had instruction in deportment something similar to my experience at her hands.

"I remember another time, one week day, I went down to see my grandmother, and she entertained me in great style, and when it came time for me to go home she took me into the long kitchen, and gave me sweet-cake to eat and metheglin to drink, a fermented beverage made of honey and water, very delicious, as I remember it. She was very fond of me, as I was of her, but I had to mind what she said; she did not scold in the saying of it, but always seemed pleasant.

"I well remember the large, old fashioned, two-story house in which she lived. The big chimney was in the middle of it, and the large rooms around it, and an immense open garret in which was stored all sorts of things. In the rear of the house was the wood house, corn house, and cider house; all in one. In that stood the cider mill which had converted thousands of bushels of apples into cider from year to year. The barn stood on the opposite side of the road."

Mr. George K. Nealley of Bradford, Mass., who was born in Nottingham, and was fourteen years old when she died

in 1833, told the writer that he remembered her distinctly in all her looks and ways. He says she was a fine looking and stately appearing woman of medium height, and probably weighed 130 pounds. "She was very particular about her dress, and was careful of her language. She was a good talker, and was thoroughly posted concerning current events, local, state, and national. She knew what was proper in manners and speech. She was kind hearted, and generous to the poor. It was my good fortune to board at her house and attend school on the Square during the winter previous to her death, I think, and a more delightful winter I never spent in my life. She knew how to manage affairs in doors and out. The 'hired man' and the servant girl both had to work according to her orders, no one daring to do any other way."

Mrs. Daniel B. Stevens of Nottingham, then (in 1905) 95 years old, said she remembered Mrs. Bartlett very distinctly, and she was one of the finest women she ever knew. When she was a girl and attended school on the Square she says she frequently stayed over night at Mrs. Bartlett's when the weather was bad, or the traveling was not suitable for her to go home. The old lady was very kind, giving good things to eat and drink, and especially good advice of every kind which school girls needed. When Mrs. Stevens grew older Mrs. Bartlett gave her instruction in the proper management of domestic affairs, especially in the making of butter and cheese, and this product at the Bartlett farm was second to none other made in Rockingham County. She was a fine looking woman and always dressed well. She had dark hair, and beautiful dark eyes. She was dignified and gracious in her manners, and knew how to entertain distinguished guests and high society people in a style becoming their rank.

Mrs. Sarah Bartlett Brainard, a granddaughter who was twelve years old when her grandmother died, said she remembered the old lady very distinctly. She said: "My grandmother was about my size and build, of medium height and very erect. Her complexion was fair; she had

dark hair and lovely black eyes like your dear mother's (Mrs. Betsey True Scales). We grandchildren of my father's household all delighted in going to visit her. She always manifested great solicitation for our welfare, health and happiness. She knew there is nothing makes children happier than to give them something good to eat, and she never failed to send us all home with our stomachs full and happy hearted. I remember that in the spring of the year she made a specialty of treating us with maple syrup and sugar, the product of her own large maple orchard. When summer came she made us happy with delicious custards baked in lovely little mugs. In the fall, when the peaches were ripe in her orchard, and the bees had filled their hives in her large apiary, she would treat us every day with peaches and honey. Is it any wonder that we grandchildren loved our grandmother? What I have mentioned is only a small part of the good things she did for us. She was what I thought a very lovely woman, upright in her dealings and very kind to all, but she did not let her kindness spoil her good judgment of right and wrong. Her word was law to her large family of boys, and they rarely broke the law she laid down for them. They all held their mother in the highest degree of respect and love. She was left with a large family of children when my grandfather died in 1805. I have heard my father say she was a very competent woman, and managed her household and her farm in a most creditable manner. She kept a man-servant and a maid-servant and had everything in style with the best. In her last years her daughter Betsey took charge of the help in the house, and her son Jacob managed the farm."

Thus we have a pen picture of a beautiful colonial dame, the peer of any that New Hampshire has ever produced.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

SEPTEMBER 9, 1908.

The annual field day and adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in Exeter, N. H., September 9, 1908.

The members were met at the station by Daniel Gilman and Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Dana, pastor of Phillips Church, who escorted them to carriages in waiting.

The first place of interest visited was the home of the late Judge Jeremiah Smith, and birthplace of his son, Prof. Jeremiah Smith of Harvard Law School, now owned by the Colonial Dames. A warm welcome was extended to this fine old mansion by Miss Grouard and Mrs. Samuel H. Dana.

The Councillor John Gilman house, built in 1650, owned and occupied by Miss Jane R. Harvey, was very courteously thrown open for inspection. An addition was made in 1772 or 1773 for the purpose of entertaining Gov. John Wentworth. Daniel Webster boarded in the house for eight months, while in attendance at the Academy.

At the Memorial Hall of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, the Treasurer Nicholas Gilman house, the Society was met by Col. Daniel Gilman, who extended generous hospitality, and luncheon was served in the grill room.

Shortly before two o'clock, the President called the members to order on the spacious porch, and made an address on the part Exeter played in our colonial and Revolutionary history. Col. Daniel Hall also spoke in a reminiscent vein.

Mr. Edson C. Eastman then moved the following persons be elected to membership, which was so voted:

Daniel Gilman, Exeter.

Minnie C. Gilman, Exeter.

Jane R. Harvey, Exeter.

Rev. Samuel H. Dana, D. D., Exeter.

Henry A. Shute, Exeter.

John G. W. Knowlton, Exeter.

William H. Folsom, Exeter.

Sophia D. Hall, Dover.

George B. Leighton, Dublin.

Frank E. Shepard, Concord.

Rufus H. Baker, Concord.

Leverett N. Freeman, Concord.

Mr. John C. Thorne moved that the Society recognize the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, 1909, which was voted.

The following committee was appointed to carry out the celebration: Henry M. Baker, Joseph B. Walker, Charles R. Corning, Rev. George H. Reed, William P. Fiske.

The following resolution, offered by Daniel Hall, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved that the thanks of the Society be returned to the citizens of Exeter for their generous hospitality to us, which has made this field day so pleasant, so profitable, and so long to be remembered.

On motion of John C. Thorne the meeting was adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

The afternoon was passed in visiting Phillips Exeter Academy, Robinson Seminary, Gilman Park, and other historic and interesting places in the town.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

APRIL 14, 1909.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord on Wednesday, April 14, 1909, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, thirteen members being in attendance.

In the absence of the President, Vice-President Daniel Hall presided.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting and the adjourned meeting of September 9, which were approved.

Miss Edith S. Freeman, for the Committee on New Members, proposed the following persons for membership, and they were unanimously elected:

Amos Tuck French, Chester.
Winston Churchill, Cornish.
Henry W. Anderson, Exeter.
Mrs. Henry W. Anderson, Exeter.
Gilman H. Tucker, New York City.
Julia A. Robinson, Derry.
Harry S. Holbrook, Manchester.

The Vice-President then introduced the speaker of the day, Frank B. Sanborn, of Concord, Mass., who read a paper prepared for the occasion by his son, Mr. Victor Channing Sanborn.

Mr. William P. Fiske moved that Dr. Charles P. Bancroft of Concord be elected a member of this Society, which was voted.

Mr. John C. Thorne proposed Elwin L. Page for membership, and he was declared elected.

■ Mr. Thorne moved that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Sanborn for his kindness in giving his valuable paper, and that a copy be requested for the archives of the Society, which was voted.

On motion of Mr. Thorne the meeting was declared adjourned.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

STEPHEN BACHILER: AN UNFORGIVEN PURITAN.

BY VICTOR C. SANBORN.

The story which I have to tell concerns the biography of one who lived through the years of the most wonderful century of English history, that period from 1560 to 1660. Those years marked the youth and splendor of British achievement in the realm of spiritual awakening, of literary and intellectual development, and of commercial activity, colonization, and world building.

In the hundred years I have mentioned Puritanism made its first successful stand against the English church, which still clung to Romish superstition. They saw, those golden years, the imperishable dramas of Shakespeare unfolded to the world, the lofty verse of Milton, the graceful muse of Jonson, and the brilliant philosophy of Bacon. For them the poetical soul, the chivalrous life and death of Sir Philip Sidney, were current fact, not history and tradition.

In that short century lived and died the great freebooters of the virgin seas, Raleigh and Drake, Frobisher and Hawkins. Less afraid of new worlds than of old creeds, the Pilgrims and the Puritans in that century left their homes in the "haunt of ancient peace," and sought fresh soil wherein to plant the colony which was to grow into our present vast-spreading republic. The feeble, pedantic, and pleasure loving Stuarts saw in that century the sceptre snatched from their hands, when Hampden, Cromwell, and Harry Vane turned England from a kingdom into a commonwealth.

In the same period Holland became a Protestant republic in spite of the bloody persecutions of Philip. France turned Huguenot after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and the grasp of Spain began to weaken in the old world and the new.

But, while time has thrown on the stage a thousand full length and heroic figures, some there were of lesser note who yet played a part in the life of the age, but whose history has been obscured by time, or darkened by contemporary dislike and slander. From the mass of these smaller men I have selected as a type one who lived the century through not unworthily, as I hope to show.

Two or three years after Elizabeth came to the throne there was born somewhere in southern England one Stephen Bachiler. Just what was his birthplace I do not know, nor what his ancestry. The name was a common one, and whether his parents were of Hampshire or Berkshire does not specially matter. Perhaps, indeed, they came from Protestant France or the Netherlands. To Southampton about 1568 came a small colony of Walloons, driven from their shops and studies by the iron hand of Philip. Among them were a father and son named Bachelier from Tournai in France.¹ The teacher of this little band of Protestants was Adrien de Saravia, that stout champion of Calvin. Adrien was born in Artois, his father a Spaniard, his mother a Fleming, and he was a minister in Antwerp until driven to the Channel Islands in 1560. From there he came to Southampton for a few peaceful years, returned to Leyden in 1582 as professor of divinity, and was again driven back to Protestant England, where he ended his days. I like to imagine that Stephen Bachiler was a charge of this brave Adrien, and drank in from him that opposition to tyranny and abuse which marked and marred his life.

But, whatever his origin, we first find Bachiler at Oxford in 1581,² a student at St. John's College, then newly founded by the good citizen and London merchant, Sir Thomas White. The college of that time was vastly different from the St. John's of to-day, with its peaceful gardens, smooth lawns and ancient cedars. The good Sir Thomas, since its foundation, had lost much of his money, and his college was

¹ See Records of Walloon Church in Southampton, pub. by Huguenot Soc.

² Matriculations at Oxford, pub. by Oxford Hist. Soc.

very poor. Not for some years did it receive new foundations and added wealth. But, poor or rich, it was a part of that seat of learning, the great University of Oxford, at that time a very hive of Puritanism.

The Regius Professor of Divinity was Lawrence Humphrey, an ardent Lutheran, who was disciplined by Archbishop Grindal for refusing to wear the churchly vestments. John Harmer, the Earl of Leicester's favorite and one of Queen Elizabeth's scholars, was Regius Professor of Greek. The unfortunate Thomas Kingsmill, another Puritan, was head professor in Hebrew. Edward Cradocke was Margaret Professor of Divinity, and the most renowned scholar of the day, an Oxford man, John Rainoldes, was the head and front of the Puritan arm of the church, and the spokesman of the Puritan party. Rainoldes is called by quaint Anthony Wood "a living library and a third university." He declined a bishopric, preferring to remain the President of Corpus Christi College, and from his Oxford study sent forth a mass of treatises in favor of the advanced doctrines. It was he who mainly represented Puritanism at the Hampton Court conference of 1604, and it was at his suggestion and by his aid that the well-meaning but pedantic King James undertook that translation of the Bible which is to-day mainly used.

Indeed, in England generally at this time, 1581-7, the leanings of the wisest were toward Puritanism. Elizabeth was sometimes Puritan and sometimes Prelatic; but her best advisers were of the new religion. Cecil, the great Lord Burghley, who for half a century of troubled life was Prime Minister to the lively and changeable Queen, held firmly to the same persuasion, and so did Walsingham and the unfortunate Davison.

Thus we may safely assume that Bachiler's university training was mainly Puritan, and the atmosphere of St. John's was not in the least Prelatical until the time of its later Fellow and President, the ill-fated Laud.

Among the scholars at St. John's during Bachiler's sojourn there was Henry Cromwell, an uncle of the Protector, who

was father-in-law of Sir Oliver St. John, Cromwell's Lord Chief Justice, and of whose sisters one was the mother of the patriot, John Hampden, and another was the mother of Edward Whalley, the regicide, later a fugitive in New England.

At Oxford Bachiler continued until February, 1586, when he proceeded B.A.¹ Perhaps he then became a chaplain to Lord Delaware, who presented him in 1587² to the vicarage of Wherwell, Hampshire, a small retired parish on the River Test, whose "troutful stream," celebrated by Isaak Walton, is still a favorite resort of anglers.

Here Bachiler preached for twenty years, and here he doubtless hoped to end his days. No more peaceful and beautiful place is to be found in sunny Hampshire, lying as it does in the middle of verdant and fertile meadows. Wherwell was the seat of an ancient abbey, founded in 986 by Queen Aelfrida, the widow of King Edgar. At the Dissolution the abbey was granted to Thomas West, Lord La Warr or Delaware, and it soon became the principal seat of that great family. Here then let us leave Stephen Bachiler to marry and raise a family of his own, while we consider the events that began to crowd thick upon England.

In the very year when Bachiler was made vicar of Wherwell the preparations for the invasion of England by the Invincible Armada were being completed by the "spider of the Esecorial." Her eyes blinded by the duplicity of Alexander Farnese, Elizabeth was still dreaming of an alliance with Spain, and was considering seriously the abandonment of that combination with Holland which finally kept Protestant powers the sovereigns of the world. Had it not been for the wisdom of Walsingham and the pugnacity of Drake and Hawkins, England's Protestants and Puritans might have been led in chains to the *autos-da-fe* of Spanish invaders, and the clock of the world's progress might have been set back another century.

¹ Degrees of Oxford Univ., pub. by Oxford Hist. Soc.

² Register of Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winton, 10.

But the alarm had awakened Britain from her slumbers. Preparations were made on sea and shore to resist the Spanish invasion, and when the 130 ships of the Invincible Armada appeared off Dover in 1588 a squadron of as many tiny fighting craft was ready. By the seamanship of the discredited Drake the unwieldy galleons of Spain were put to flight, and the tempests of August 15th finished the work of that great freebooter, and forever dispelled the fear that Catholic Spain would conquer Protestant England.

Meanwhile in England the Puritan party was disputing the supremacy of the established church. The death of the great Puritan prelate Grindal in 1583 summoned to the primacy John Whitgift, whose "cold mediocrity," as the elder Disraeli called it, was no match for the fiery arguments of the Martin Mar Prelate controversy. In the century and a half which had succeeded the dissolution of the monasteries and the establishment of a Protestant church in England, the same material abuses which had prevailed in the older church showed themselves in the reformed episcopacy. The prelates waxed rich, while the people were overridden. The clergy was corrupt and the rites of the church were abused. Of a sudden a pamphlet ridiculing these abuses ran like wildfire over the land. Whether the first "Mar Prelate" monograph was written by John Penry, by Barrow, or by Job Throckmorton will perhaps never be known, and does not now especially matter. The attack was so sudden, the knife went so deep into the vitals of the establishment, that the surprised and angry bishops retaliated in similar rude and scurrilous pamphlets, and by fines, imprisonments, and persecutions attempted in vain to check the growing wrath of the people towards the prelates. The first categorical answer to the Mar Prelate pamphlets was written by Thomas Cooper, the same bishop of Winchester who had a year before ordained Bachiler vicar of Wherwell. But the established church was forced to attack both Romish priests and Puritan non-conformists, which weakened the force of attempts against either, and popular sympathy was far greater for the Puritan

revolt against the establishment. The last years of Elizabeth's reign were marked by persecutions of Recusants and Reformers, with numberless imprisonments and executions. The Puritan faction grew steadily, and when in 1603 James of Scotland came to the throne great was the rejoicing among them, for it seemed that a Scotch King of England augured well for the victory of Presbyter versus Prelate.

During all this time our vicar of Wherwell became, we may imagine, a man of influence. Perhaps the Lord Delaware who succeeded in 1595, and who married a daughter of the Puritan Sir Francis Knollys, favored him with his patronage, listened to his preaching, and agreed with his opinions. In 1596 Bachiler was named as an overseer in the will of William Spencer of Cheriton, a rich Hampshire squire, who had married one of his parishioners. Probably our vicar was one of the thousand English clergymen who sanctioned the millenary petition to King James, which greeted the Scotch monarch on his coming to the English throne,—a petition which urged the King to reform the crying abuses of the established church, and besought him to allow the Puritan pastors to continue their "prophesyings and preachings" undeterred by the persecutions of their bishops.

As a result of this petition King James called the Hampton Court conference in 1604. Four divines represented the Puritan party, John Rainoldes, John Knewstub, Lawrence Chaderton, and Henry Sparke. Against them were ranged eight English prelates, headed by the next Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Bancroft, their bitter opponent. Lord Delaware was a member of this conference, which resulted badly for the popular party, for on Rainoldes's mentioning the word presbyter King James's wrath was aroused, and he dismissed the conference with bitter reproaches, telling the Puritans that he would "make them conform or harry them out of the land."

The following year was marked by the ejection of hundreds of Puritans, who declined to follow the hated ceremonies of the church. In May, 1605, Archbishop Bancroft

held an ecclesiastical court at Winchester, and undoubtedly instructed the willing Thomas Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, to dismiss at once all his non-conforming clergymen. Among these was Stephen Bachiler, who was ejected in August, 1605,¹ from the peaceful riverside parish where he had preached acceptably for eighteen years.

The neighboring dioceses of Winchester and Salisbury were at this time under anti-Puritan rule. At Winchester was Bilson, an ardent champion of the establishment; at Salisbury was Bishop Henry Cotton, of Hampshire descent, who persecuted Puritan and Romanist alike, and of whom the quaint Sir John Harrington says "he had 19 children by one wife, whose name was Patience,"—adding "I have heard of few wives of that *name*, and none of that *quality*." When Elizabeth made Henry Cotton Bishop of Salisbury and William Cotton Bishop of Exeter (both persecutors of the sectaries) she observed that she had "well Cottoned the West" and the Salisbury prelate might have said the same of the rich preferments which he bestowed on his numerous family.

The next twenty years offer us but scanty notes of Bachiler's life. Winthrop says he "suffered much at the hands of the Bishops"² and family tradition alleges that he fled to Holland like the little band of Separatists from Scrooby, who in 1620 formed the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth. Bachiler was at 45, in the prime of his powers. We may imagine that, fitted by scholarship and by the turn of his mind, he was an ardent, able controversialist. We know that many of his parishioners followed him³ from the church at Wherwell to his ministrations under Puritan auspices at the adjoining hamlet of Newton Stacy. In 1607 Henry Shipton,⁴ a wealthy tanner of Shawe, across the border in Berkshire, leaves him a small legacy, and in 1616 Edmund Alleyn⁵ of Hatfield Peverell, a rich Essex squire,

¹ Register of Thomas Bilson, Bp. of Winton, 18.

² Hosmer's Winthrop Journal, vol. II, p. 45.

³ Petition of Sir Robert Paine, Dom. Cal. State Papers, 1635.

⁴ Will of Henry Shipton, 1607. Arch. Berks K. fol. 260.

⁵ Will of Edmund Alleyn, 1615. P. C. C. Cope 87.

bequeaths him a similar sum. In 1610 Bachiler's son Stephen was entered at Magdalen College in Oxford,¹ the family college of the Wests, Lords Delaware. In 1621 the diary of Adam Winthrop, father of the Massachusetts Governor, says² that he had "Mr. Bachiler the preacher" to dine with him. That he was not without means is shown by the Hampshire land records,³ which recite, between 1622 and 1630, his purchase and sale of small properties in Newton Stacy. A petition of Sir Robert Payne,⁴ Sheriff of Hampshire in 1632, states that several of his tenants, "having been formerly misled by Stephen Bachiler, a Notorious inconformist, demolished a chapel at Newton Stacy, and executed many things in contempt of the canons and the bishop."

Thus preaching, persecuted, and adhered to by his former parishioners, Bachiler passed a score of years and reached the age of seventy. His children had grown up and married;⁵ one son had become a chaplain in an English regiment in Holland, and one a merchant in Southampton.⁶ One daughter married John Wing, an English Puritan minister at Flushing and The Hague; and another Christopher Hussey, perhaps a relative of the mayor of Winchester of the same name, who married a daughter of the Hampshire Puritan prebendary Renniger; a third daughter married a Hampshire Samborne, probably connected with James Samborne, the Winchester scholar and Oxford graduate, Puritan vicar of Andover and rector of Upper Clatford, neighboring villages to Wherwell.

With the accession of Charles I in 1625 Puritanism received another blow, and many of the English reformers, encouraged by the success of the Plymouth Pilgrims of

¹ Records of Magdalen College, June, 1610.

² Diary of Adam Winthrop, June 11, 1621.

³ Feet of Fines, Hampshire-Paschal Term, 1622, Paschal Term, 1629. Michaelmas term, 1630.

⁴ Dom. Cal. State Papers 1635.

⁵ Sanborn Genealogy, pp. 59-60.

⁶ Sanborn Genealogy, pp. 59-60.

1620, decided to seek in the New World a freer atmosphere for their religious opinions. By this time Bachiler had reached an age when most men become weary of struggling, anxious to lay aside contention and strife, and to obtain a few years of rest. Not so our Hampshire Puritan, whose eager spirit outran his years, and who thought he saw in America an Arcadia of religious freedom.

In 1630 a small band of London merchants,¹ perhaps friends of Bachiler's son Nathaniel, formed a colonizing company, called the "Company of Husbandmen" and obtained from Sir Ferdinando Gorges, the great enemy to New England Puritanism, a patent to some 1600 square miles in his province of New England south of the river Sagadahock. This Company of Husbandmen sent to America in the fall of 1630 a small ship called the "Plough," with a meagre band of colonists to settle on their new patent, probably about where the present city of Portland stands. The grant from Gorges seems to have conflicted with other grants, and the original patent is lost, so that we cannot exactly locate the land, which the Husbandmen thought embraced the seacoast from Cape Porpoise to Cape Elizabeth.

This first little ship-load, sent from England six months after Winthrop's well found colony, appears to have landed on their grant in the hard winter of 1630-1, and were much disappointed in the outlook. The upper coast of New England was sterile and forbidding, bare of settlements except for a few scattering fishing stages, and we may imagine the Husbandmen were poorly equipped with the necessities for colonization. Whether Bachiler was an original member of the company I cannot state, for none of their records have survived that general loss of manuscripts which has occurred in the lapse of four hundred years. Presumably he was, since the first letter² from the London managers, dated in March, 1631-2, and sent to their New England colonists, speaks as though he had for some time been eager in the

¹ Genealogist, vol. XIX, New Series, pp. 272-3.

² Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4 Series, vol. VII, pp. 91-4, notes.

Company's work. In this letter the London members ask the colonists to remember their duty to return thanks to God who "hath filled the heart of our reverend pastor so full of zeal, of love and of extraordinary affection toward our poor society. Notwithstanding opposition yet he remaineth constant, persuading and exhorting,—yea and as much as in him lieth—constraining all that love him to join together with us. And seeing the Company is not able to bear his charge over, he hath strained himself to provide provision for himself and his family, and hath done his utmost endeavor to help over as many as he possibly can, for your further strength and encouragement."

For another year, then, or until the spring of 1632, the Plough Company worked in England to secure more colonists and to enlarge their resources. The London members were none of them rich, but all were bound together by some mystical religious fellowship, the exact significance of which has been lost in the ensuing centuries of oblivion. England was, indeed, from 1620 to 1630 a fruitful mother of diverse and complicated sects. The stern rule of Archbishop Bancroft had been followed by the gentler but less forcible Abbot, who was born in the same year as Bachiler, and of whom Lord Clarendon says,—“He considered Christian religion no otherwise than as it abhorred and reviled Popery; and valued those men most who did it most furiously.” In the last years of Abbot's primacy he had lost credit with the Court, and had been supplanted by that Bishop of London who was to succeed him, William Laud, the bitter foe of the Puritans. Laud's narrow but determined spirit had quite changed the religious complexion of Oxford; and his promotion to the bishopric of London and to the King's Privy Council inaugurated an era of suppression and severity which aroused and united the hostility of these various sects against the established church.

But two letters remain,¹ so far as the manuscript records of the 17th century have been printed, to show who were the active members of that ill-fated and meagre Company

¹ Mass. Hist. Soc., Coll., 4 Series, vol. VII, pp. 91-6, note.

of Husbandmen. John Dye, Grace Hardwin, and Thomas Jupe, three London merchants of limited education and narrow resources, were the principal factors. On the first ship came over John Crispe, Bryan Binckes, and John Carman, who seem to have had some authority in the company, but concerning whom the records disclose nothing of note. The loosely knit little company seems to have been organized and kept alive by the strenuous efforts of Bachiler and his kinsmen. A second shipment of goods and colonists was sent out in March, 1632, on two ships, the "William and Francis" and the "Whale." The colonists on the former ship were captained by the stout old Hampshire parson, now over 70, and the party on the "Whale" by his relative, Richard Dummer, also a Hampshire man, who had not joined the religious circle of the Husbandmen, but who was doubtless induced by Bachiler to finance the enterprise to some extent. Dummer was a man of breadth and ability, whose connection must have been of value to the struggling company, though he soon foresaw its failure and identified himself with Winthrop's more permanent enterprise.

While Bachiler, Dummer, and the London members of the Company were thus helping on the enterprise in England, imagining that the colony of the Sagadahock River was firmly planted in the new soil, that poor-spirited crew had left its northern settlement, aghast at the practical difficulties of colonization, and perhaps torn by some dissension. With their shaky little craft, the *Plough*, they had drifted down the coast looking for more substantial settlements, and Winthrop's journal of July 6, 1631,¹ records their arrival at Watertown as follows: "A small ship of 60 tons arrived at Natascot, Mr. Graves master. She brought ten passengers from London. They came with a patent for Sagadehock, but not liking the place they came hither. Their ship drew ten feet and went up to Watertown but she ran on ground twice by the way." The Husbandmen, with their vague and mysterious religious tenets, were with some reason looked on askance by the compact and intolerant

¹ Hosmer's Winthrop's Journal, vol. I, p. 65.

colony of Endicott and Dudley. They had failed in their enterprise, and had come from the neighborhood of those fishing settlements along the north coast, whose rude and lawless members were in bad odor with the magistrates. It is doubtful, however, if they deserved¹ the opprobrium which has clung to them because of a note added later by Winthrop or some other hand—"They most of them proved familists and vanished away." The offensive term of Familist, with its hint of free love tendencies, was applied to many of the settlers who resented and differed from the arbitrary standards of the Massachusetts colony.

Thus in June, 1632, when Bachiler and Dummer arrived with their families and adherents, the ill-fated little venture was already doomed. The earnest letter which Bachiler brought over from the London merchants was addressed to a band already in disorder, and it seems probable that they remained near Boston only long enough to deliver their patent to the new comers, coupled with such gloomy reports of the northern coast as effectually put an end to any further attempt at colonization. The Company of Husbandmen was practically dead,² its assets in the hands of the Massachusetts court, and its members scattered; some went back to England and some to Virginia. The £1400 of joint stock was a complete loss, and apparently the patent was seized on by Dummer as some security for his advances. This Plough Patent was for years a source of dispute,³ being assigned some time later to one of Cromwell's commanders, Alexander Rigby, whose agent, George Cleeves, disputed the bounds of the royal province of Gorgeana which fell to the heirs of Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The constant quarrels between the two factions existed until Massachusetts, through its agents in England, bought up their claims and established Maine as a dependency of the Bay Colony.

It seems possible that the only person who derived a profit

¹ N. E. Hist. Gen. Reg., vol. XLVI, p. 63.

² Mass. Court Rec., pp. 92, 98, 143.

³ Me. H. & G. Rec., vol. II, p. 66 & seq.

from the defunct Plough Company was Richard Dummer,¹ who perhaps bought out Bachiler's interest in the patent, and who sold it through Cleeves to Rigby. Bachiler had disposed of his small estate in Hampshire² to provide funds for the colony; had brought over a little company of adherents and his own children and grandchildren; and found himself at 71 stranded in Newtown without a settlement or a pastorate, and equipped with a very moderate sum of money, a library of fair size, and a somewhat legendary coat of arms,³ which the fanciful herald, Sylvanus Morgan, says did "appertain to Stephen Bachiler, the first pastor of the church of Ligoniam in New England."

Bachiler's arrival in the new colony was welcomed. Winthrop mentions it in his journal,⁴ and it was undoubtedly a matter of moment that the aged Oxford scholar had chosen to settle in the Bay, with a considerable group of hardy immigrants. A man of education and cultivation, as his letters show him to have been, was no mean addition to Winthrop's settlement.

Although contrary to the direct statements of Lewis and Newhall, the historians of Lynn, I do not believe that Bachiler and his little colony immediately established a church at Lynn. Bachiler's own letter to Winthrop⁵ shows his first sojourn was at Newtown, now Cambridge. Here, too, we find the name of John Kerman,⁶ one of the Plough Company, as an early settler. My idea is that here the handful of colonists left of the Plough Company set up their first tabernacle, and listened to the prophesyings of Master Bachiler. The arbitrary General Court of Winthrop's colony promptly suppressed the influence of these doctrines, which were perhaps more tolerant, and thus more

¹ Petition of Jeremiah Dummer to Mass. Gen. Ct. Dec., 1683; see Me. Hist. Coll.

² Feet of Fines Southants, Michaelmas Term, 6 Car. I (1630).

³ Morgan's "Sphere of Gentry", also *Heralds, Coll.* "E. D. N. Alphabet of Arms."

⁴ Hosmer's *Winthrop's Journal*, vol. I, p. 80-1.

⁵ *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 4th series, vol. VII, p. 101.

⁶ *First Records of Cambridge.*

acceptable to many of the newly arriving colonists not yet firmly bound to the compact and narrow limits of the oligarchy. Bachiler and his adherents had not joined the church covenant by taking the "freeman's oath." The Court¹ on Oct. 6, 1632, ordered that "Mr. Batchel'r is required to forbear exercising his gifts as a pastor or teacher publicly in our pattennt, unless it be to those he brought with him, for his contempt of authority and till some scandles be removed."

Probably after this he moved from Newtown to Saugus (Lynn) and established his church there. Massachusetts was fast filling up with immigrants, and new settlements were being established. These plantations either kept no records of their first years, or, if such there were, they have been lost. Thus the only definite data of these early years are contained in the records of the General Court, and in the fragmentary notes of Winthrop's journal. On March 4, 1633,² the inhibition of the Court was removed, and Bachiler was free to preach at will. This I take to be the date of his first ministrations at Saugus. Here he continued some three years, preaching to his own little flock, and gradually attaching others to them until his church numbered a score of families. This increase became less coherent as newcomers settled at Saugus, and on March 15, 1635, Winthrop records³ that "divers of the brethren of that church, not liking the proceedings of the pastor and withal making a question whether they were a church or not, did separate from church communion." Bachiler and his followers asked the advice of the other churches, who, wishing to hear both sides, offered to meet at Saugus about it. Bachiler then asked the separatists to put their grievances in writing, which they refused to do. At this Bachiler's quick temper flamed up, and he wrote to the other churches that he was resolved to excommunicate these objectors, and therefore the conference at Saugus was not

¹ Mass. Court Records, vol. I.

² Mass. Court Records, vol. I.

³ Hosmer's Winthrops Journal, vol. I, p. 148.

needed. This hasty proceeding (as Winthrop calls it) met with no approval at the lecture in Boston where Bachiler's letter was read, and the elders at once went to Saugus to pacify the contending parties. After hearing both sides it was agreed that, though not at first regularly constituted as a church, their consent and practice of a church estate had supplied that defect, and so, Winthrop concludes, all were reconciled.

Probably these reconciling elders pointed out to Master Bachiler that he had not yet conformed to their custom and become a "freeman"; and indeed the Lynn church resembled rather the voluntary assemblings of the early Christians than the formal and solemn installations practised in the Bay. At all events, on May 6, 1635,¹ Bachiler yielded to their practice, became a freeman, and thus joined the compact, if inelastic, body of the Puritan colony.

This period was one of extreme danger for the Massachusetts Puritans. The Bay was fast filling up with English settlers from different counties, and each little band was headed by some disestablished or non-conforming clergyman whose dislike for English intolerance was probably equalled by his determination to submit to no arbitrary church government in the new country. Thus, in America the leaders of the Bay Colony were confronted with the opposition of countless involved theological beliefs at variance with their own, while in England the King and Archbishop Laud were determined if possible to suppress the spread of Puritan strength by handicapping the new colony with a Governor-General from England, whose autocracy should be firmly allied with the English church and the Stuart dynasty.

The colony of Winthrop and Dudley was thus attacked from within and from without. Small blame to them for determining actively to expel the contestants here, and passively to ignore the church-and-state rule of England. The banishment of Roger Williams marks the first con-

¹ Mass. Bay Colony Records, vol. I, p. 143.

certed move to stamp out theological division in their own body. In October of 1635 Williams was expelled from Massachusetts, one clergyman alone dissenting. It is believed¹ that this dissenter was our Hampshire Master Bachiler. Indeed, the character of the two men was to some extent similar. Both were theorists, both intolerant of arbitrary rule, but history has magnified the success of one and well nigh obliterated the record of the other. The constructive talents of Roger Williams resulted in the establishment of a province where toleration was the rule of life, while the character of Bachiler, always in opposition to authority, made his life work nugatory.

The same autumn which banished Williams brought young Sir Harry Vane to Massachusetts, and the intricacies of theological disputes found in him an ardent supporter. It is probable, too, that the Boston church, reacting from the stern rule of Dudley, repented their share in the banishment of Williams. At all events that church, under the broader and more spiritual mind of John Cotton, the teacher or assistant, became an active force in favor of toleration in the Bay.

But the task of weeding out the Puritan garden was not to be stopped. The colony must be united and intrenched at home. Each settlement must have as its leader some man whose trend of thought lay with that of the governing oligarchy. At Salem was the arch Puritan, Hugh Peter; at Newtown the somber Thomas Shepherd; at Boston was John Wilson, whose natural benignity was overshadowed by his loyalty to the intolerant tenets he professed; at Roxbury John Eliot and Thomas Welde were in full accord with the narrower beliefs. Saugus, with its venerable and educated pastor Bachiler, was an exception, and here was the next stand made. In January, 1636, Winthrop records² "Mr. Batchellor of Saugus was convented before the magistrates. Coming out of England with a small body of six or seven persons and having since received in many more

¹ N. E. H. G. Reg., vol. XLVI, p. 158-9.

² Hosmer's Winthrop's Journal, vol. I, p. 169.

at Saugus, and contention coming between him and the greatest part of his church, who had with the rest received him for their pastor, he desired dismissal for himself and first members, which being granted upon supposition that he would leave the town (as he had given out), he with the said six or seven persons presently renewed their old covenant, intending to raise another church in Saugus; whereat the most and chief of the town being offended, for that it would cross their intention of calling Mr. Peter or some other minister, they complained to the magistrates, who seeing the distraction which was like to come by this course had forbidden him to proceed in any such church way until the cause were considered by the other ministers. But he refused to desist, whereupon they sent for him, and upon his delay day after day the marshal was sent to fetch him. Upon his appearance and submission and promise to remove out of the town within three months, he was discharged."

Thus another opponent of the oligarchy was disposed of with the strong hand. The church at Saugus was put under the rule of an approved minister, Samuel Whiting, in whose honor the town name was changed to Lynn, and Master Bachiler, disheartened, laid down the ministry and retired to private life. Among his church, however, many besides his own family disliked the change, and several¹ began a new settlement on Cape Cod, among them John Carman, the Plough Company man.

Bachiler himself is said to have removed² in February, 1636, to Ipswich, where the younger Winthrop had established a settlement. I find no recorded authority for this, and incline to think that he and his son-in-law Hussey followed Richard Dummer to Newbury, where their cousin had taken up a farm of five hundred acres, and where

¹ Lewis's Hist. of Lynn. Freeman's Cape Cod. Mass. Bay Col. Rec., vol. I.

² Lewis's Hist. of Lynn. N. E. H. G. Reg., vol. XLVI, p. 159. But see first record of 1639, Ancient Records of Ipswich (ed. Schofield) evidently ref. to Henry Bachelor, from Dover, Kent County, England. See also Batchelder Genealogy, p. 346.

Bachiler and Hussey likewise received extensive grants of land.¹

The tyrannical rule of the New England Puritans met with little favor in Old England, where general sentiment favored toleration, and much disapproved arbitrary self-government in a colony. Mr. Stansby, a silenced Puritan in Norfolk, writing to John Wilson,² the Boston pastor, in 1637, complains "that many of the ministers are much straited with you: others lay down the ministry and became private members, as Mr. Bachiler, Mr. Jenner and Mr. Nathaniel Ward. You are so strict in admission of members to your church that more than one-half are out of your church in all your congregations: this may do you much hurt." And now the threatened insurrection broke out into a flame. The Fast Day sermon of John Wheelwright arrayed the Massachusetts settlements in two distinct factions, which we may term Antinomians and Arbitrarians. Vane was elected Governor; Cotton as teacher ruled the Boston church; the brilliant, if undisciplined, Ann Hutchinson lent distinction to the party of toleration. To the north lay the fishing settlements of Gorges and Mason, allied with the English church; to the south Roger Williams and his colony of broader views. The Massachusetts Puritans saw no wiser way of treating the spread of these heretical opinions than by suppression. By a political coup worthy of the twentieth century the new election was won for the Arbitrarians; Winthrop and Dudley went back into office, and the Court of Assistants was theirs by an overwhelming majority. The defeated party did what they could by electing Antinomian deputies, but their power was for the moment gone. After some verbal sparring between Winthrop and Vane, the Massachusetts Synod, entirely Arbitrarian, denounced eighty erroneous doctrines, and at the November session of the General Court the iron hand was applied. The leaders of the opposition were banished, disfranchised, or disarmed. Massachusetts again

¹ Coffin's Newbury; Currier's Hist. of Newbury.

² Mass. Hist. Soc., Coll., 4th series, VII, p. 10.

presented a stern front against toleration. Wheelwright and his adherents began a settlement beyond the bounds of Massachusetts, at Squamscott (now Exeter, N. H.). Richard Dummer, who was among those disarmed, had too much at stake to abandon his possessions at Newbury, but returned to England and brought back with him in 1638 a small band of relatives and friends who strengthened his hand.

Bachiler and Hussey, living quietly at Newbury and having been dealt with the year before, were spared in this dictatorial devastation, but the inaction was not to Bachiler's liking. In the severe winter of 1637-8¹ the venerable Puritan walked on foot through the wilderness to Cape Cod, where he and his little party hoped to begin a settlement near that which had been established a year before by John Carman and the company from Saugus. The rigor of the season and the difficulty of the enterprise discouraged them. Winthrop says: "The undertaker of this (the settlement at Mattakees, now Yarmouth) was one Mr. Batchellor late pastor at Saugus, being about 76 years of age: yet he walked thither on foot in a very hard season. He and his company, being all poor men, finding the difficulty gave it over, and others undertook it."

In England the growing strength of the Massachusetts colony had alarmed the King and Canterbury. Malcontents sent back from the New England Canaan brought to the kingly ear strange stories of arbitrary and independent acts of the trans-Atlantic Puritans. Gorges with unfailing persistency schemed for their overthrow. The Royal patent of 1629, granted or bought with anti-Scriptural bribes, contained privileges undreamed of when it was given.

As early as 1635 the great Council of Plymouth surrendered its charter to the King, and the Attorney-General, Sir John Banks, began quo warranto proceedings to annul the Massachusetts patent. The whole coast line from Sagadahock to Narragansett was parceled out among the eight remaining members. To Gorges was allotted the

¹ Hosmer's Winthrop's Journal, vol. I, p. 266.

northern district, as far south as the Piscataqua. ' Mason's share adjoined this and ran south to Naumkeag, now Salem harbor. The coast from there to Narragansett fell to Lord Edward Gorges. Thus a paper division shut out Winthrop's colony from any Royal privileges, and the proposed appointment of their enemy, Sir Ferdinando Gorges, as Governor-General completed the pen-and-ink overthrow of the Bay Puritans.

But paper was all that Charles could give; money and resources he had none, and he was indeed keeping his own coffers barely filled by illegal and unpopular "ship money" and other taxes. With a singular lack of perspective, after sweating his English subjects by these money getting tactics, Charles and Laud added the last straw by attempting to force the Anglican church establishment upon Scotland. The storm which this raised at home quite blotted out all plans for colonial government and extension. Sir Ferdinando was left to his own resources to fit out the ship which should carry the Royal Governor to his happy New England tenantry; and the doughty Elizabethan knight foundered in the attempt, just as his newly launched vessel broke to pieces on her way off the stocks.

Meanwhile the narrow limits of the Massachusetts patent "from the Merrimack to the Charles" began to press hard on Winthrop's expanding colony. Each year new settlers flocked there from England, and new settlements were needed to accommodate them. In 1635 a band of Wiltshire men, headed by Thomas Parker, had planted the Massachusetts flag on the southern bank of the Merrimack at Newbury, and soon the tide overflowed into Salisbury, Haverhill, and Rowley.

Here began the debatable land of Mason's patent of 1629, stretching from the Merrimack to the Piscataqua and joining Gorges's province of Maine. Few and scattering were the settlements. Depositions made by early planters say that in 1631 there were but three houses on all that side of the country adjoining the Piscataqua. Captain Neale was sent out by Mason and Gorges in the same month as

Winthrop's fleet, and on June 1, 1630, settled in the stone house built by Thomson, the Scotch trader, in 1623 at Little Harbor. These absentee landlords had large plans, and built a manor house or two, set up sawmills and fishing stages, but their colonies lacked the effective personal element which the Bay Colony possessed, and they came to little.

By the close of 1637 Mason was dead, Gorges was busy in the King's cause, and the vast regions along the Piscataqua contained but a few dismembered plantations. The Antinomian heretics were banished from Massachusetts or disarmed; ship-loads of immigrants friendly to the Bay Colony were arriving, and they must be provided with suitable plantations. The "Lords Brethren" of the Bay scanned their patent and saw that its northern line was the Merrimack. Now that river reaches the sea at Newbury, but its head waters lie far to the North. "The wish was father to the thought." Winthrop and his oligarchy looked the ground over and decided that the King's intention was that their patent should include all the country south of the headwaters. As early as 1636¹ the General Court passed an order that a plantation should be begun at Winnicunnet, some fifteen miles north of Newbury, and that Richard Dummer and John Spencer should press men to build a house there. The exact location of this house, intended to mark possession, but afterwards called the "Bound House," cannot now be definitely determined. It was, says Wheelwright in 1665, "three large miles North of the Merrimack," apparently within the limits of the present town of Seabrook. Just where it was, by whom it was occupied and how long, it is impossible to say. The settlement planned was not completed, and in 1637 the inhabitants of Newbury were by court order allowed to settle there. Except for Nicholas Easton and a Mr. Geoffrey the Newbury settlers did not take up the new grant, and the two mentioned were unwelcome to the Massachusetts authorities, Easton (after-

¹ Dow's Hist. of Hampton, N. H., vol. I, pp. 6, 7.

wards Governor of Rhode Island) having been disarmed as an Antinomian.

The salt marshes and pleasant meadows were well known to Newbury men, and our old friend Bachiler soon descried in them a fit place to establish his little colony, now living with him at Newbury. In the autumn of 1638 the Massachusetts General Court¹ granted the petition of Bachiler and his company to settle at Winnicunnet. The company included the adherents of Bachiler, his son-in-law and his four grandchildren, and with them were also one or two Norfolk men who had settled first in Watertown and then in Newbury. The Court ruled also (perhaps remembering past difficulties with Bachiler) that John Winthrop, Jr., and Mr. Bradstreet should go with the little band of settlers, and no decisive act should be done without the affirmation of these two Massachusetts officials.

A letter from Bachiler to the younger Winthrop² dated Oct. 9, 1638, still extant, shows that the actual date of the trip from Newbury, which was made in a shallop, was October 14th. On this pleasant fall day then, the settlement was made, and our ancient friend probably felt that in this new plantation his remaining days would be spent in peace. The future looked serene. His adherents were united to him, a pleasant and fertile spot had been chosen, and one at the farthest northern end of the Massachusetts patent, if not indeed really outside of its limits. To the west lay Wheelwright and his little colony, farther up the coast were the independent settlements of Strawberry Bank and Cocheco. It looked as though liberty indeed lay before him.

But the true colonizing spirit of the Bay did not end with the beginning of a settlement; the authorities provided the settlers also, and saw to it as best they could that the Bay influence should predominate. With the next spring came a band of Norfolk and Suffolk men to Hampton, and

¹ Mass. Bay Col. Rec., vol. I, p. 236.

² Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. 4th series, vol. VII, p. 98.

with them came Timothy Dalton, a relative of Winthrop, and a man loyal to the Massachusetts doctrines.

Dalton¹ was a Cambridge graduate, ejected from his Suffolk rectory of Woolverstone for non-conformity, who had come to New England in 1635, settling in the Puritan colony at Dedham. The pastor and teacher, nominally head of the church and assistant, were as far apart as the poles. Bachiler was old, educated, controversial, versed in polemical discussion, and wedded to his own ideas. Dalton was younger, less cultivated, equally obstinate, and determined to uphold the tenets of his cousin and neighbor, Winthrop. Probably dissension began at once; it grew and spread like wildfire. Time has obliterated nearly all traces of the quarrel. The town records contain no reference to it. The church records have disappeared.

An occasional gleam flashed out until in 1641 the dissensions at Hampton culminated in the sorry incident related in Winthrop's journal under date of Nov. 12, 1641.² No personal criticism of Stephen Bachiler has up to this date been discovered, no breath of scandal has touched his character. That he was opposed to the arbitrary rule of the Bay oligarchy is unquestioned, but it was left to the "reverend, grave and gracious Mr. Dalton" to defame his character and blacken his memory by the story which Winthrop recites with that gusto with which similar incidents, real or falsified, were treated by early Puritan historians. Winthrop says:

"Mr. Stephen Batchellor, the pastor of the church at Hampton, who had suffered much at the hands of the Bishops and having a lusty comely woman to his wife, did solicit the chastity of his neighbor's wife, who acquainted her husband therewith; whereupon he was dealt with, but denied it, as he had told the woman he would do, and complained to the magistrates against the woman and her husband for slandering him. The church likewise dealing with him, he stiffly denied it, but soon after when the Lord's

¹ Blake's "English Home of Timothy Dalton" 1899.

² Hosmer's Winthrop's Journal, vol. II, pp. 45-6.

Supper was to be administered he did voluntarily confess the attempt, and that he did intend to defile her if she had consented. The church being moved by his full confession and tears silently forgave him, and communicated with him; but after finding how scandalous it was they took advice of other elders, and after long debate and much pleading and standing upon the church's forgiving and being reconciled to him in communicating with him after he had confessed it, they proceeded to cast him out. After this he went on again in a variable course, sometimes seeming very penitent, soon after again excusing himself and casting blame upon others, especially his fellow elder Mr. Dalton (who indeed had not carried himself in this cause so well as became him, and was brought to see his failing and acknowledged it to the elders of the other churches who had taken much pains about this matter). So he behaved himself to the elders when they dealt with him. He was off and on for a long time, and when he had seemed most penitent so as the church were ready to have received him in again, he would fall back again and as it were repent of his repentance. In this time his house and near all his substance was consumed by fire. When he had continued excommunicated for near two years, and much agitation had been about the matter, and the church being divided so as he could not be received in, at length the matter was referred to some magistrates and elders, and by their mediation he was released of his excommunication but not received to his pastor's office. Upon occasion of this mediation Mr. Wilson, pastor of Boston, wrote this letter to him." It is to be regretted that the letter is not extant.

Here, then, is the story as told by Winthrop with some detail, which has for nearly three centuries blackened the memory of our Hampshire Puritan. It were bold to discredit Winthrop, and yet the tale is stamped throughout with improbability. This account is all that remains; the court records, district or general, contain no trace of it, no letters mention the case. A careful search discloses nothing among the Massachusetts archives; church records,

local and synodical, are blank concerning it. No published or manuscript record except Winthrop's gives us any facts. Bachiler's age, eighty years, discredits the story. His life up to this time was public, honored and respected. The story apparently comes from his enemy Dalton, whose literary relics afford us nothing, unless we may consider a large bequest to Bachiler's grandson Nathaniel as a tardy attempt at reparation.

It is curious to note that on the shoulders of Dalton¹ and Hugh Peter rests also that slanderous account of Knollys's and Larkham's offenses against decency, perpetuated in Winthrop, but now generally disbelieved. It is almost inconceivable that the ardent and spiritual Knollys, the founder of the Baptist church, could have sullied with that filthy and indelible stain a life otherwise pure. Thomas Larkham's life in England is blameless. The fact is that the settlements north of the Merrimack were looked on by the Bay Puritans as reeking with impurity, and any garbled accounts of misconduct there were of a pleasant savour to the nostrils of Massachusetts.

But let us see what Bachiler and his friends and neighbors have to say. Himself, writing to Winthrop² in 1643, says: "I see not how I can depart hence" (that is from Hampton, to accept one of two calls he had received, to Casco and to Exeter), "till I have, or God for me, cleared and vindicated the cause and wrongs I have suffered of the church I yet live in; that is, from the Teacher, who hath done all and been the cause of all the dishonor that hath accrued to God, shame to myself, and grief to all God's people, by his irregular proceedings and abuse of the power of the church in his hands,—by the major part cleaving to him, being his countrymen and acquaintance in old England. Whiles my cause, though looked slightly into by diverse Elders and brethren, could never come to a judicial searching forth of things, and an impartial trial of his allegations and my defence; which, if yet they might, I am confident in God,

¹ Hosmer's Winthrop's Journal, vol. II, pp. 28, 89.

² Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th series, vol. VII, p. 102.

upon certain knowledge and due proof before yourselves, the Teacher's act of his excommunicating me (such as I am, to say no more of myself), would prove the foulest matter, — both for the cause alleged of that excommunication, and the impulsive cause,—even wroth and revenge. Also the manner of all his proceeding throughout to the very end, and lastly his keeping me still under bonds,—and much worse than here I may mention for divers causes,—which, to bear on my shoulder in going hence, is so uncomfortable that, tho' I can refer it to God's revenging hand and wait on him, yet then I am taught again that such sins endanger the very state of church and commonwealth, for neglecting of the complaints of the afflicted in such a state, wherein Magistrates, Elders, and brethren all are in the sincerest manner set to find out sin, and search into the complaints of the poor,—not knowing father nor mother, church nor Elder. In such a State, I say,—in such a wine-cellar to find such a cockatrice, and not to kill him,—to have such monstrous proceedings passed over, without due justice,—this again stirs up my spirit to seek for a writ *ad melius inquirendum*. Towards which the enclosed letter tendeth, as you may perceive. Yet if your wisdoms shall judge it more safe and reasonable to refer all my wrongs (conceived) to God's own judgment, I bless the Lord for his grace, if I know mine own heart herein, I can submit myself to be overruled by you. To conclude,—if the Apostle's words be objected, that this is thankworthy, that a man for conscience's sake shall endure grief, suffering wrongfully,—and therefore I ought in this aforesaid cause of mine to endure the grief thereof in whatsoever I suffer wrongfully, without seeking redress or justice against the offender,—I profess it was more absolutely necessary so to suffer, when the Church had no civil power to seek unto, than in such a land of righteousness as our New England is."

So far as we know, Bachiler's son-in-law Hussey and his grandchildren, who were by this time prominent among the younger Hampton settlers, stood by the slandered patriarch. While the turmoil was at its height Bachiler was chosen as

arbitrator¹ in the important land suit of Cleeve v. Winter. His award was adverse to Winter, but the Rev. Robert Jordan, writing to his father-in-law Winter in July, 1642, says: "Mr. Stephen Bachiler, the pastor of a church in the Massachusetts Bay, was, I must say, a grave, reverend, and a good man; but whether more inclined to justice or mercy, or whether carried aside by secret insinuations, I must refer to your own judgment. Sure I am that Cleeve is well nigh able to disable the wisest brain."

When the five years' struggle at Hampton was over and the Bachiler party defeated, the ancient Puritan minister decided to leave Hampton, and cast about in his mind where to settle. By this time Massachusetts had strengthened its lines, and had reached out to the Piscataqua settlements to take them into its fold. One by one Strawberry Bank, Dover, and Exeter joined the Bay Colony. Wheelwright, the punished heretic, had withdrawn into Maine, and Exeter was without a pastor. The Maine settlements were free from the rule of the Bay, since Alexander Rigby, one of Cromwell's commanders, had bought the Plough patent from Bachiler's Company of Husbandmen, was actively at war with the Gorges heirs over his title, and yet was opposed to the arbitrary encroachments of Winthrop's colony.

Both Exeter and Rigby's settlement sought² to secure Bachiler for their pastor. Both were neighboring plantations to Hampton, and must have heard of the Hampton slander. Apparently they disbelieved it, and certainly they invited him to settle with them. In February, 1644, Bachiler laid the matter before the church at Boston, and the elders apparently advised him merely to remove from Hampton, leaving him to decide between the two calls. In May he decided to accept the call to Exeter, and wrote to Winthrop as an old friend to acquaint him with the decision, asking him to urge "his brother Wilson" to attend the ordination at Exeter, and "make it a progresse of

¹ Me. Hist. Soc. Coll., Trelawny Papers.

² Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th series, vol. VII, pp. 100-108.

recreation to see his ould friend and thus to do mre this laste service save to my buriall."

But the Boston elders, having apparently advised somewhat against his removing to Casco, now looked with dismay at his gathering a church at Exeter, which the Bay authorities now claimed lay within their patent. The General Court held at Boston¹ May 29, 1644, passed this order:

"Whereas it appears to this Court that some of the inhabitants of Exeter do intend shortly to gather a church and call Mr. Bachiler to be their minister: and forasmuch as the divisions there are judged by this Court to be such as for the present they cannot comfortably proceed in such weighty and sacred affairs, it is therefore ordered that direction shall be sent to defer the gathering of a church or any such proceeding until this court or the Court at Ipswich, upon further satisfaction of their reconciliation and fitness, shall give allowance thereunto."

Winthrop's journal, mentioning this order,² adds,—“And besides Mr. Batchellor had been in three places before, and through his means, as was supposed, the churches fell to such divisions as no peace could be till he was removed.”

The call to Casco declined, and the gathering of a church at Exeter being forbidden, our stout old Master Bachiler was now quite adrift. In 1644 he was forced to sell his great farm³ at Hampton, and moved soon after to Strawberry Bank, where he lived for some years, preaching to the godless fishermen of that seaside parish. With him went his godchild and grandson, Stephen Samborne,⁴ and they settled on the Kittery side of the Piscataqua. At this time, Richard Gibson's Anglican church establishment having been disrupted, and James Parker, that “Godly man and scholar” having gone to the Barbadoes, the missionary at Strawberry Bank had also the cure of souls

¹ Mass. Bay Colony Rec.

² Hosmer's Winthrop's Journal, vol. II, p. 179.

³ N. E. H. G. Reg., vol. XLVI, p. 251.

⁴ York Deeds, vol. I, p. II.

in the hamlet of Kittery and the fishing settlements of the Isles of Shoals. Here dwelt a type of men different from the devout colony of Hampton and of Exeter, a rude, lawless race of deep sea fishermen, often also deep drinkers and roisterers. Jenness, in his "Isles of Shoals," gives us graphic pictures of their lives, as for instance the court record in the case of John Andrews, husband of a local termagant, who sought consolation in the wine cup and was convented therefor, he "swearing by the blood of Christ that he was above ye heavens and ye stars, at which time (the record ingenuously comments) ye said Andrews did seem to have drunk too much, and did at that time call the witnesses Doggs, toads, and foule birds."

In April, 1647, Bachiler gave to the four grandchildren¹ he had brought to New England what remained of his Hampton property. He petitioned the General Court in 1645² for some allowance for his six years' pastorate at Hampton, but was referred to the district court. While his case was pending he wrote³ from Strawberry Bank to Winthrop in May, 1647:

"I can shew a letter of your Worship's occasioned by some letters of mine, craving some help from you in some cases of oppression under which I lay,—and still do,—wherein also you were pleased to take notice of those oppressions and wrongs; that in case the Lord should give, or open a door of opportunity, you would be ready to do me all the lawful right and Christian service that any cause of mine might require. Which time being, in my conceit, near at hand, all that I would humbly crave is this,—to read this inclosed letter to my two beloved and reverend brothers, your Elders (Cotton and Wilson), and in them to the whole Synod. Wherein you shall fully know my distressed case and condition; and so, as you shall see cause, to join with them in counsel, what best to do for my relief.

"It is no news to certify you that God hath taken from

¹ N. H. Prob. Rec., Miss., vol. XIII, p. 221.

² Mass. Bay Col. Rec., III.

³ Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th series, vol. VII, pp. 108-109.

me my dear helper and yokefellow. And whereas, by approbation of the whole plantation of Strawberry Bank, they have assigned an honest neighbor, (a widow) to have some eye and care towards my family, for washing, baking, and other such common services,—it is a world of woes to think what rumors detracting spirits raise up, that I am married to her, or certainly shall be; and cast on her such aspersions without ground or proof, that I see not how possibly I shall subsist in the place, to do them that service from which otherwise they cannot endure to hear I shall depart. The Lord direct and guide us jointly and singularly in all things, to his glory and our rejoicing in the day and at the appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ! And so, with my humble service to your worship, your blessed and beloved yokefellow, (mine ancient true friend) with blessing on you both, yours and all the people of God with you, I end and rest your Worship's in the Lord to commend."

But "whether at Naushapur or Babylon," whether at Saugus, Hampton, or Strawberry Bank, peace in New England was not to be found by Master Bachiler.

His third venture in the matrimonial lottery was this honest neighbor "Mary surnamed Magdalene," the widow of an obscure seaman named Beetle, whose adultery with a local rascal, George Rogers, was soon detected.¹ Rogers was a renegade seaman or servant of Trelawny, who had settled at Kittery, across the river from Strawberry Bank. This ignominious Lotharian adventure with Mary Bachiler was punished in March, 1651,² by the Court at York, which sentenced Rogers to be flogged, and the erring wife, after her approaching delivery, to be whipped and branded with the letter "A," the "Scarlet Letter" of Hawthorne's romance.

But before the York court had passed its sentence Bachiler had doubtless discovered the true nature of this obscure Thais, and probably left her and returned to Hamp-

¹ York Co. Rec., Court at Gorgeana, Oct. 15, 1650.

² York Co. Rec., Court at Gorgeana, March 11, 1651.

ton, applying for a divorce. The district court at Salisbury¹ on April 9, 1650, gave him a judgment against the town of Hampton for £40, "wages detained," and at the same session fined him £10 for not publishing his marriage according to law. It then entered the following atrocious order:

"That Mr. Batchelor and his wife shall live together as man and wife, as in this court they have publicly professed to do; and if either desert one another, then hereby the court doth order that the marshall shall apprehend both the said Mr. Batchelor and Mary, his wife, and bring them forthwith to Boston, there to be kept till the next Quarter Court of Assistants, that farther consideration thereof may be had, both of them moving for a divorce: Provided, notwithstanding, that if they put in 50 pounds each of them, for their appearance, that then they shall be under their bail to appear at the next court; and in case Mary Batchelor shall live out of the jurisdiction, without mutual consent for a time, then the clerk shall give notice to the magistrate at Boston of her absence, that further order may be taken therein."

By October, 1650, (the next term of court) when the Maine court presented Rogers and Mary Batchellor for adultery, the local justices had probably learned the actual offence and remitted half the fine imposed in April.² Perhaps they ignored the incomprehensible order referred to, for we hear no more of it; but life in New England had become impossible for the venerable Puritan. Old England seemed a sure haven. There Cromwell and the Parliament had overthrown his ancient foes, the bishops, and there he had grandchildren living in comfort. Sometime in 1654, accompanied by one grandson and his family, he sailed from New England, the Arcadia of his hopes, to England, the land of his earliest struggles. His last act on leaving America was to turn over what remained of his property to Christopher

¹ Old Norfolk County Court Records (MS.) 2nd mo., 9th day, 1650, Court at Salisbury.

² Old Norfolk County Records (MS) 8th month, 1st-3rd days, 1651. Court at Hampton.

Hussey and his wife "in consideration that the said Hussey had little or nothing from him with his daughter as also that the said son Hussey and his wife had been helpful unto him both formerly and in fitting him for his voyage." This kindly act is the last that we have of authentic record concerning Bachiler, who it may be hoped returned to prosperous and friendly kindred in old England to linger out his last years.

The graceless Mary Bachiler was sentenced by the Maine courts¹ for sexual irregularities in 1651, 1652, and 1654, and lived to cast one more slander at her aged and deceived victim. She petitioned the Massachusetts General Court in 1656,² stating:

"Whereas, your petitioner having formerly lived with Mr. Stephen Bachiler in this Colony as his lawful wife (and not unknown to divers of you, as I conceive), and the said Mr. Bachiler, upon some pretended ends of his own, has transported himself into old England, for many years since, and betaken himself to another wife, as your petitioner hath often been credibly informed, and there continues; whereby your petitioner is left destitute not only of a guide to herself and her children, but also made incapable of disposing herself in the way of marriage to any other without a lawful permission. . . . And were she free of her engagement to Mr. Bachiler, might probably so dispose of herself as that she might obtain a meet helper to assist her to procure such means for her livelihood, and the recovery of her children's health, as might keep them from perishing,—which your petitioner, to her great grief, is much afraid of, if not timely prevented."

This allegation rests on her unsupported and discredited statement, and may be taken as an utter falsehood. A Dover court record³ of March 26, 1673, seems to indicate that the daughter of Mary Bachiler (born in coverture and

¹ York Co. Records (MS), Courts of Dec. 5, 1651, Oct. 12, 1652, June 9, 1654.

² Lewis's Hist. of Lynn, pp. 161-2.

³ N. H. Deeds, vol. 2, p. 194.

therefore legally the daughter of our Hampshire parson, though undoubtedly disowned by him) attempted to secure some part of Bachiler's estate. Her husband, William Richards, was given power of administration to the estate of "Mr. Steven Batchelor dec'd," being also prudently enjoined to bring in an inventory thereof to the next court, and to put up "sufficient security to respond ye estate any yt may make better claim unto it." As no further record exists of this matter, we may conclude this "fishing expedition" resulted in nothing. Tradition states² that the ancient Hampshire parson died in England in 1660, having rounded out a century, and that the last six years of his life were spent in tranquility with prosperous descendants in England. The statement that he died in Hackney, near London, rests, I think, on a letter to Increase Mather from William Hooke, who speaks of the death there of a Mr. Bachiler, a preacher, but I think refers to John Bachiler, the licenser of publications mentioned in Edward's "Gangraena."

Whether or not the facts as to Bachiler's life in Old and New England will ever be exactly known, it is difficult to state. New manuscripts are constantly coming to light both in England and America, and it would be a welcome task to clear away authoritatively the opprobrium which has long rested on his memory.

The statements of Winthrop's journal are so diametrically opposed to what we know elsewhere of Bachiler's life, his spirit and his character that, judged by the laws of evidence, his memory may be said to have been cleared. Bachiler's mind, as shown by the scanty light of other contemporary records, shows cultivation in excess of many of his contemporaries, and his few remaining letters evince a gentleness and a courtesy quite at variance with the account given by Winthrop.

Two portraits are offered of him. In one, you may see an erring and disgraced old man, hunted from place to place by his own mistakes, fleeing from England to America,

² N. E. H. G. Reg., vol. XII, p. 272.

and finally hiding in England from the result of his senile misconduct. I prefer to see in the other a high-minded but unsuccessful patriarch, with the defects of his qualities, at variance with the narrow and doomed intent of the Bay oligarchs, spending his life in the vain search for religious freedom, and rebelling at the limitations and prescriptions which time was to show were impossible in a free and gradually enlightened democracy. Driven from place to place by the autocracy first of the English church and then of the Winthrop colony, at last he saw triumphant the principles of social and religious enfranchisement, for which he spent his life, his means, and his best ambitions.

Eighty-Seventh Annual Meeting.

The eighty-seventh annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord on Wednesday, June 9, 1909, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The record of the adjourned meeting of April 14 was read by the Secretary and approved.

Mr. John C. Thorne moved that chair appoint a committee of three to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

The chair appointed John C. Thorne, Fred W. Lamb, and Rev. Nathan F. Carter.

The Librarian made her report, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Society has received during the year past the following gifts, exclusive of the accessions in the library: a pair of silver sugar tongs, five silver teaspoons and three tablespoons, silver cream pitcher, shawl, the Stickney coat of arms painted on silk and framed, and a copy of Bouton's History of Concord, from Mrs. Catherine Ayer Ransom; one hundred eighteen framed portraits of prominent New Hampshire men, from the New Hampshire Club of Boston; swifts, from Mrs. H. B. Colby; earthen flask and small wooden keg used in War of 1812, tin lantern, old high backed combs, sugar bowl and pitcher, needle books, tall silk hats, parasol, and manuscripts, all relating to the Davis family of Davisville, loaned by J. Franklin Terry; three dollar bill issued under act of 1780, from M. T. Curtis; Indian pestle found at Croydon, from Milon C. Cooper; Indian pestle found at Oak Hill, East Concord, from Frank P. Potter; manuscripts, lectures of Hon. John D. Philbrick, from Mrs. Abby D. Brown; framed letter of recommendation for

Charles Walker, Jr., written by Henry Clay, dated Oct. 29, 1819, from Charles Walker Pickering; two plaster casts modelled and given by Mrs. Caroline S. Hayley; box of minerals from Mrs. C. C. Webster; state ticket as used and voted in New Hampshire for Lincoln in 1864, from Gen. Alfred R. Evans; manuscripts, genealogy of a branch of the Folsom family of New Hampshire, from Mortimer D. Folsom; old deeds relating to the first religious society of Lamprey River, Newmarket, from Frank Battles, Esq., of Philadelphia; collection of autographs and manuscripts including genealogical memoranda on the Herbert family, by will of Miss Alma J. Herbert; photograph of the monument marking the spot where the first religious service in this locality was held, from Rev. N. F. Carter; seven boxes containing books and pamphlets, from E. P. Gerould; maps and plans of Concord, Manchester, and various New Hampshire towns from the New Hampshire Board of Underwriters.

In response to the circulars sent out last fall we have received copies of gravestone inscriptions as follows:

Salisbury Heights burying ground, from William H. Gallinger; Epsom cemetery, Gossville, from the Misses Mabel Young and Marion Burnham; Page, Brown, and Dame burying grounds, Dover, from Mrs. John B. Stevens; the seven cemeteries in Hudson, from Kimball Webster; Tilton Highlands, from Miss Sarah P. Comerford; and the Pelham cemeteries, from P. Hildreth Parker.

The library accessions for the year are as follows:

Number of books by purchase	89
“ “ “ “ exchange	3
“ “ “ “ gift	281
Total,	373
Number of pamphlets by purchase	64
“ “ “ “ exchange	120
“ “ “ “ gift	1461
Total,	

The town reports have been sent more promptly this year than in years previous, three hundred twenty-three have been received, some of these back numbers that filled gaps in our files. This was also the year for the check lists to be sent, and out of the two hundred ninety all but three have been received. Twenty-nine volumes, all periodicals, have been bound this year. The work on the pamphlets which was started last year has been carried on during this year.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH S. FREEMAN.

The report of the Treasurer was read, accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts Credited to General Income:

Income from Permanent Fund,	\$599.75	
New members,	85.00	
Assessments,	348.00	
Books sold,	22.92	
State appropriation,	500.00	
Receipts from D. A. R.,	10.00	
Income from Todd Fund,	196.35	
		\$1,762.02
Receipts credited to Permanent		
Fund, life membership,		50.00
		\$1,812.02

Expenditures Charged to General Income:

Salary of Librarian,	\$600.00	
Incidentals of Librarian,	81.36	
Janitor,	117.41	
Printing, &c.,	109.07	
Fuel,	69.50	
Books purchased, genealogies and town histories, Todd Fund,	196.35	
Books purchased, other books,	133.97	
Incidentals,	101.34	
		1,409.00
		\$403.02
(1908) Permanent Fund,	\$11,600.00	
Current funds,	1,611.04	
		\$13,211.04
To new account:		
Permanent Fund,	\$11,650.00	
Current funds,	1,964.06	
		\$13,614.06

William C. Todd Fund.

To investments,	\$6,880.98	
June 20, 1908, received from execu- tor of est. Wm. C. Todd,	10,000.00	
Income from the funds,	485.36	
		\$17,366.34
Paid for genealogies and histories,		196.35
		\$17,169.99

Charles L. Tappan Fund.

To investment,	\$600.40	
income,	24.00	
		\$624.40

List of Securities in the Hands of the Treasurer:

2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co.'s debentures, \$500.00 each,	\$1,000.00	
2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rd. bonds, \$500.00 each,	1,000.00	
2 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, bonds, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co.'s bonds, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
13 Shares Concord & Montreal Rd. stock,	2,268.50	
5 Shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Rd.,	500.00	
4 Shares Concord Electric Co.,	400.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank,	4,087.65	
Deposit in First National Bank,	357.91	
		\$13,614.06

William C. Todd Fund.

1 Northern Pacific & Great Northern Rd. bond,	1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co.'s bond, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
1 City of Laconia bond,	1,000.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank,	13,169.99	
		\$17,169.99

Building Fund.

As per report of last year,	\$18,494.67	
Income from same,	369.12	
Apr. 19, 1909, received legacy from estate of Nathaniel S. Bouton,	5,000.00	
		\$23,863.79

1908.

July 1, Paid H. W. Stevens, Treas.

Bldg. Com., \$8,500.00

July 6, 4,200.00

July 8, 5,790.00

1909.

Apr. 20, 5,000.00

23,490.00

\$373.79

We have this day examined the account of William P. Fiske, Treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society, for the year ending June 9, 1909, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. We have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society, and find them correct.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9, 1909.

GILES WHEELER,
JOHN C. THORNE,
E. C. EASTMAN,
Standing Committee.

Major Arthur H. Chase, for the Library Committee, made a report, which was accepted.

Mr. John C. Thorne, for the Standing Committee, submitted a report, which was accepted, and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond, for the Publishing Committee, made a verbal report which was accepted.

The following persons were proposed for membership in the Society, and they were duly elected:

Honorary Members.

Edward Tuck, Paris, France.

David P. Kimball, Boston, Mass.

Active Members.

Julia Stell Tuck, Paris, France.
Rev. William J. Tucker, D.D., Hanover.
Rev. Henry Ferguson, D.D., Concord.
Alfred F. Howard, Portsmouth.
John M. Mitchell, Concord.
James B. Tennant, Concord.
Hannah A. Currier, Manchester.
Rev. Ashley D. Leavitt, Concord.
Dwight Hall, Dover.
Frances Smith Hall, Dover.
Ariana S. Dudley, Brentwood.
Harold H. Blake, Concord.
John L. T. Shaw, Chichester.
Frances P. Hallett, Concord.
Amos Blanchard, Concord.
Henry B. Quinby, Lakeport.

Dr. Eli E. Graves, Necrologist, reported the following deaths during the past year, and others not previously recorded:

Active Members.

Charlotte A. Blake, Concord, June 23, 1908.
Albert B. Woodworth, Concord, June 24, 1908.
Ira Colby, Claremont, June 27, 1908.
Edwin B. Pike, Haverhill, August 24, 1908.
Alma J. Herbert, Concord, December 18, 1908.
Ella H. J. Hill, Concord, March 23, 1909.
Dr. H. A. Hildreth, Bethlehem, March 25, 1909.
Lyman D. Stevens, Concord, March 26, 1909.
Joseph Albert Walker, Portsmouth, May 6, 1909.

Corresponding Members.

Frederick Clifton Pierce, April 5, 1904.
John Marshall Brown, Portland, Me., July 20, 1907.
Angus Cameron, La Crosse, Wis., March 30, 1897.
Edward H. Elwell, Portland, Me., July 16, 1890.
Charles W. Darling, Utica, N. Y., June 22, 1905.

- Albert A. Folsom, Boston, Mass., December 24, 1907.
 John Murry Glidden, Newcastle, Me., March 28, 1906.
 Harrison C. Hobart, Milwaukee, Wis., January 26, 1902.
 Rev. Ephraim O. Jameson, Boston, Mass., November 9,
 1902.
 William H. Whitmore, Boston, Mass., June 14, 1900.
 Edwin B. Haskell, Auburndale, Mass., March 25, 1907.

Honorary Members.

- N. Sherman Bouton, Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1908.
 Henry Chamberlin, Three Oaks, Mich., Feb. 9, 1907.
 Dr. William H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, Conn., May 2,
 1907.
 William L. Stone, New York, June 11, 1908.
 Frank Moore, Waverly, Mass., August 10, 1904.
 Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md., October, 13, 1908.
 Edmund Clarence Stedman, New York City, January
 18, 1908.
 George Henry Bissell, New York City, November 19,
 1884.
 Nathan Burnham Webster, Norfolk, Va., December 27,
 1900.
 Cyrus Porter Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 13, 1877.

Dr. J. Elizabeth Hoyt Stevens moved the chair appoint a committee to arrange for the annual field day, which was voted.

The chair named as that committee Dr. J. Elizabeth Hoyt Stevens, Daniel Hall, Arthur H. Chase.

On motion of William P. Fiske the annual assessment of three dollars on each member was voted.

Mr. Fiske also moved that the Publishing Committee prepare and print a roster of the members of the Society, which was voted.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved that the Proceedings of the Society be not published until the new building be completed, which was voted.

On motion of Arthur H. Chase it was voted that the salary of the Librarian should be continued the same as last year.

Letters were read from Joseph B. Walker, Concord, and Rev. Frederick L. Wiley, Laconia, asking to be allowed to withdraw from membership. These requests were granted.

Col. Daniel Hall read letters from Daniel Gilman, President of the New Hampshire Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, asking for the return of the original records and papers of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved that the request be laid on the table, which was voted.

Mr. Benjamin A. Kimball, chairman of the Building Committee, made a verbal report of progress in the construction of the new building.

Mr. John C. Thorne, for the Nominating Committee, recommended the following list of officers for the ensuing year, and they were duly elected.

President, DANIEL HALL.

Vice-Presidents, { FRANK W. HACKETT.
 { FRANK S. STREETER.

Recording Secretary, HENRY A. KIMBALL.

Corresponding Secretary, REV. GEORGE H. REED.

Treasurer, WILLIAM P. FISKE.

Librarian, EDITH S. FREEMAN.

Necrologist, DR. ELI E. GRAVES.

Standing Committee—JOHN C. THORNE, EDSON C. EASTMAN, GILES WHEELER.

Library Committee—FRANCES C. STEVENS, ARTHUR H. CHASE, CHARLES R. CORNING.

Publishing Committee—OTIS G. HAMMOND, JOHN R. EASTMAN, IRVING A. WATSON.

Committee on New Members—CHARLES H. SANDERS, DR. J. ELIZABETH HOYT STEVENS, ELWIN L. PAGE.

Mr. John C. Thorne called attention to the omission from the list of committees of that on Naval History. As this

was a special committee, not provided for by the constitution, he did not know that it should be continued.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that this committee be discontinued.

The President, as he retired, very graciously welcomed to the chair his successor.

President Hall accepted the honor with appropriate remarks.

On motion of Henry M. Baker, it was voted to adjourn to 2:30 p.m., for the exercises of the laying of the corner stone of the Society's new building.

According to adjournment the Society met on the grounds of the new building at two-thirty o'clock in the afternoon, President Hall presiding.

It was voted to adjourn after the ceremonies to meet at the call of the President and Secretary.

A true record, attest,

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

On Wednesday, the 9th of June, 1909, at half past two o'clock, the corner stone was laid with simple and appropriate ceremonies. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Marvin D. Bisbee, Librarian of Dartmouth College, followed by the singing of "America" by the pupils of the Parker School, directed by Prof. Charles S. Conant, musical instructor of the public schools of Concord.

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT DANIEL HALL.

We are assembled today to lay the corner stone of an edifice which will not be inferior in importance to any building in our State. As such I invite you to a full participation in and appreciation of the dignity of this observance.

The building itself whose foundations we are laying, by pictorial representation and by printed description, is already fairly well known to you; and it scarcely need be said at this time that the genius and skill of architecture have been laid under contribution for its design and proportions, and that the highest workmanship of builders and artisans will be employed to fashion its details and work out its finish.

It is to be fire-proof throughout, from Doric column, pediment, and emblature, through all its reading and lecture rooms, stacks, vaults, cabinets, and corridors.

Its material will be the best that these magnificent quarries of New Hampshire granite can afford, such as by choice from among all competitors has been selected and wrought into the Library of Congress in Washington, the finest building in America.

The work of the most accomplished artists in stone is to be lavished upon this exquisite material. You already see some foregleams of its splendor in the specimens of wall before you; and when the resources of art in marble and

steel and bronze come to be added to this external grandeur, it cannot be doubted that the result will be a "thing of beauty, and a joy forever."

Knowing something of the general scheme and the commission given to the builders, I assure you that it may be confidently expected that in exterior and interior decoration this noble building is to be the peer of the best in the country, and that no scientific or historical association will be housed in more sumptuous quarters.

It will be in keeping with the fine group of buildings which will adorn this quadrangle, a site which has been pronounced the finest in New England next to Copley Square, comprising the Capitol, the State Library, the Federal Court House and Post Office, the City Hall, and others of scarcely less pretensions, and in historical significance and function this will not be inferior to any one of these stately edifices.

Such will be the building, and it is to be raised here in a State not as yet replete with monuments of history or artistic genius, but in which a brave beginning is being made. This Society has already done and is now doing much to illustrate and immortalize the achievements of the State, and the civic and military renown of her sons.

The Society may, I think, justly claim to have been the center and mainspring of the intellectual movement in our State, which in the last half century has manifested itself in the growth of the historic spirit, and the cultivation of taste in literary, pictorial, and monumental art.

The New Hampshire Historical Society was formed nearly a century ago. At the beginning and all along the course of its history our leading intellects in the learned professions and every department of knowledge have evinced their interest in it and its objects. I need not enumerate them. The great names of Jeremiah Mason, Levi Woodbury, Jeremiah Smith, Ichabod Bartlett, William Plumer, Franklin Pierce, Joel Parker, Nathan Lord, Ira Perley, Samuel D. Bell, Charles H. Bell, and all our later statesmen, orators, and scholars have adorned its rolls; and beyond question

our present and future leaders of thought, opinion, and action will hereafter be identified with it and its activities.

The Society essentially antedates in work on its chosen lines that of the State Library, our neighbor now so finely housed, which assumed no rank in work of this character till 1866.

The growth of the Society and its progress in carrying out its purposes were slow for many years. The interest in it was practically local, and its maintenance due mainly to the hospitality and public spirit of Concord and Concord people.

But many studious and inquiring men have cherished it, and industriously wrought for its benefit for eighty-seven years; and in the last forty years a general quickening of interest in it has resulted in a great accumulation of valuable property, till today its collections in every branch of knowledge, especially upon historical, antiquarian, and genealogical lines, are of priceless value.

Its library, comprising more than 15,000 bound volumes, its pamphlets, manuscripts, letters, autographs, coins, curios, Revolutionary relics, and historic memorials of many kinds are pronounced by those who are experts in such lore to be unsurpassed by collections of this class in any other State, while its walls are covered with noble portraits, busts, engravings, and objects of historic interest connected with celebrated men and events.

In the course of time these accumulations long since outgrew our accommodations, and the need of a suitable building to house the precious possessions of the Society has long been felt. Some efforts and notable gifts have been made to supply this want; but until very recently no assurance of an adequate fund to meet the wants of the Society for the present and the century to come has been found.

It is a felicity in which we rejoice at the present hour that most opportunely a man has appeared who has the insight to discern the needs of this Society, the public spirit to appreciate and the munificence to supply them.

We are here today by the grace and generosity of Mr.

Edward Tuck, still, let us be thankful, a citizen of New Hampshire and not expatriated, though a dweller in the French capital.

Mr. Tuck is a son of our State, the scion of a distinguished father, highly honored and still well remembered by us, and a graduate of our own college. He has been a resident of Paris for many years, where his great business capacity has rendered him able to make the munificent gift which this building implies.

Mr. Tuck has prospered and "made good" in the world, and makes this offering in token of his loyalty and affection for his native State and the honored ancestor whose name he has given to his greatest endowment.

Such are the public works which he is projecting in our midst, the forms of beauty and utility which he is raising at Dartmouth College, here at the capital, and in his native town, for enlarging the instrumentalities and broadening the scope of our culture and civilization; such are his contributions to the learning and the enlightenment and refinement of the generations to come, that we may have a sure forecast that in traversing our State our successors in citizenship shall find everywhere proofs that a man of splendid public spirit, of insight and liberality has lived and left great memorials for the elevation of men. That inscription in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral will as justly be applicable to him as it originally was to Sir Christopher Wren, *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*, "if you ask for his monument, look around you."

If I may venture to conjecture the purpose of Mr. Tuck in making to us this princely benefaction, I believe it is not for what our Society has done, or is specially now doing, that he is thus distinguishing us by his favor; nor is it of any local or temporary purport, or for the adornment or aggrandizement of this capital, worthy, interesting, and beautiful as it is.

But if I rightly conceive the views of Mr. Tuck, prefigured clearly by his cosmopolitan spirit in what he has done at Dartmouth College and elsewhere, his design is co-ex-

tensive with the State and nation, particularly the convenient, large unit of the State, the State that gave him birth, and to which his heart and mind are ever returning in love and service. His thought and his gift are of and to the State, and not specially to its capital city.

He conceives of this as a great repository, whose library and whose treasures of literature and art will make it the resort of scholars and men of letters of the entire State; where investigation and research of every kind may be pursued under the best possible advantages, and statesman, lawyer, historian, scholar, and philosopher can find all that science and art have gained for his use, his culture, and his instruction.

He sees the great capabilities of such an association of our most cultured and advanced thinkers and workers, and he wishes to create here a headquarters of civilization in the future, to make this Society of ours the New Hampshire center and rallying point of the best thought and work of the next ages.

I believe the New Hampshire Historical Society will rise to the full measure and height of this great opportunity. Conscious of its high responsibility and of a new era opening in its life by these new facilities and means of progress, it will be inspired to a zealous co-operation with the just expectations of Mr. Tuck, and will make the institution endowed with this noble home a laboratory for intellectual work of the highest character. Already much has been done in this direction, and I am sure that no community is richer than this in accomplished results of a serious and permanent nature inwrought with the very fabric of society in law, in religion, in legislation, in all the arts and sciences which adorn, dignify, and elevate human life. At this merely preliminary stage of the work it is not the time to enter upon any elaborate discussion of the Society or of this building. At a later day in more formal and stated discourse our history, our achievements, our aims, and especially our obligations to our benefactors will be more carefully given to the world.

I merely outline this great enterprise today; and call the citizenship of New Hampshire and of the Republic of Letters to witness the breadth of this conception of our mission, to cherish and disseminate sound learning, to encourage independent thought, to keep an open door and to be hospitable to all free inquiry; and especially do we design to investigate in the fullest and most searching manner the origin of this noble State of ours, of which we are all proud to be citizens, and to make a comprehensive and logical collection of all the authentic sources of our history, and bring into scientific body and statement all that can be known of a State which yields superior rank to no commonwealth in the world.

These are our hopes and aims, and we cherish the belief that in the collections of the Society which have been gathered in eighty-seven years past a splendid beginning toward their realization has been made. Our library is already an invaluable nucleus of what we expect to be ultimately a vast storehouse of the facts of our past, of the work accomplished by our ancestors in peace and in war. We shall await with such patience as we can command the raising of these walls, and when the cap-stone has been placed, as we place the corner stone at this hour, those of us who survive to that not very distant day will meet here again to hear a characterization in a more elaborate and ambitious style of the great designs of our benefactor, and the working out of the stupendous plans of the Divine Mind which permeates the universe in giving us such men and such fruits of their labor and their lives.

ADDRESS BY HENRY B. QUINBY, GOVERNOR OF NEW
HAMPSHIRE.

To achieve the security of the archives of our State for generations to come will be to render a service which cannot well be overestimated, and this has been the task chosen by one of New Hampshire's generous sons, Mr. Edward Tuck, and to him the thanks of a grateful people will be given for the gift of the magnificent edifice to be erected

here which will be an enduring memorial of his public spirit and love of home and country.

No structure can be too beautiful or too costly to be a fitting casket to contain the treasures of New Hampshire's splendid history.

Within this shrine of imperishable granite will be safely deposited the priceless records and other tangible evidences of New Hampshire's share in the founding and in the building of our nation.

Here, too, as the years roll by, will be gathered tokens of the great battle for the preservation of our Union, that the memory of our patriots may never die; and relics of the war with Spain, which has banished forever from our continent the last vestige of Spanish rule.

Hither will our citizens journey to contemplate this building and its precious contents. Before us and our descendants they will bring vividly to mind the stories of Stark at Bennington, who began the breaking of the chain which bound us to Great Britain; Sullivan, who provided ammunition for Bunker Hill, and the brave men who followed them to victory and who helped to place this great republic of ours upon a lasting foundation.

Here the men and women of New Hampshire can learn, as no language can teach them, of the accomplishments of their ancestors in the arts of peace and of their heroism in war; in every struggle in which America has been involved for liberty, for justice, and for equal rights to man; and may our children and our children's children find inspiration here to emulate the virtues and the patriotism of their fathers.

Fellow citizens, I congratulate you and our State upon the great achievements which have placed New Hampshire, although comparatively small in area, among the greatest of the States of our Union in influence and importance, and well may we all rejoice in this day which sees laid the corner stone of this haven of safety for those things which we hold so dear, that generations yet unborn, as they behold them, may praise God and their ancestors for what they wrought.

GREETING FROM MR. TUCK.

Benjamin A. Kimball, chairman of the Building Committee, read this interesting communication:

PARIS, June 9, 1909.

*Hon. Benjamin A. Kimball, Chairman Building Committee,
New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H.*

It is my hope that the Historical Society Building, of which the corner stone is being laid so auspiciously today, may be perfectly adapted to its purpose, and by its architectural beauty afford perpetual satisfaction and joy to the Society itself, and be a source of pleasure and pride to the people of the Capital City and of the State of New Hampshire.

EDWARD TUCK.

THE LAYING OF THE STONE.

As the corner stone was dropped easily and gently on its bed, Mr. Kimball continued:

"And now in behalf of Edward Tuck I declare this corner stone well and duly laid.

"May this building of granite, marble, steel, and bronze exist forever.

"Master Builder: Having thus laid the corner stone of this building, I now return to you these implements of your craft, having full confidence in your skill and capacity to perform the important duties confided to you to the satisfaction of those who have intrusted you with their fulfillment."

CONCLUDING CEREMONIES.

In the laying of the corner stone a trowel of solid silver, with handle of ebony, made at the works of the William B. Durgin Silverware Company, was used by Mr. Kimball, chairman of the Building Committee, the blade of which was inscribed with his closing words.

The implements were received from Mr. Kimball by Edward F. Minor of Worcester, Mass., president of the

Central Construction Company, the general contractors for the building, who was accompanied by William Shumway, the vice-president of the company, also of Worcester. The school children then sang a hymn written by Rev. Daniel C. Roberts, D.D., a former president of the Society, which closed the ceremony.

God of our fathers, Whose almighty hand
Leads forth in beauty all the starry band
Of shining worlds in splendor through the skies,
Our grateful songs before Thy throne arise.

Thy love divine hath led us in the past,
In this free land by Thee our lot is cast;
Be Thou our ruler, guardian, guide and stay,
Thy word our law, Thy paths our chosen way.

From war's alarms, from deadly pestilence,
Be Thy strong arm our ever sure defense;
Thy true religion in our hearts increase,
Thy bounteous goodness nourish us in peace.

Refresh Thy people on their toilsome way,
Lead us from night to never-ending day;
Fill all our lives with love, and grace divine,
And glory, laud, and praise be ever Thine.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

September 29, 1909.

The annual field day and adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society were held in Durham and Madbury on Wednesday, September 29, 1909.

At Durham the party was met by President Hall and by Clarence W. Scott, Professor of History in New Hampshire College.

Through the courtesy of Prof. Scott, who acted as guide, Thompson Hall, the recitation building of the college, the library, the new dormitory for young ladies, and the gymnasium were thrown open for inspection.

Then the members and their friends took carriages for the site of Piscataqua Bridge, which was destroyed by the breaking up of the ice in Great Bay in the spring of 1854. On the way the site of the Woodman garrison, with the Indian burial ground near by, was visited, and the State's monument to General John Sullivan on the site of the old meeting house, in the cellar of which was secreted the gunpowder used later to defeat the British at Bunker Hill, the Sullivan house built in 1630 by Dr. Samuel Adams, the General's slave house, now going to decay, and the graves of himself and family.

Stops were made at the sites of the Beard, Jones, Bunker, Smith, and Davis garrisons.

At Piscataqua Bridge Col. Hall related in graphic language the local history, and Mrs. Hall read an interesting paper on the construction of the old bridge, alluding in the same connection to the establishment of the city of Franklin.

Dinner was served at the William King Atkinson house in Madbury, built in 1794. A business meeting of the Society followed, after which carriages were taken for the Drew garrison, the only one left standing today. This was shown

through the courtesy of Mrs. Ellen S. Rounds of Dover. The party then returned to Dover.

After dinner the business meeting was held, as stated above.

President Hall called the meeting to order.

The names of the following persons were proposed for membership in the Society:

John B. Abbott, Concord.

John H. Albin, Concord.

Frank P. Carpenter, Manchester.

Josiah Carpenter, Manchester.

William P. Chamberlin, Keene.

Richard Coe, Durham.

Charles H. Cummings, Meredith.

Albert Demeritt, Durham.

Margaret B. Frost, Durham.

Rev. Sullivan H. McColleston, D.D., Marlborough.

Elnora E. Randall McColleston, Marlborough.

William H. Moses, Tilton.

Mary L. Prescott, Concord.

Ellen S. Rounds, Dover.

John Scammon, Stratham.

Charles E. Tilton, Tilton.

Helen Dudley Walker, Concord.

Henry C. Morrison, Concord.

Ernest Fox Nichols, Hanover.

Frank J. Pillsbury, Concord.

William L. Stevens, Concord.

William F. Thayer, Concord.

Charles W. Tibbetts, Dover.

Frank J. Wilder, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

and they were unanimously elected.

President Hall called attention to the request of Daniel Gilman for the return of the original records of the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted to take the matter from the table.

Mr. Eastman then moved that the records in question be returned to the present New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati, which was voted.

Mr. John C. Thorne moved that a Committee on Speakers be elected, to consist of Daniel Hall, Henry M. Baker, and James O. Lyford, which was voted.

It was moved by Mr. Thorne, and voted that a committee of three be appointed, consisting of Henry McFarland, William P. Fiske, and John C. Thorne, to confer with Forrest & Cunningham in regard to their claim for plans made for a new building for the Society on the old lot, and make report at a future meeting.

President Hall then presented a warm welcome to the Society and its friends, speaking of the historic neighborhood.

Mr. John Scales of Dover gave an interesting description of the garrisons visited, detailing vividly their defense and capture.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to the President and the speakers of the day, and that copies of their papers be requested for publication in the Society's proceedings, which was voted.

A request to allow the photographing of the letters patent of Samuel Morey for the application of steam to boats was, upon consideration, refused.

Voted to adjourn to meet at the call of the President.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

PRESIDENT HALL'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Historical Society:

I congratulate you upon the bright sunshine which gilds with its radiance our annual field day, and I welcome you to this interesting spot in old New Hampshire. This town has very varied historical associations, and presents in its annals all the different phases of our civilization, from barbarism and savagery to the highest culture and refinement, from the ignorance and brutality of rudimentary life to the college and public library of modern society.

It is more hospitable to us today than it was to our pale-faced ancestors two hundred years ago; for here on these hills and shores, and amid its valleys so peaceful, tranquil, and secure today was enacted in 1694 one of those tragic and ruthless scenes which have left such an indelible stain of blood and cruelty upon the name and memory of aboriginal humanity.

The story of that massacre has been recounted by Belknap, and taken up and told again and again by the chroniclers of our early days, and will always stand out in history as a fearful illustration of the struggles of our ancestors, and the terrible dangers and sufferings they endured in laying the foundations of the great empire.

And the thrilling story has been recalled and told again as we have travelled along today from old Durham Falls where the grave of John Sullivan consecrates the soil, and the monument which the State has raised to his memory fitly marks the place where the midnight expedition set forth to capture the King's stores at Fort William and Mary in 1774, and there struck the first blow of the American Revolution. It is not within my province to give a careful account of this memorable transaction, but it is difficult to pass it without lingering a little with the details of that striking and heroic passage of our own history. The Revolution was already approaching parturition; and it

seems that in the afternoon of Dec. 13, 1774, Paul Revere rode up, as tradition has it, to John Sullivan's house, which we have seen this morning, with a message from the Massachusetts Committee of Safety that the King in Council had prohibited the importation of arms or military stores into the colonies. Revere then rode on to Portsmouth. It was in consequence of his coming that Sullivan organized his raid. Under his leadership, and that of Ebenezer Thompson, and that young law student and knight-errant, Alexander Scammell, who gave up his young life to liberty at Yorktown, about thirteen intrepid young men gathered together here in this little settlement of Durham, and went to Newcastle to attack the British Empire. In the darkness and quiet of that wintry night they went down the river nine miles, and, reinforced at Portsmouth by John Langdon and two or three others, they proceeded before dawn to the fort, and compelled the surrender of the garrison. They seized and took away with them 100 barrels of gunpowder, 16 light guns, 60 muskets and other small stores, which were taken up the river, then covered with thick winter ice, through which a pathway had to be cut. The powder thus seized was stored in the cellar of the meeting-house which once stood on the spot now occupied by the monument, and afterwards, by direction of Sullivan, was taken by Capt. John Demeritt in his ox-cart to Cambridge, and arrived there in season to be dealt out to the troops at Bunker Hill.

Now, remembering that this was four months before Concord and Lexington, and six months before Bunker Hill, it is difficult for us to conceive of the extreme danger of opening a war at that time upon the British power in America. I will not give all the reasons for this statement, but not a blow had been struck against England by her subjects in America when John Sullivan shut up his law office in Durham on the night of Dec. 13, 1774, to embark before morning on one of the most perilous enterprises that ever challenged the courage and daring of men.

Says Dr. Quint, "The daring character of this assault cannot be overestimated. It was an organized investment of a Royal fortress, where the King's flag was flying, and where the King's garrison met them with muskets and artillery."

All honor to John Sullivan and Alexander Scammell, Ebenezer Thompson and John Langdon, who thus not only broke the ice of the Piscataqua River, but broke the ice of the American Revolution, committed the first overt act of a new rebellion, and won for themselves an immortality of fame!

And then we have come down along the river and seen some of those garrison sites which were soaked in the innocent blood of our ancestors 215 years ago, and are made almost holy ground by these associations. Whatever has not already been told you will learn later of the harrowing details of that tragedy.

We have visited also the aborted city of Franklin and heard its story in brief, a mere skeleton reminder of one of the first city ventures in this country, a large and ambitious conception, died in the birthing.

And then again most of us have made our first acquaintance with the old Piscataqua Bridge, so familiar in the common speech of our immediate forbears, and heard the story told of its once so busy and stirring half century of life.

And from that we have come up to this serene height whose beauty arrested the enraptured vision of our fathers, from the top of which is spread out before us one of the most picturesque quiet scenes in the world, the waters of the Great and Little Bay, the islands dotting the swift river, the green margins of Fox Point and the varied shores of Newington, with the Piscataqua ebbing and flowing through the "horse races" and the bridge to the ocean.

Mr. Webster, when he was attending the courts at Portsmouth and Dover, travelled this road over Atkinson Hill, and with that great melancholy eye of his, so sensitive to every prospect of beauty, pronounced the view from the crown of this hill unsurpassed by any other in New England.

But, my friends, it is not my purpose to make an address, nor to indulge in any extended comments upon what has been seen, or is to be seen today. It is rather this, and only this, to tender you my thanks that you have come hither today, some to make and some to renew their acquaintance with the original cradle of New England. I would have you realize that you are on the first planted soil, and within rifle-shot of the first settlement of New England. Only three years after the Mayflower anchored at Plymouth, the Hiltons and Thompsons came to the land just across the river, and made the settlement there which was never abandoned, and has been maintained to this day. You stand, therefore, at the very fountain-head of American history, in our national consciousness a holy and venerable place. As Mr. Choate so felicitously said of Webster at Dartmouth College, "You are at the sources of a great stream—you are almost privileged to see the little Nile—*Nilum parvum videre*"; to see the very beginnings of that great New England influence and character which has swept over this land and exerted such a profound influence upon the destinies of mankind. It can but be, therefore, a place of profound interest to all who are interested in the history which it is our province to study, to understand and make known. And yet I think that history has been neglected; and till quite recently comparatively little attention has been paid to, and comparatively little known about the historical evolution of New Hampshire in and through the life of the original four towns of Dover, Portsmouth, Hampton, and Exeter, which constituted for a century about all there was of New Hampshire. But since then we have had a notable treatment of these early days through the devotion to and study of it by scholars and writers to whom we owe deep gratitude.

Dr. Jeremy Belknap's history shed a great illumination over the whole subject; and then fifty years ago Dr. Quint, in his Historical Memoranda, began to lay the foundations of a reliable and systematic history of early New Hampshire. Since then others have made further original investigations.

Miss Mary P. Thompson of Durham, a great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Thompson, a woman of the highest intelligence and of fine literary culture, published in 1886 a noble memoir of Ebenezer Thompson, and about 1890 her "Landmarks in Ancient Dover," a work which threw a great light upon the topography, the names, and the genealogy of the town. This was followed by Mr. Scales about ten years after by his republication of and addenda to Dr. Quint's Historical Memoranda, a book containing a great mine of valuable and reliable information. These researches, reinforced by the invaluable volumes of Provincial and State Papers which have come forth at Concord from time to time, have stimulated the study of New Hampshire history in a marked manner and degree, till today there is growing a broad and intelligent interest in the study of New Hampshire and its beginnings.

Dr. Alonzo H. Quint, a man of remarkable insight and of true critical and historical interest, with an acute and discriminating mind, and wielding a graphic pen, was better qualified to write the history of New Hampshire than any other man ever has been, or perhaps ever will be. He, unfortunately, passed away without making any material progress in reducing his knowledge to form, but he collected a great mass of material, and it will be a pity if at some time it cannot be brought into orderly form and utilized, as I am sure he intended it should be.

I have said that I do not intend to enlarge upon this history, but, acknowledging the paucity of my own knowledge and my incapacity to present anything to entertain you in respect to this history, I shall gladly turn that matter, and especially an account of the Indian massacre, over to others more capable.

But before I do so, a word in general touching our large interests, motives, and hopes as a society I may perhaps be indulged in.

Members of the Historical Society:

We meet today without any formal purpose beyond treating ourselves to a pleasant outing with such profit as

may be incident to it; but we can scarcely refrain from felicitating ourselves upon the happy change in our fortunes which gives us a broader outlook and promises means of carrying forward to most valuable results the great purposes of our organization. After an existence of nearly a century, never equipped with abundant means of prosecuting historical inquiry, but always animated with zeal in the line of our main purpose as expressed in our constitution, "to preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, and literary history of the United States in general, and of this state in particular," the Society has gone forward and achieved results which could only be accomplished in the long course of time, the collection of a valuable library, and treasures which I could not enumerate in the way of historical relics, manuscripts, memorials, portraits, and souvenirs of a historical character.

The Historical Society has never been strong in numbers, but has always been strong in character, and has steadily grown in power for usefulness, and as the repository of much that was most valuable in the historic material of our State, so that at this day we find ourselves prepared to receive and to use to the best advantage the great gift which is about being bestowed upon us in the form of a building at the capital, which in the grandeur of its design and adaptation to its purpose will be the equal of the best structures in this country. This beautiful building, the munificent donation of Mr. Edward Tuck, is already well advanced to construction. Its corner stone and foundations have been laid, and its walls are going up with thoroughness and dispatch. It is of the best material the world affords, and planned and to be built throughout according to the best canons of art. It will be at once simple, durable, and beautiful, and will give to the New Hampshire Historical Society as its home a dignity and distinction of which we shall all be proud. By the accomplished results of our eighty-six years of corporate life, by virtue of the valuable possessions wherewith we can at once occupy and embellish it, we are, as I said, ready to receive and worthily use this beautiful building. Within a

year or a little more, perhaps, we shall have this noble building, itself an architectural masterpiece, ready for our occupancy and enjoyment; and I enjoy with you the prospect of such a possession, and I look forward to a greatly enhanced career of activity and usefulness for the Society.

An increasing interest is already manifest, and it is not very rash to anticipate that we shall have abundant membership when our means and equipment are fully assured. You, ladies and gentlemen, some of you who have in its time of weakness kept this Society on its feet, have borne the heat and burden of the day, and I express the hope that all of you will live many years to enjoy the new home of the Historical Society. There opens out before those who shall in the years to come constitute the Society a future of great honor and usefulness.

PASCATAQUA BRIDGE.

BY MRS. DANIEL HALL.

Pascataqua Bridge, otherwise called Piscataqua, extended across the river from Meader's Neck in Durham to Fox Point on the Newington shore. The land at the Newington terminus was conveyed by Andrew Drew to the proprietors of the bridge November 7, 1793, for the sum of five shillings "to encourage the building of said bridge and in consideration of other advantages he might derive therefrom." It was one acre in extent, to be laid out in a square form at the place the proprietors should deem most advantageous, provided that it should be commenced in two years and completed according to the act of incorporation. The land on the Durham side was conveyed July 24, 1794. The land at the Newington shore was conveyed in November of 1793, as before stated. Previous to this the legislature had granted a charter incorporating a number of persons belonging in Portsmouth and some associates outside, who early saw the desirability of such a scheme of bridging the swift flowing river. A great deal of interest was taken in the surrounding towns in the project, the corporation took the name "Proprietors of Piscataqua Bridge." Having made every necessary preparation, they commenced the work April 1, 1794, and had it so far completed on the 25th of November of the same year as to be passable.

The bridge connected the towns of Newington and Durham just below the outlet of Little Bay at Fox Point, now owned by the Hon. Woodbury Langdon, where an abutment of the bridge still stands. It was 2,362 feet in length and 38 feet in width, with the toll gate at the Durham shore. At this point in the river begins the famous "Horse Races" of the Piscataqua, where the current is very turbulent and rapid, and at that point fifty feet deep at high tide.

From the Newington shore a stone abutment extended several feet into the water, and remains of it can still be seen from the Durham shore, over a hundred years after it was placed. The bridge was supported by piles, five of which were strongly framed and braced together and driven into the bottom of the river bed; string pieces were then laid from one set of piles to another, and on those the plank or flooring was secured. This mode of constructing it extended as far as Rock Island, on which another abutment was built, and another on the shore of Goat Island. The bridge, it is noted, was built in three sections, the islands mentioned causing it to be so divided and thereby curtailing expense. From the abutments on each island to the other an arch was thrown composed of three rows of girders. This arch was constructed by Mr. Timothy Palmer of Newburyport on an entirely new model at that time, and was considered a marvel of engineering skill. The remainder of the bridge from Goat Island to the Durham shore was built on piles, and a draw was made for vessels to pass through up and down the river. There was a planking surface of nearly half a mile in length, 3,000 tons of oak timber, 2,000 tons of pine lumber, 80,000 feet of four inch plank, 20 tons of iron, and 8,000 tons of stone were used in its construction. Mr. Gilmore of Baltimore, who visited it in 1797, speaks of it as "the only one of its kind in America and a surprising work." He made a sketch of the bridge which has been preserved. The whole cost of the bridge was \$62,000.00.

The building of the bridge was of great benefit, not only to the connecting towns, but to others more or less distant who used Portsmouth as a shopping center, and, in the early days, to carry on a barter trade as was then practiced from north of us. In my very early days I have a rather indistinct recollection of the hotel yard at home where I was born, at "Norway Plains," being filled in the winter with "Pungers," so called, who carried the products of the farms to the tidewater port to exchange for West India goods, both dry and wet. Naturally it proved a great benefit to Portsmouth to be so connected, as previously no communica-

tion could be had without crossing the river or some of its tributaries in boats, and for fifty years it greatly contributed to the prosperity of that town. It was not a successful enterprise, however, financially, as by the building of it and the expense incurred in keeping it in repair, many shareholders lost nearly all their means. Although seeming small to us in these days of colossal fortunes, it represented at that time a very large amount, and crippled for a time the business interests of many in the adjacent towns, among the number Judge Ebenezer Thompson, my great-great-grandfather, who met with serious losses by the failure of the enterprise.

On Goat Island, which was one of the links of the bridge, was built before October 24, 1794, what was called the "Pascataqua Bridge Tavern." About the same time it was advertised "To be Let," describing it as "a new accommodation double house, with a large stable," and a well of water that afforded an ample supply in the driest season; and no doubt the house would be fully equipped after rental with stronger liquid refreshment which was the common custom in those days. The tavern was burned many years ago, and no building remains on the island, it being seldom visited except by picnic parties or campers. There is said to be a sketch of the bridge including the tavern in the Boston Public Library.

At one time the New Hampshire legislature granted a lottery for raising \$15,000 to keep the bridge in repair. Ten thousand tickets were issued at \$5.00 each. Some of these tickets are still in existence.

The bridge gave way first on March 18, 1830, and again in the summer of 1854. As travel had so decreased, owing to the construction of railroads, it was not deemed best to repair it, and during a great storm it was carried away by the ice February 18, 1855. The locality all through that section still retains the original name of Piscataqua Bridge at the Durham side, although only the abutments remain. The school district also has the same name. The river derived its name from the Latin "piscatacus," fish, and "aqua,"

water, from the abundance of fish found by Capt. Martin Pring when he went up the river in 1603. Thoreau, in his "Maine Woods," says the name signifies, as the definition given by an intelligent Indian, "The branch of a river." Another authority says the word means "a divided tidal place," the river of this name being divided at the mouth into two streams by the island of Newcastle. The Piscataqua is in fact a forked river with two great branches, one coming down from East Pond in the northeast corner of Wakefield, and the other from Great and Little Bays. They unite at Hilton's Point where the confluent streams flow eastward seven miles to the broad Atlantic. Hon. C. H. Bell, in his history of Exeter, compares the Piscataqua and its tributaries to a man's left hand and wrist, back upwards and fingers wide apart. The thumb would stand for the Salmon Falls or Newichwannock, the first finger for the Bellamy River, the second finger for the Oyster River, the third for Lamprey River, and the fourth for Exeter or Swampscott River, while the palm of the hand would represent the Great Bay into which the most of these streams pour their waters, and the wrist the Piscataqua proper.

The earlier settlers called that point between the mouth of the Cocheco and Hilton's Point, now called Dover Point, Fore River; the other side, near Little Bay, Back River, a name it still retains.

In 1776, shortly after the building of Piscataqua Bridge, a projected settlement was laid out in Durham at the end of the bridge, called "Franklin City." It was incorporated by an act of the legislature, and my great-great-grandfather, Judge Ebenezer Thompson, was authorized to call the first meeting of the proprietors. It was thought that a city at that point would be of great advantage to the shipping interests. Most of the men interested in the project were in the ocean trade. Many vessels were built in Durham at the "Falls," and also at Piscataqua Bridge. I have heard my progenitors relate that they distinctly remembered when four vessels were built yearly at Durham. I think they

must have been simply small schooners, judging from the water privileges of our day.

The embargo and the War of 1812 were a check to their business, and a serious blow to the projected city, and the idea was gradually abandoned.

A plan of the proposed city is still preserved, with its wharves, streets, and house lots marked out in imposing array, and it is hard to realize on looking over the site in its desolation today that such a low and unpromising situation should ever have been selected, and we can easily understand its failure to materialize.

THE OYSTER RIVER MASSACRE.

BY JOHN SCALES.

On the route as you came here (Old Pascataqua Bridge) this morning from the College you saw the head of Oyster River at the falls, where the bridge is across it. Later you saw the mouth of it at Little Bay opposite Fox Point. It was on both banks of this short, tide-water river that the Indian massacre of July 18, 1694, occurred, and of which I am to give you a brief description. That date, you will bear in mind, is two hundred and fifteen years ago. The houses which were attacked were located on both sides of the river. There were twelve garrisoned houses, but many more that were not so protected by stockades, but in time of danger those persons who resided in the unprotected houses were accustomed to make a hasty retreat to the garrisoned dwellings for protection.

On that night of July 18, 1694, all the families remained quietly at home, as they had recovered from the fright of five years before, produced by the terrible massacre at Cochecho (Dover), June 28, 1689, and they had not seen any recent indications of intended attack on the Oyster River settlement by the Indians. It was learned later, however, that the design of surprising and destroying that settlement was publicly talked of at Quebec two months before it was put into execution. *Sieur de Villieu*, who had distinguished himself in the defence of Quebec in 1692, when *Sir William Phips* attempted to capture that town, was leader of the attack at Oyster River, but the Indians did the fighting, burning, and slaughter, the Frenchmen giving the command when and where to strike. It was afterwards recalled that during the first week of that fatal July a few Indians were seen lurking about the settlement here and there, but they seemed so quiet and friendly the people supposed they were merely engaged in hunting, so thought

no more of them; but they were the men who spied out every dwelling and every place where the attacks could be made with the least danger to themselves and in a way most destructive to the families. They reported to de Villieu, and he and two or three other Frenchmen, with two hundred and fifty Indians, made their approaches to the town undiscovered on the fatal night. They met in the forests above the falls and formed two divisions, one for each side of the river. The plan of attack was to divide the Indians into twelve squads, one to be stationed near each garrison before the break of day; at the discharge of a gun at a central point the attacks on all were to be commenced simultaneously, so none would have a chance to prepare for defence or for escape. It required some little time for each division to get to its appointed station. They reckoned that all the households would be in sleep until daybreak, but it did not turn out to be that way. John Dean, whose house stood at the sawmill at the falls, as I pointed out to you, intending to go from home very early, arose before the dawn of day; the Indians there were on the watch; as he came out of his door they shot him dead. This firing in part disconcerted their plan. Several parties who had some distance to go had not then arrived at their stations. The people in general were immediately alarmed, and some of them had time to escape and others to prepare for defence. But the Indians, when they heard that gun fired, commenced the attacks wherever they were ready. Had they been able to carry out their original plan they would have destroyed every house, possibly, and but few could have escaped death. The Indians who were in the fight had come long distances, de Villieu having collected them from the tribes of St. John, Penobscot, and Norridgewock, and they were attended by a French priest.

Of the twelve garrisoned houses five were destroyed, also other houses and buildings; those destroyed were the Adams, Beard, Drew, Edgerly, and Meader. The enemy completely surprised the Adams garrison, entered without resistance, and killed fourteen persons. After the massacre was over,

and the enemy had retreated and suitable preparations could be made, a funeral was held, and all of the bodies were buried side by side in one huge grave, the mound of which is still to be seen, carefully preserved, near where the garrison stood at the mouth of Oyster River, on its south bank. It was built by Charles Adams. Mr. Adams and his wife and son Samuel were among the number killed. The huge mound has always been respected by the owners of the land. The ancient Mathes burial ground is near it.

Thomas Drew's garrison was just above that of Adams. He surrendered his place on the promise of security, but the Indians totally disregarded the promise, murdered him and his brother Francis, and carried away several prisoners to Canada. Among those carried away were Thomas Drew, Jr., and his wife Tamsen. They had been married recently, but were separated on the journey to Canada; he was carried to Quebec and she to Norridgewock; he was redeemed at the expiration of two years, but she was kept a prisoner four years and suffered many hardships and cruelties. In 1698 the couple were reunited and commenced housekeeping on the west shore of Great Bay, where they lived and prospered, and often retold the story of their captivity, which was handed down from generation to generation to the present time. They raised a family of thirteen children, most of whom lived to maturity and had families, and they have many descendants. He lived to be 93 years old, and the good woman was 89 when she died. Their graves can be seen at this day in the burial ground of the old Drew homestead.

The Edgerly garrison was built by Thomas Edgerly about 1680, soon after the Indians began to be quarrelsome and dangerous neighbors. It stood on the shore of Little Bay, in the neighborhood of the Drew garrison. Mr. Edgerly heard the alarm by the attack on the dwellings up river in season to get his family all out and put them into boats, by which they crossed the bay to Fox Point. The Indians arrived on the shore in season to shoot at them, but only one person was killed; a son, Zachariah Edgerly, was fatally

shot. The Indians burned the garrison and all the contents. Thomas Edgerly was a prominent citizen of the province, as well as of the town of Dover. He was one of the judges appointed by Cranfield to try Rev. Joshua Moody of Portsmouth for refusing to administer the Lord's Supper to the Governor and two of his Council according to the rites of the English Church "as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer and no other." Justice Edgerly held that Moody was not guilty of violation of any law, whereupon Cranfield revoked Edgerly's commission, but it was restored to him by Cranfield's successor.

On the north side of the river two garrisons were destroyed, Beard's and Meader's, the former near the head of the river and the other near the mouth, on the shore of Little Bay opposite Fox Point. William Beard built his garrison in 1675, when the Indians began to be dangerous all along the line of English settlements. That very year some Indians, under the leadership of the sagamore Squando, burned two houses at Oyster River in the neighborhood of Beard, that belonged to the Chesleys, killed two men in a canoe and carried away two captives, both of whom soon afterwards made their escape from their captors. The Indians came up to Beard's garrison; he was standing outside of the stockade, and before he could get inside of it they shot and killed him. Then, in a barbarous manner, they beheaded him and set his head on a pole in front of the entrance to the stockade which they could not get into, the family within having barred the gate securely.

Mr. Beard was the last of the name in his family, but one of his daughters married Edward Leathers, and they were residing in the garrison in 1694, when the massacre occurred. Mr. Leathers, finding that he would not be able to successfully defend his house, made his escape with his family as soon as he heard the alarm given, and before the Indians had time to make an attack; so the enemy sacked and burned the place when they found it deserted.

Meader's garrison stood near where Hon. Elisha R. Brown now has his beautiful summer residence on the shore

of Little Bay at the head of the Piscataqua River. It was built by John Meader in 1675, the man who had had a grant of the land below there from the town of Dover, which has ever since been called Meader's Neck. At the time of the massacre in 1694 Mr. Meader found himself short of powder and guns to make a successful defence. When he heard the discharge of guns the enemy had not reached his place, but he could see the houses burning on the south shore of Oyster River. Very naturally and wisely he concluded that "discretion is the better part of valor," so he and his family speedily got into boats and crossed the river to Fox Point, where a large number of fugitives had already gathered in their flight from the enemy. Mr. Meader had scarcely landed his family on the other shore when he saw the flames which the Indians had set to his home, and it was burned to the ground. Mr. Meader rebuilt the garrison in the fall of that year, 1694.

Nearly all the outlying farmhouses were destroyed; some of the families were taken prisoners and carried to Canada, others were murdered; some made their escape to the woods and kept concealed until the enemy had departed; some succeeded in getting into the garrisons that were successfully defended.

I have told you of the garrisons that were burned. There were seven others which were successfully defended, viz.: Jones's, Bunker's, Smith's and Davis's on the north side of the river; Burnham's and Bickford's on the south side, and Woodman's at the head of Beard's Creek, near the falls.

The Jones garrison was the next below that of Mr. Beard. It stood on the west side of Jones's Creek, a beautiful location with the river in full view. It was built by Stephen Jones about 1675. He had a grant of the land from the town of Dover and settled there in 1663, and the farm has been in possession of the Jones family, his descendants, to the present day, two hundred and forty-six years. He is called Ensign Jones in 1692, being one of the three officers appointed for the defence of the settlement, the others being Capt. John Woodman and Lieut. James Davis.

Those three men took good care to put in good supplies for their own garrisons. It was lucky they did, for that was what saved them from destruction in 1694.

The Jones garrison was attacked soon after the first gun was fired at the falls, which killed John Dean and opened the battle before the Indians were all ready; those at the Jones place seemed to have been ready. However, shortly after midnight Ensign Jones heard his dogs barking; he did not think of Indians, but thought wolves might be prowling around his hog-pens. He went out and made secure some swine, quieted the dogs, and went into his house; all being quiet. Being suspicious that everything was not right, and not feeling sleepy, he went up into the flankart of the garrison and sat on the wall. He heard that gun at the falls, and soon saw the flash of a gun near at hand, and as quick as the flash dropped backwards. It was found afterwards that the bullet entered the timber where he had withdrawn his legs. Of course the household was aroused and there was something doing at once; the battle was on. The garrison was successfully defended without the loss of a single life, but it was a hard fight for two hours.

The Bunker garrison was the next below that of Jones. You saw the ruins of it as you came down here this forenoon. It was built by James Bunker about 1675; he had a grant of the land from the town of Dover in 1652, which has been in possession of the Bunker family to the present day, two hundred and fifty-seven years. The garrison was fiercely attacked, but was successfully defended without loss of life.

The Smith garrison stood on the hill near where you saw the Smith burial ground. It was built by Joseph Smith about 1675, but he had a grant of the land from the town of Dover in 1660 which has remained in possession of his descendants, in the Smith name, to the present day, two hundred and forty-nine years, the present owner being Forest S. Smith, Esq., a merchant in Boston, who makes this his summer residence; his mother also resides here much of the year. Joseph Smith resided on his grant of land until his death in 1728. His remains were interred in the burial

ground which you saw; a slate headstone marks the spot, and bears this inscription: "*Sacred to the memory of Joseph Smith, who died December 15, 1728, aged 89 years. He was the first white European who cultivated the soil in which his remains are deposited.*" The adjoining headstone bears this inscription: "*Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Smith, wife of Joseph Smith, who died May 25, 1727.*" In that burial ground you saw the gravestones of six generations of that Joseph Smith family, who in turn had been owners of that field around it. A very remarkable record! So much for the land and its successive owners. What about the garrison? It was successfully defended, though very fiercely attacked. The Indians had not had time to station the division assigned to attack it, before that gun was fired at the falls. Mr. Smith "being seasonably apprised of danger" and having plenty of powder and shot, he and the men with him, who had come there with their families for protection, made it hot for the enemy, who were compelled to keep away at a safe distance. The Smith family has had men of prominence in every generation from Joseph.

The Davis garrison, the location of which you saw on the hill near the mouth of Oyster River, was built by John Davis of Haverhill, Mass., who came there as early as 1653, and obtained a grant of land and settled there in 1654. He did not build his garrison until about 1675; he had no need of it, as the Indians had given the settlers no trouble. He is the present writer's ancestor. He is called Ensign John Davis as early as 1663; he died about 1686.

James Davis, his son, succeeded him in ownership of the place and resided there until his death in 1748. At the time of the massacre he was known as Lieut. James Davis; later in the next century he was colonel of the regiment, and was one of the great men of Dover and the Province, holding the office of judge and of Councillor.

As Lieut. Davis was so far down the river, the Indians did not have time to get located for the attack when that premature gun was fired at the falls. He was aroused by the alarm and put his garrison in order for defence, having

a good supply of ammunition, and also the assistance of several neighbors who made haste to get inside of the stockade. When the savages arrived they made a fierce attack on all sides, but were repulsed at every assault, and did not injure anyone in the garrison. While Lieut. Davis was defending his garrison he could see the flames of the burning garrisons of his neighbors, Meader, Adams, Drew and Edgerly. What a horrible morning that was! No pen can describe its scenes of terror and woe.

On the south side of the river, near the shore of Little Bay, stood the Bickford garrison, just across the water from Col. Davis's garrison. It was built by Thomas Bickford, an ancestor of the writer. He was forewarned by the noise of the attacks up the river, and prepared to defend his establishment. He took the precaution to send all of his family across the bay to Fox Point; he then made his plans, single handed, to conduct the defence. He had a strong stockade around his house. When the enemy came he was ready, and commenced a vigorous discharging of his gun. The Indians tried to induce him to surrender by making good promises, but despising alike their promises and their threats, he kept up a constant fire at them and wounded some. He changed his dress often and appeared in a new disguise, and in a loud voice gave command, as if he had a company of soldiers with him. The Indians could hear it all, although only one soldier appeared at a time, and they at length gave up the fight and retreated up the river.

The first meeting-house at Oyster River was about a mile above Captain Bickford's garrison. The pastor was Rev. John Buss, who happened to be absent from town that night. The Indians burned his house and a valuable library of books, but especially valuable in its manuscripts, all of which were lost. It is the tradition that while the house burnings and massacres were going on a French priest, who accompanied the party, remained in the meeting-house, and employed himself in writing with chalk on the spacious pulpit. He would not permit the house to be damaged in any way, and the men obeyed his orders.

The Burnham garrison was about a mile above the meeting-house. It was built by Robert Burnham about 1675, but he came to New England in 1635 in the "Angel Gabriel," which sailed from Bristol, Eng., June 4, and was wrecked at Pemaquid, now Bristol, Me., August 15 following. He seems to have settled at Oyster River about 1650, and had grants of land from the town of Dover, some of which land has remained in possession of the Burnham family to this day, two hundred and fifty years at least. The garrison stood on a steep, craggy hill, precipitous for the most part, except on the east side, so it was absolutely impregnable, after the modes of warfare in those days. Being so well fortified within and without the Indians did not venture to attack it in any way but by shouts and war-whoops, which did not scare Captain Burnham or his family and neighbors who had fled to the garrison for protection. The cellar with its stone wall is still perfect, as well as a smaller cellar, entirely separate, which no doubt was for ammunition and other dry storage. These two cellars are mentioned in the Burnham records during the 18th century; they are spoken of as "the cellar" and "the cellar house." At one end of the garrison cellar a depression marks the place of "the little barn," also spoken of in the same records. The house had a frame of huge timbers of white oak, some of which were used in the construction of the present farm buildings at the foot of the hill near by.

After the massacre was completed, shortly after sunrise, the divisions on both sides of the river met at the falls, where they had parted the evening before. They then, en masse, proceeded to Capt. John Woodman's garrison, the cellar of which you saw soon after leaving the college this morning. The ground being uneven, they approached without danger, and from behind the hill at the west of the house kept up a long and severe fire at the hats and caps which the people within held up on sticks above the walls of the stockade, but they did no damage except battering the roof of the house with bullets. Captain Woodman was fully prepared for defence. At length, apprehending it was

time for the people in the neighboring settlements to collect in pursuit of them, they finally withdrew, having killed and captured between ninety and a hundred persons and burned about twenty houses, of which, as already stated, five were garrisons.

This Woodman garrison was standing in a perfect state of preservation until it was burned to the ground in November, 1896. When you visited the spot this morning you saw how beautiful the location is, on the hill at the head of Beard's Creek, with brooks and ravines on every side of the acclivity except the west. The view is charming in every direction except the rear, where the rise of land intercepts the view somewhat. Durham village, which did not exist in 1694, lies at the south in full view; at the east may be traced the winding Oyster River. At the north, through an opening between the hills, can be seen the spot where stood the Huckins garrison; and nearer at hand, but separated by a profound ravine, is the field where occurred the massacre in 1689, when the Huckins garrison was destroyed and eighteen persons were killed by the Indians. The mound where they were buried can still be pointed out; never having been disturbed by the plow.

The Woodman garrison was built by Captain John Woodman, a direct ancestor of the writer. He was son of Edward Woodman of Newbury, Mass., one of the founders of that town. Captain Woodman was a resident at Oyster River as early as 1657; he had a grant of twenty acres of land, the same on which he built the garrison house about 1675. The land and the house remained in possession of the Woodman family, his descendants, for more than two hundred years, the last of the name being the distinguished Professor John S. Woodman of Dartmouth College, who died in the old garrison May 9, 1871, and was buried in the ancient burial ground, which you saw on that beautiful ridge of land on the south side of Beard's Creek. On that ground is a monument of marble erected by Professor Woodman in 1862; the date of his own death being placed on after

the death of his widow in 1884. The following is the inscription on the monument:

"Here lie the remains of the Woodman family, who have occupied these grounds since 1659. Here are the graves of seven generations; August, 1862.

"John Woodman, Esq., who came from Newbury, Mass.; born 1630, died 1706. His son Jonathan, born 1665, died 1729. His son John, born 1701, died 1777. His son Captain Jonathan, born 1743, died 1811. His son Nathan, born December 29, 1789, died March 2, 1869. His son Professor John Smith, born September 6, 1819, died May 9, 1871. Professor Woodman's wife born May 1, 1833, died December 15, 1884. Their daughter Fanny, born September 5, 1861, died February 26, 1862."

So, my friends, I have told you the story of the Oyster River massacre and its garrisons. It gives me pleasure to announce that you will close your field day travels with a visit to the Drew garrison at Back River, which is the only garrison house left standing in a good state of preservation. It was built by William Dám in 1675, and was occupied by the Dam family until 1770, when Joseph Drew married one of that family, and it remained in possession of the Drew family until 1883, when it came into possession of the present owner, Mrs. Ellen S. Rounds. So far as known the Indians never troubled the families who lived in it, but it was surrounded by a stockade for thirty years or more.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

APRIL 12, 1910.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the Roger Foster Memorial Parish House in Concord on Tuesday evening, April 12, 1910.

The President called the meeting to order.

On motion of Mr. John C. Thorne it was voted that the State of New Hampshire be given permission to publish in Vol. 30, State Papers, whatever unpublished Revolutionary rolls may be now in possession of this Society, giving the Society due recognition.

The President then introduced the speaker of the evening, Capt. William H. Jaques, who spoke upon the subject of "Who Built The First Steamboat."

The President asked the passage of the following resolution, which request was unanimously granted:

"Resolved that the thanks of the New Hampshire Historical Society are hereby tendered to Capt. William H. Jaques for his instructive and entertaining lecture, and that a copy of the same be requested for preservation in the archives of the Society, and for publication in our Proceedings."

The following persons were proposed for active membership in the Society, and were duly elected:

Frances M. Abbott, Concord.

Walter S. Baker, Concord.

Josiah H. Benton, Jr., Boston, Mass.

John T. Busiel, Laconia.

Clarence E. Carr, Andover.

Benjamin W. Couch, Concord.

Jennie M. Demeritt, Dover.

Fred W. Estabrook, Nashua.

Mary D. Felker, Rochester.

Samuel D. Felker, Rochester.

Wallace Hackett, Portsmouth.
John H. Henry, Lincoln.
Rev. George Hodges, D. D., Cambridge, Mass.
Woodbury E. Hunt, Concord.
Lyford A. Merrow, Ossipee.
Calvin Page, Portsmouth.
Samuel S. Parker, Farmington.
Edward N. Pearson, Concord.
George C. Preston, Henniker.
Dr. Wheelock Ryder, Rochester, N. Y.
Martha A. Safford, Rochester.
James Duncan Upham, Claremont.
Isaac Van Horn, Holderness.
Florence J. Walker, Pembroke.
Lawrence J. Webster, Holderness.

The meeting was then adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

The eighty-eighth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord on Wednesday, June 8, 1910, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The President called the meeting to order, and the Secretary then read the records of the last annual meeting and the adjourned meetings of September 29, 1909, and April 12, 1910, which were approved.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved that the officers for the ensuing year be nominated from the floor, which was voted.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman, nominated Daniel Hall of Dover to succeed himself as President, and he was duly elected.

Mr. William P. Fiske nominated Frank W. Hackett of Newcastle for First Vice-President, and John C. Thorne named Frank S. Streeter for Second Vice-President, and they were duly elected.

On motion of James O. Lyford, Henry A. Kimball was elected Recording Secretary.

Mr. John C. Thorne nominated J. Eastman Pecker as Corresponding Secretary, and he was duly elected.

Mr. Arthur H. Chase nominated for Treasurer William P. Fiske, who was duly elected.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond nominated Edith S. Freeman for Librarian, who was duly elected.

On motion of William P. Fiske, Dr. Eli E. Graves was elected Necrologist.

Rev. Howard F. Hill placed in nomination the following persons to serve as a Standing Committee: John C. Thorne, Edson C. Eastman, and Giles Wheeler, who were elected.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman nominated for the Library Committee Mrs. Frances C. Stevens, Arthur H. Chase, Charles R. Corning, who were elected.

Mr. John C. Thorne nominated for the Publishing Committee Otis G. Hammond, John R. Eastman, and Dr. Irving A. Watson, who were elected.

The Secretary nominated for the Committee on New Members Dr. J. Elizabeth Hoyt Stevens, Elwin L. Page, and Harry S. Holbrook, who were elected.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman nominated for the Committee on Speakers Daniel Hall, Henry M. Baker, and James O. Lyford, who were elected.

The Treasurer then read his report which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts Credited to General Income:

Income from Permanent Fund,	\$580.63
New members,	190.00
Assessments,	459.00
State appropriation,	500.00
Income from Todd Fund,	86.29
Income from Tappan Fund,	63.63
	\$1,879.55

Receipts Credited to Permanent Fund:

Life memberships,	250.00
	\$2,129.55

Expenditures Charged to General Income:

Salary of Librarian,	\$557.96
Incidentals of Librarian,	42.61
Janitor,	122.42
Insurance,	65.62
Printing, &c.,	117.60
Postage and envelopes,	49.19
Fuel,	88.50

Books purchased, genealogies and town histories,		
Todd Fund,	\$86.29	
Tappan Fund,	63.63	
Other books,	82.67	
Incidentals,	167.43	
Hammond Typewriter Co.,	55.00	
Forrest & Cunningham,	100.00	
		\$1,598.92
		\$530.63
(1909) Permanent Fund,	\$11,650.00	
Current funds,	1,964.06	
		\$13,614.06
To new account,		\$14,144.69
Permanent Fund,	\$11,900.00	
Current funds,	2,244.69	
		\$14,144.69

William C. Todd Fund.

To investments,	\$17,169.99	
Income from funds,	699.60	
Interest on bonds,	4.50	
		\$17,874.09
Paid for genealogies and histories,		86.29
		<u>\$17,787.80</u>

Charles L. Tappan Fund.

Original fund,	\$566.00	
Income,	86.36	
		\$649.36
Paid for books,		63.63
		<u>\$585.73</u>

List of Securities in the Hands of the Treasurer:

2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. debentures, \$500.00 each,	\$1,000.00	
2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. bonds, \$500.00 each,	1,000.00	
1 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bond,	1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co. bonds, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
13 shares Concord & Montreal R. R. Co. stock,	2,268.50	
5 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R.,	500.00	
4 shares Concord Electric Company,	400.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank,	5,281.56	
Deposit in First National Bank,	694.63	
		\$14,144.69

William C. Todd Fund.

1 Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. bond,	\$1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co. bonds, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. bonds, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
1 City of Laconia bond,	1,000.00	
Deposit in New Hampshire Savings Bank,	11,787.80	
		\$17,787.80

Building Fund.

As per report last year,	\$373.79	
Income from same,	14.92	
By legacy from estate of Alma J. Herbert,	190.00	
		\$578.71

We have this day examined the account of William P. Fiske, Treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society, for the year ending June 8, 1910, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. We have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society and find them correct.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8, 1910.

GILES WHEELER,
JOHN C. THORNE,
Standing Committee.

The report of the Librarian was read, accepted, and ordered placed on file.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Society has received during the year past the following gifts, exclusive of the accessions in the library: manuscripts and other papers from Elwin L. Page, executor of the estate of George W. Marston; medal and document which were presented to Capt. Billings as captain of the first vessel to sail up the Seine after the improvements on that river; portrait of Mr. Walter Ingalls presented by Mrs. John M. Hawley; manuscripts, pamphlets, and newspapers collected by Henry B. Rust and given by Mrs. Eliza Rust Moseley; framed photograph of Daniel Webster, being the enlarged copy of a daguerreotype taken about 1850, presented by Mr. Charles S. Knox; anvil brought from England in 1714, used in shoeing horses of the Revolutionary troops, presented by Rev. B. J. Glazier; framed picture of Dr. John Farmer, Corresponding Secretary of this Society, 1825-38, presented by his nephew, Mr. Miles F. Farmer; fac-simile letter by Franklin Pierce to Jefferson Davis from Rev. S. E. Quimby; received on deposit, the records of the First Congregational Society of Hopkinton.

Gravestone inscriptions of Lee and Epping cemeteries have been received from Miss Sara M. Haley, and records of the Old Dunstable cemetery from Mr. P. Hildreth Parker.

The library accessions for the year are as follows:

Number of books by purchase				56
"	"	"	" exchange	6
"	"	"	" gift	172
"	"	"	" binding	30
Total				264
Number of pamphlets by purchase				55
"	"	"	" exchange	172
"	"	"	" gift	1193
Total				1420

Of the town reports three hundred and eight have been received this year, this number including some of the back numbers.

The work has been done mostly on the pamphlets this year, as last.

Respectfully submitted,
Edith S. Freeman,
Librarian.

The Necrologist reported the following deaths in the Society:

Active Members.

Sylvester Clark Gould, Manchester, July 19, 1909.
James E. Randlett, Concord, August 26, 1909.
Isaac Walker, Pembroke, October 22, 1909.
Sylvester Dana, Concord, January 4, 1910.
Edward Payson Kimball, Portsmouth, March 31, 1910.

Corresponding Members.

Francis Olcott Allen, Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1909.
Henry L. Butterfield, Waupun, Wis., June 17, 1882.
Eliza Jane Cate, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., January 9, 1883.
William C. Crump, New London, Conn., March 9, 1883.
Edmund L. Dana, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 25, 1889.

George M. Elliott, Winchester, Mass., January 8, 1893.

Rev. Elvina Ella Gilson, Barre, Mass., March 5, 1901.

Maj. L. A. Huguet-Latour, Montreal, Canada, May 20, 1904.

John S. Jenness, Newcastle, August 10, 1879.

Samuel Merrill, Los Angeles, Cal., August 31, 1899.

Calvin Parsons, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., January 1, 1900.

George Washington Patterson, Westfield, N. Y., October 15, 1879.

Daniel Rollins, Boston, Mass., January 24, 1900.

James W. Savage, Omaha, Neb., November 22, 1890.

Rev. Thomas Witherow, D. D., Londonderry, Ireland, January 25, 1890.

Honorary Members.

Rev. Israel W. Andrews, D. D., Marietta, O., April 18, 1888.

Lucius M. Boltwood, Grand Rapids, Mich., February 28, 1905.

Israel Bailey Bradley, M. D., Fryeburg, Me., November 11, 1881.

George F. Danforth, Rochester, N. Y., September 25, 1889.

James M. Edmunds, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1879.

John W. Gookin, North Yarmouth, Me., November 1, 1856.

Luther L. Holden, Jamaica Plain, Mass., February 17, 1905.

Samuel F. Humphrey, Bangor, Me., March 12, 1903.

John Jordan, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa., March 23, 1890.

Rev. William McClure, D. D., Londonderry, Ireland, February 22, 1874.

William S. Vaux, Philadelphia, Pa., May 5, 1882.

Charles I. Walker, Flint, Mich., February 11, 1895.

Joshua W. Waterman, Detroit, Mich., June 24, 1892.

Voted that the report be accepted and placed on file.

Mr. John C. Thorne made a verbal report for the Standing Committee, which was accepted.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond, for the Publishing Committee, made a verbal report, which was accepted.

The following persons were presented for active membership, and were duly elected:

Anna M. Chandler Riley, Claremont.

Rev. Josiah L. Seward, D. D., Keene.

Rev. Alfred Gooding, Portsmouth.

Helen W. Woodworth, Concord.

George Waldo Browne, Manchester.

Henry H. Metcalf, Concord.

Voted that a new Manual be published, to be limited to three hundred copies, and that the Secretary and Librarian be authorized to prepare the same.

The President named as a Committee on Field Day Amos Tuck French, J. Eastman Pecker, and John S. Blanchard.

Voted that the place of holding the field day be left to the decision of the committee.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman, for the Building Committee, reported the progress made in the construction of the new building, the resignation of Frank W. Hackett from the committee, and the appointment of Amos Tuck French to fill the vacancy.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that the arrangements for the ceremony of the dedication of the new building be left in the hands of the Building Committee, and that the committee be authorized to increase its membership as it might deem expedient.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that the salary of the Librarian be increased to seven hundred dollars.

On motion of William P. Fiske it was voted that an assessment of three dollars be levied on each member for the ensuing year.

Charles K. Bolton of Boston, Mass., requested by letter the privilege of making a photograph of the "Shute Memorial," and that the document might be sent to Boston for that purpose.

On motion of Otis G. Hammond the request was referred to the Library Committee.

The President read a letter from Frank J. Wilder, a member of the Society, in which he suggested that the members of the Society collect from time to time such relics as pertain to the early history of New Hampshire.

Rev. Howard F. Hill, in behalf of the Sons of the American Revolution, invited the members of the Society to listen to an address to be given in this city July 12 by Rev. William Elliot Griffis on the part the New Hampshire troops played in Sullivan's Indian Expedition in 1779.

The President then introduced the speaker of the day, James O. Lyford, who delivered an address on "Town Histories."

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Lyford for his interesting and instructive paper, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Proceedings of the Society.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted the thanks of the Society be extended to Charles S. Knox for his photograph of an original daguerreotype of Daniel Webster.

The meeting was then adjourned.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

TOWN HISTORIES.

BY JAMES O. LYFORD.

In what I shall present to you today I have drawn from my observation and experience in the preparation of two town histories, those of Concord and Canterbury. My work on them has been my gift to these communities, prompted by a sense of public duty. I, therefore, feel warranted in appealing to you, and through you to a larger audience, to take an interest in a subject of importance not only to the towns but to the State as well. No adequate narration of the achievements of New Hampshire has yet been written. If it is ever undertaken these compilations of the purposes, deeds, and aspirations of the builders of her towns will be of great service to the writer. The data from which these local histories must now be written is largely contained in their official records. These in many cases are not safeguarded by the care their value demands. They are loaned indiscriminately and carelessly handled. Even when kept in proper custody they are not securely protected from destruction by fire. If lost or destroyed they cannot be replaced. It is, therefore, the duty of patriotic citizens to endeavor to have put in permanent form the historical material these volumes contain before age, use, and the action of the elements have effaced their contents.

Of the two hundred and thirty odd towns of New Hampshire only about seventy can be said to have had their history written. This is only a little more than a fourth of their whole number, yet there is not a town of the State that is unworthy of historical consideration. This writing of town histories is largely a labor of love, for there is no compensation to be offered commensurate to the work involved. Obligation to the public, calling for personal sacrifice, must be the moving incentive to the writer. An interesting and almost pathetic account could be written of the efforts of the authors of the local histories in the State Library to write

and publish their productions. For the most part these volumes are a credit to those who prepared them, both in the amount of valuable material they have gathered and in the attractive manner they have presented it to the reader. The writing of a town history is almost a life work, so numerous are its details and so infinitely does inquiry lead to subsequent research. Yet there are few writers who can afford to give more than a limited time to such an enterprise. If it is an individual undertaking the author is fortunate if he receives any return sufficient, beyond the cost of publication, to give him the wage of the ordinary day laborer. Too often it occurs that, in order to meet expenses, the historian is obliged to exploit certain families to the detriment of his narrative, because they have contributed directly or indirectly to the financial side of the history. Future efforts, therefore, should be the business of the community, for a town history, to be of real value, should portray the life of the average citizen, leaving to biography to deal with the principal achievements of the civic and military heroes of the locality.

The seeming expense of such a work is one reason why more towns have not engaged in it. The cost, however, need not be beyond the ability of any town to meet if the importance of the subject is appreciated by the general public. It is true there is only a limited demand for these local histories at the present time. To the people at large they are merely reference books to be sought in libraries. The change of population, in our rural towns especially, has left only a part of the inhabitants who by family connections are interested in the story of their past. Some of the scattered descendants of former residents, if found, may be induced to purchase copies, while here and there may be discovered an individual student who desires to possess himself of such a book. In the main, however, the outside subscriber must be the library, whose trustees are seeking to supply their patrons instructive as well as entertaining reading. It is, therefore, in this circumscribed field that we must look for encouragement in the prepara-

tion and publication of histories for the remaining towns of New Hampshire.

A few years ago the legislature of our State enacted a law in aid of the incorporation of town libraries. It has proved so helpful that there are less than a dozen towns now without a public library. One purpose of the act was the dissemination of useful information. No better instruction can be afforded our people than to familiarize them with the story of New Hampshire's past. At present this is to be largely obtained in our local histories. How few of these are to be found upon the library shelves of our towns can be seen in the small number of copies of the recent history of Concord that have been sold to them. Here is a book embracing much of the history of the State for nearly a century, for the reason that the story of New Hampshire has been largely connected with its seat of government for that period. Although the two volumes of fifteen hundred pages have been offered to these libraries for a very small sum, only about twenty-five are supplied with a copy. A still smaller subscription has been obtained from this source for the history of Canterbury now in preparation.

I know of but two towns that at present are engaged in the work of publishing a history, Canterbury and Andover. If a similar spirit to that permeating these communities were to become contagious it is doubtful if the combined product would exceed a town history oftener than once in two years. Therefore, to subscribe for these as they appear would not be a severe tax upon the annual revenue of town libraries, while such a known purpose would go a long way towards prompting towns without a history to engage in its preparation. Two hundred subscriptions from the town libraries of New Hampshire would almost guarantee the cost of publication of a town history, leaving the other sales to care for the expense of preparing the manuscript. Upon such terms any town could afford to have its history prepared, for the work would entail little or no ultimate expense to its tax payers. I know of no body of people who are interested in this subject more than the members

of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and I know of no work in which you as individuals can engage with more benefit to the State than in urging the libraries of your respective towns to subscribe for the town histories of New Hampshire as they appear.

It is only by personal work that matters of this kind are brought home to the people of a community. In many towns of the State interest in this subject will be more difficult to arouse with the changing character of the population. It is an enterprise that is oftentimes of more concern to native sons and daughters who have gone out from the town than to those who remain. The advent of Old Home Week brings back to our rural towns year by year these people who once were residents. A generous impulse, a love for the place of his nativity, has here and there led an individual among them to do something for the town. No more enduring gift could be made than for such an individual to have prepared a history of his birthplace. Guaranteeing the cost, he would find that the actual expense to himself need not be large, for part of it would be met by the sale of the book. If, however, his purse and his disposition induced him to make it a handsome memorial, he would discover that this beneficence would add more to his permanent renown than the erection of costly buildings or monuments.

Of the town histories already written, some were prepared twenty-five or more years ago, and the edition is exhausted. Copies are difficult to obtain and command a high price. It should be the pleasure of some public spirited citizens of each town to supply its library with copies of these rare volumes.

In anticipation of the preparation of a town history the keeping of a scrapbook of current events pertaining to the community will be of great assistance to the writer, for the modern newspaper is so voluminous in its pages that the searching of its files is a considerable task. The town librarian is the proper person to do this work, and the library itself the proper depository for such a collection of material.

When the suggestion was first made to me that I write the

history of Canterbury, my opinion was that the work had been too long delayed, and that it ought to have been undertaken a generation earlier, when there were living those who had some recollection of the traditions of the eighteenth century, and some knowledge of the locations of the early settlers. Except the historical sermon of the Rev. William Patrick delivered in 1833, thirty years after his settlement, nothing had been published of the annals of the town. There were neither diaries nor scrapbooks to supplement the official records. It seemed to me that only a meager account of the past of this community could be written. With many misgivings, therefore, I undertook the task, and then only when the appeal was made to me that, if I did not do it, the work was not likely to be done.

Experience has shown that my conception was wholly wrong. My story at least has the value of accuracy, for the very reason that I have had no traditions to prompt and guide me, and I hope the recital of the facts will be interesting, even if lacking the personal touch of what the aged citizen said. With the exception of the early years, when the proprietors transacted the town business, the records of Canterbury have been well kept. Like all town records they disclose only the action of the inhabitants, merely showing the resolutions offered and the votes passed. Yet these resolutions and votes are wonderfully suggestive of the feelings of the people. For illustration of my meaning let me say that I began my work not in chronological order, for the reason that the first volume of the records was not discovered until later. I took the Revolutionary period as an experiment, and from the town clerk's transcript of what occurred, supplemented by a study of printed state papers, I began my narrative. To my surprise I was able to prepare a chapter of some thirty typewritten pages without entering upon the military enlistments from Canterbury, which I reserved for a subsequent chapter. Three votes of the town at successive meetings led to an investigation. One thanked the Committee of Safety at Exeter for arresting and taking to court a prominent citizen of the town. The

second related to charges of disloyalty made against Canterbury, while the third recited that "No man in this town shall call his neighbor a Tory unless he has sufficient reason therefor in penalty of being called in question by the Committee of Safety of Canterbury and suffering their censure."

Here was the skeleton of what might prove an interesting story, but the subsequent records gave no clue to its details. Aided by Otis G. Hammond of the State Library, who had gathered material from unpublished sources of what took place before the Committee of Safety at Exeter regarding those suspected of Toryism, I was able not only to clear up this official reflection upon the character of one who was a most loyal supporter of the patriot cause, but also to show the acute condition of the times. Suspicion was rife. Men were accused of disloyalty upon the slightest pretext, and sometimes it happened that private revenges were wrought out under the guise of patriotism. Just what motive lay at the bottom of this arrest at Canterbury, and for what alleged offence it was made I am unable to say, but that it was unwarranted hitherto unpublished documents show. These papers make up my recital, and explain the three separate votes of the town. There is material for quite a romance in these bare facts of history drawn wholly from official sources.

A most interesting chapter of State history could be written upon the work of the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire and its subordinate committees in the towns, to which the recorded happenings in each community would be a great contribution. The sources of information for such a chapter will not be practically available to the State historian unless the town histories are written. He could not find time to search all the local records, but the mere publication of such votes as those passed by Canterbury would suggest to him an inquiry.

It is probably not known to many of you that there were town houses of correction in New Hampshire for the confinement and punishment of minor offenders, which were maintained until well towards the middle of the nineteenth

century. At first these were established in the dwelling house of the regularly elected keeper, and later at the poor farms. The rules adopted for the government of the inmates, which prescribed punishments by solitary confinement, the use of handcuffs, and of manacles for the legs, and whipping by the keeper if the prisoner proved to be obstinate, are set forth at length in the records of Canterbury. These town houses of correction preceded the county jails, and were authorized by a statute passed in 1791.

The foregoing are merely striking incidents of what town records disclose. In all will be found a fund of information relating to the controversies over the settlement of ministers, the dissent on the part of some of the inhabitants to the paying of taxes for the support of preaching, the later separation of town and church, the building of highways and of bridges where rivers were to be crossed, disputes over boundary lines between towns, not to mention early action taken for the care of the poor and dependent, votes reprimanding public servants, and revealing the frugal attitude of the inhabitants. From these apparently dry records can be reconstructed the life of our predecessors, with such help as the statutes and records of the State afford. And this is history, for it is verified by evidence. While the charm of the personal equation of the old inhabitant is no longer to be added, there are various sources from which facts can be obtained to help portray life in the early days.

Almost every town has its plan of proprietors' lots as they were drawn and laid out to them. By the aid of the province registry of deeds, now card catalogued, the student can locate many of the early settlers. The recent publication of the first United States census of New Hampshire by the Federal government gives the names of the heads of families in 1790, while tax lists, if they have been preserved, add to the information regarding the pioneers of the community. A roster of town officers not only shows who were prominent in its affairs, but largely who were inhabitants, because the minor positions of highway surveyor, hogreeve,

fence viewer, etc., were places distributed among the people at each annual meeting.

If the genealogy is looked after by a committee, as in Canterbury, the writer of a town history will be relieved of a most wearisome task, thus enabling him to give his whole thought and time to his narrative. A committee of women acquainted with the present and past residents will do this work better than the average historian, unless he has an aptitude for this kind of research. Furthermore, such an assignment creates a wider interest in the publication, enlisting as it does a larger number in the active labor of its preparation. It would be very helpful to the writer of the history if the work of collating genealogical facts preceded his endeavor, for this information would be most useful to him.

In the histories of Concord and Canterbury the pictures of individuals living or dead have been excluded, the illustrations being confined to those of localities and ancient public buildings and dwellings. However desirable it may be to have portraits of the distinguished sons of a town, this feature, cannot be undertaken without causing dissatisfaction unless the town is prepared to go to the expense of reproducing any likeness that may be offered. Where the cost of a history is met in part by families able to pay for the pictures of ancestors or of living representatives, there is often a discrimination against those more worthy of consideration but less able to meet the requirements. Much annoyance and trouble will be avoided if portraits of individuals are omitted.

In the brief time you have allowed me I have endeavored to point out the importance of this subject and to show that the undertaking of a history is not such a serious problem for towns now without a permanent record of their achievements. An awakened public spirit, co-operation of towns through their libraries in the promotion of this work, individual effort and personal sacrifice for the general good will secure the desired result. The recent history of Concord was born of the persistent agitation of one man, and ripened

into a city enterprise in which a score or more of citizens gave freely of their time and ability in its writing and publication. The history of Canterbury was started by the appeal of one individual to the writer to assist in preserving what might be in a few years lost of its story. The discussion of the subject by a half dozen men and women for a few months resulted in a unanimous vote of the town to advance the money for its publication. The public spirit of these two towns is not exceptional in New Hampshire. Properly presented to other communities, there is no reason for believing the subject will fail of enlisting the interest of their inhabitants.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1910.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in Chester on Wednesday, September 28, 1910.

The Society was met on arrival by Amos Tuck French, chairman of the committee of arrangements, and the historic cemetery was first visited.

Following a social hour the members and their friends gathered in the chapel of the Congregational Church for the business meeting, which was called to order by the President, who introduced, as the first speaker, Amos Tuck French, who read portions of an address on "Chester Fifty Years Ago," written in 1876 by Judge Henry Flagg French.

Brief and informal addresses were made by Charles R. Corning, Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, and John C. Chase.

The following names were proposed for active membership, and they were duly elected:

Herbert M. Kimball, Hopkinton.

Rev. Edwin J. Aiken, Concord.

John C. Chase, Derry.

Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, Londonderry.

Mrs. William W. Elkin, Concord.

Susan P. Woodman, Dover.

Mary Niles, Concord.

Margaret F. Stevens, Concord.

Lydia F. Lund, Concord.

Almira M. Fletcher, Concord.

Elijah H. Merrill, San Francisco, Cal.

On motion of Charles R. Corning it was voted that the thanks of the Society be extended to the field day committee, to whose efforts the success of the occasion was due.

The resignation of J. Eastman Pecker as Corresponding Secretary was read and accepted.

The President reported a correspondence with Rev. W. S. Beard of Willimantic, Conn., in regard to the Society's assuming the care of the Sullivan burial lot in Durham, and of a fund raised by Mr. Beard's efforts for that purpose.

It was voted that the Society accept the fund in trust, and, on motion of Samuel C. Eastman, the President was authorized to appoint a committee to report at the next meeting a form of contract to be entered into by the Society and the donors of the fund.

Samuel C. Eastman, John S. Blanchard, and Henry A. Kimball were named as such committee.

The President, in behalf of Mrs. Ellen S. Rounds of Dover, presented the Society with a cane made from a piece of timber from one of the garrisons erected in 1698 for defence from the Indians. On motion of John Dowst the thanks of the Society were extended to Mrs. Rounds for her gift.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman the meeting was then adjourned.

Dinner was served at the Chester Inn, an ancient tavern built in 1761.

After dinner the members visited the residence of Mrs. John W. Noyes, once the home of Senator Bell, the residence of Amos Tuck French, formerly the home of Chief Justice Richardson, the Mathew Thornton homestead, and Pinkerton Academy in Derry.

A true record, attest

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

·CHESTER FIFTY YEARS AGO.

WRITTEN BY HENRY F. FRENCH IN 1875.

* * * Walk with me once more in the pleasant summer twilight along the lovely street already slightly sketched, and let me tell you of the people who built and occupied the houses which were standing fifty years ago. My blessed mother, born in this village in the year 1782, still survives in 1875, with memory and hearing and gift of speech perfect as in earliest youth. The house on the right as we face the west is her birthplace. Her grandfather, the Rev. Ebenezer Flagg, occupied it for many years. He preached in this parish nearly sixty years, was born in 1704, graduated at Harvard in 1725, and died here in 1796.

With this venerable man my mother lived until his death, when she was fourteen, and she has a distinct recollection of him and the traditions of his time. When we consider that she still lives, and that one more life of equal length with either would extend back ten years before the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, we feel as if the history of the county need not be lost if only the chroniclers be faithful to their duty.

We have his portrait, showing a venerable face with blue eyes, a shaven chin, and a full white wig, with bands across the breast. The inscription on the back made at the time is as follows: "The likeness of the Rev^d Ebenezer Flagg taken in June, A.D. 1792, he being in the 88th year of his age, by Mr. Mitchell." My mother remembers well when it was painted. The artist was not a resident of the town, but "came along," and was employed by friends of "grandfather" to paint it. She says that he sat by the open window in his study, and the wind blew his bands up, and the artist said he would paint one of them turned up as we see it now, and the trivial circumstance is clearly remembered after more than four score years. We have still his old mahogany chairs and the tripod mahogany table

on which his sermons were written,⁴ and many of his manuscript sermons on very small paper, closely written as if paper were scarce in those days, and with many abbreviations. The records show that Moses Hale, the former minister, in 1736 conveyed to Mr. Flagg the land and a house. This house was replaced by a new one by Mr. Flagg, and still stands as the L of the present dwelling. It was moved back by John Bell when he built the present handsome front in 1806.

Mr. Bell occupied it from 1806 till his death in 1836. He was one of a family most distinguished in the modern history of the State in all the departments of public life, political, judicial, and military.

His wife was the daughter of Dr. Isaac Thom of Londonderry, an educated and accomplished lady, who lived in the old mansion until 1862. They had ten children, the eldest two of whom were daughters, and fifty years ago were ornaments of the society which we are trying to describe, of the ages of about 19 and 21. Mr. Bell was a member of the Executive Council five years, and was elected Governor of the State in 1828.

Next to the old parsonage is a large square house built by Amos Kent in 1799. He was a graduate of Harvard, and married a daughter of Hon. Joshua Atherton of Amherst in the fall of the year his house was built. He was by profession a lawyer, and his wife a sister of Hon. Charles H. Atherton, who was the father of Charles G. Atherton, a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire.

My mother relates a touching incident in the history of Mr. Kent's family. He was returning from Amherst with a pair of horses and a sleigh, having with him his wife and perhaps others, with his sister Jane, a young lady of great beauty and sprightliness. As they were crossing the Merrimac River on the ice the young lady was singing a gay song, "Be gone dull care," when suddenly the horses broke through the ice and the party were thrown into the water, and poor Jane was taken out dead. It was supposed that she was disabled by a kick from one of the horses so that she

could not make exertions to save herself. Mrs. Kent was a highly accomplished lady, and did much to give tone to the society of the place, which we shall see was as select in that good old town as in any modern metropolis. There were three daughters and five sons in the family. Two of the sons were lost at sea in youth. The others are still living; two of them in Louisiana, prosperous as planters, and one in his native state. Of the daughters, who were all ladies of high culture, and one of whom is still living, it is enough for my purpose to say that one of them in the administration of President Pierce filled with dignity and grace the position of lady of the White House, the wife of the President being prevented by bereavement and illness from appearing at public receptions.

Nearly opposite is a fine old gambrel-roofed house, in modern times occupied as a hotel. Its style of architecture, so grand and fine and spacious, has gone nearly out of use, and has given place to a feeble substitute under the false names of French and Mansard roofs. This house, which may yet stand for a century longer, was built by my mother's grandfather, Col. John Webster, in 1761. He was a man of importance in town and State affairs, and was an active patriot in the Revolution. He was muster-master, and at times advanced his own money for bounties to the soldiers. A few incidents illustrating the customs of the times, though of earlier date than our half century, may not be out of place in this sketch.

Col. Webster's first wife having died in 1760, he, in nowise discouraged, built his new house, and in November, 1762, married the widow Sarah Smith of Hampton. He went to Hampton, a distance of about thirty miles, and brought his new wife home on horseback, that being the common mode of travelling at that time.

Each brought from Hampton as a riding whip a willow stick, which they carefully planted on their arrival home near the street by their house. These twigs grew into very large trees, and are well remembered by many now living. The Colonel's first wife had seven children, the second wife

brought with her two Smith children, and four more blessed their last marriage, to some of whom we may again refer as we continue our walk up the street and our notes on the old houses which we pass.

We have not yet done with the old Webster house. Fifty years ago Dr. Benjamin Kittredge owned and occupied it. He was the oldest of eight sons, all of whom were physicians, that profession being hereditary in the Kittredge family. His first wife was a daughter of Col. Webster. They had one son, who was also a physician, and lived a half mile south on the Derry road, and he had a wife and sons and daughters who contributed much to the social life of the village within our half century.

Old Doctor Kittredge, as he was usually called to distinguish him from his son, though he was but sixty-two when he died in 1830, married for his second wife the widow Graham, whose daughter by her first husband was an agreeable young lady in "Chester society" at the period of which I write. His second wife was sister of his son's wife, and the indiscriminate use of "aunt" and "cousin" in the two families was a source of much perplexity to strangers. Indeed it is not easy to define the precise relationship which existed among the children of the two marriages.

Mrs. Graham in her widowhood was noted for her energy and activity even in those stirring times. Living with her brothers, who were all sportsmen, she learned the use of firearms when a girl, and would go with her dog and gun to the woods of an autumn day and bring home at night as many gray squirrels and partridges as the best of them.

She kept a fine saddle-horse, which it was said she took care of herself, and made a fine figure as she dashed through the street.

Passing two or three modern houses, we come to one of more ancient date, though, like others to which we have alluded, shorn somewhat of the proportions of fifty years ago. It then had upon each side a wing of a single story, which had been recently added by its occupant, Hon. Samuel Bell. He was a graduate of Dartmouth, and from time

to time held most of the positions of honor which the State could bestow. He was by profession a lawyer, was Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate, Justice of the Superior Court, Governor for four years, and Senator in Congress twelve years. The family was of Scotch-Irish origin from Londonderry in Ireland, and have been distinguished always for their well balanced heads and clear common sense, and for the industrious and temperate habits which mark their race.

The two Governors were tall, stately, dignified men, and the male descendants have generally preserved these characteristics.

They have been careful observers and students in their several professions, rising always to the foremost rank, somewhat reserved and never familiar in their intercourse, and popular in the general sense, not because they sought position, but because their high qualifications commanded it. A brief mention of the sons of "Senator Bell," as he was called to distinguish him from "Governor Bell," his brother, will show an array of honorable names such as cannot be equalled in the history of the State. The father came to Chester in 1812, and fifty years ago the four sons of his first marriage were from nineteen to twenty-seven years of age, and so belonged to the golden age of our little town. Samuel D., the oldest son, was a lawyer of eminence, County Solicitor, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, then of the Superior Court, of which for fifteen years he was Chief Justice till he resigned in 1864. He was also a commissioner to revise the statutes of New Hampshire, and author of two books of law precedents.

He was also eminent as an antiquarian, and was an industrious student in various departments. And it may be added that one of his sons is now a representative in Congress from New Hampshire.

The next of the sons of the "Senator" was John, a graduate of Union College, who studied medicine in Boston and afterwards in Paris, was a professor of anatomy in the University of Vermont, and editor of the Medical and

Surgical Journal. He is remembered as a most accomplished gentleman and scholar, but died in 1830, at the age of thirty years.

Going abroad for education was in those days an occurrence rarely heard of in a country town, and the return of young Dr. Bell was much talked of, and I remember going with other little boys down the street to meet the stage to see if he had come, and sure enough there he was on top of the stage with a beautiful brown spaniel riding by his side.

The next son was James, born in 1804, a graduate of Bowdoin, a lawyer of large practice and great eminence in his own State, and a Senator in Congress at the time of his death in 1857.

Doctor Luther V. Bell, the fourth son who was born in 1806, was a graduate of Bowdoin, and a physician and surgeon, and was well known as superintendent of the McLean Asylum for Insane. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him in 1855. He went out as surgeon of the 11th Mass. Volunteers, was medical director and brigade surgeon in Hooker's division, and died in the service in 1862.

It was while most of these young men were at home that the three large elm trees in front of Mr. Noyes's house and garden were set out. One of them cracked and was filled with some sort of wax, and another had a line tied to the top of it to make it grow straight. This was not far from the year 1823. The trees are now perhaps two and one-half feet in diameter. When set they were so small that two or three of them could be carried by one person.

The four sons of the Senator's second marriage, which occurred about 1828, belonged to a later generation than that of which I write. Two of them were lawyers, and two physicians, three, if not all, graduates of colleges, and three of them in the Union service in the army.

Louis, the youngest, was colonel of the New Hampshire Volunteers, and was killed while gallantly leading one of the divisions in the successful assault on Fort Fisher Jan. 15, 1865. He was breveted brigadier-general for his distinguished military service.

A little further up the street and on the same side we see a large and respectable mansion, which long ago was the home of "Senator Bell," and where in 1826 his son, afterwards Chief Justice, began his married life, and where the older set of children had their home. The only daughter among the eight sons was born in 1802, and was an ornament to the select circle of Chester society.

Further up and on the other side of the street, covered with shade trees, stands the only three story house in the town. It was built in the year 1800 by Daniel French, a lawyer who came to Chester the year before to take the office and business of Hon. Arthur Livermore, who was appointed Judge of the Superior Court. Mr. French was Attorney-General of the State from 1812 till 1815, when he resigned, and continued in extensive practice of his profession till his death in 1840. He was postmaster of the town from 1807 till 1839, when he resigned, and his son succeeded him. In this mansion all his eleven children except the eldest were born. They all lived at the homestead till one son in 1825, just fifty years ago, died at the age of nineteen. The three other sons were all educated to the profession of law. The eldest held many positions of trust and honor, was clerk of the House of Representatives in Congress, and Grand Master of Masons. One of the others was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in New Hampshire, and is in practice still in Boston.

Across the way and a little beyond is one of the finest dwellings in the town, a large square house with a high roof, formerly ornamented, as the fashion then was, with a railing. A handsome stable, now somewhat modernized, stands back on the rear line of the house, and a court-yard paved with granite slabs extends to the street. The house was built in 1787 by Tappan Webster, son of the Colonel, of whom mention has been made. He was engaged in trade, and did a large business, and seems to have been an enterprising man in various ways.

There was then no lawyer in town, and Mr. Webster induced a young man by the name of Porter from Canada to

come and assist in collecting his debts. He was a handsome and agreeable young gentleman, insomuch that he and Mrs. Webster became so much enamoured of each other as to elope together and flee to his home in Canada. The lady was then twenty-six years of age, and left three young daughters, two of whom grew up in Chester, and are well remembered by a lady now living.

The husband, thus suddenly bereft, obtained a divorce, and endeavored to retrieve his fortune by a second marriage, but his new wife was more attached to her home than to her husband, and when he had failed in business and thought it necessary to move to the city of Washington, she refused to accompany him and he went alone. By some means, of which history does not inform us, a second divorce was decreed, and Mr. Webster again married in Washington, where he died. What is remarkable is that his three wives were all living at the same time.

The paved court-yard was not the work of the builder of the house. Lord Timothy Dexter, as he was called, owned and occupied the place for a while. He was a rich and eccentric man, who is said to have blundered into his fortune. At one time some wag advised him to ship a cargo of warming-pans to the West Indies, as it was said that market was very poorly supplied with the article. He did so, and they were found so useful as ladles to dip syrup of sugar-cane with that he made a large profit on his venture. He is the same man who wrote a small book entitled a *Pickel for the Knowing Ones*, without any punctuation, but with some pages of "stops and marks" at the close for each reader to use according to his taste. The tradition is that he kept his coffin in his front entry for many years, and once got his servants and others to carry it in procession, that he might see how his funeral would look. He offered to pave Chester Street if the people would call it Dexter Street, but the offer was not accepted. The only other fact about him preserved by tradition in Chester is that he was cowhided by Judge Livermore for some insult offered the Judge as he was riding past on horseback. He

at once dismounted and proceeded to execute judgment upon him without mercy.

Dexter afterwards lived in Newburyport, where the writer has seen his house surrounded with life-size carved wooden images of Washington and other distinguished persons.

Next beyond, and very near, is the house occupied by Chief Justice William Merchant Richardson from the time he moved to Chester in 1819 till his death in 1838. It was built in 1788 by William Hicks, who was a goldsmith, and married a daughter of Col. Webster. Judge Richardson was a graduate of Harvard, and was not only a profound lawyer but a man of high scientific and literary culture. He was a representative in Congress from Massachusetts from 1811 to 1815, when he resigned and removed to Portsmouth, N. H. He was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court in 1816. He fills so large a space in the judicial history of New Hampshire that anything which relates to his personal history should be interesting.

His mother was Sarah Merchant of Boston, born in 1748, and died at Pelham, N. H., in 1841. He was named for her brother, who was the same William Merchant who is mentioned in the history of the times as one of the "four youths" who were engaged in a fray on the 5th of March, 1770, the day of the Boston Massacre, with some British soldiers. He received a bayonet scratch under his arm, and seems to have been a youth of spirit, as his sister well recollected, and informed her descendants that he was also one of the Boston Tea Party, and came home disguised as an Indian that night. His portrait by Copley, painted in 1755, and kept by his sister more than fifty years hanging over the kitchen fireplace in Pelham, is still preserved, and is described in Perkins's history of Copley pictures. William Merchant died unmarried in Barbadoes at the age of about forty. The father of the Judge was a well educated farmer and a soldier in the Revolution. Tradition says that he met his future wife at the Rev. Mr. Davis's in Dracut,

where she was boarding as a young girl of fifteen, and he was studying Latin with the same reverend gentleman.

In all that has been said so far we have alluded to the occupants of eight houses, and these houses all now standing and in good repair, well painted, and likely to stand another half century. They are all on a single street, within half a mile. If we count up the offices held by persons who were living there fifty years ago, either held by them at that time, or before or afterwards, we find two Governors of the State, two Senators in Congress, two Chief Justices of the highest State court, two Judges of the Superior Court and Court of Common Pleas, and one Attorney-General.

Five of the families named had living at that time thirty-seven children, twenty girls and seventeen boys, of what the traders call "assorted sizes," but most of them between fifteen and twenty-five, and when we add to this number of young people others belonging to families of less distinction it will be seen that material existed for society both young and old of the highest order.

Five miles to the south were the two villages, upper and lower, of Londonderry, which also contained several families of education and refinement, with whom we associated in a somewhat stately and formal way, the two towns regarding each other as in some degree rivals and perhaps inferiors, but still respectable enough to be received into good society. * * *

ADJOURNED MEETING.

JANUARY 18, 1911.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society in Concord January 18, 1911, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The President and Vice-President being absent, the meeting was called to order by John C. Thorne, who was then elected chairman of the meeting.

The Chairman then introduced Otis G. Hammond, who read an address on the Tories of New Hampshire.

On motion of Henry M. Baker it was voted that the thanks of the Society be extended to Mr. Hammond for his very interesting, able, and scholarly address, and that a copy be requested for preservation, and publication in the Proceedings of the Society.

The meeting was then adjourned.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

THE TORIES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY OTIS G. HAMMOND.

The Word "Tory," although it has been variously modified by circumstances from its earliest use as applied to the outlawed Papists of Ireland in the reign of Charles II, down to its giving way to the present term, "Conservative," has always had a negative significance, an idea of opposition to political changes and a reverence for the existing order of government. To use a modern synonym, the Tories were always "stand-patters."

Since the Restoration, a Tory's political opponent has always been a Whig, the forefather of the Liberal of present-day English politics. The Whig was always the restless, ambitious, progressive element, eager for a change, without necessarily having established the fact that the change would be practical or beneficial to his party.

During the Revolution, and since in America, as might be expected in view of the victory of the opposition, the word "Tory" acquired a peculiarly ignominious meaning which did not pertain to its earlier use. It came by common consent to be used as almost synonymous with the word "traitor." Had the Tory party been victorious in the struggle the same significance would have been forced upon the word Whig.

The word "Tory" was applied indiscriminately to all who refused or failed to support the Revolutionary movement, regardless of their reasons for so doing, or of the degree of activity they displayed against that movement.

The Tories applied to themselves the name "Loyalist," a term respectable and admirable in its meaning, but not definite *per se*. A man may be loyal to anything to which he has once attached himself, his country, his church, his superior officer, or his wife. The Loyalists were loyal to their King. Those who rebelled against the Crown considered themselves loyal to their constitutional rights as

Englishmen, and to the new standards of government they had set up in order to maintain those rights.

On the other side the name "Whig," an old English political term, applied originally to the country party, as opposed to the Tory, the court or administration party, and the name "Patriot," as the colonist loved to call himself, are equally lacking in definite and accurate meaning as applied to those Americans who rose in rebellion against the unjust and burdensome demands of George III and his Parliament. The men of both sides considered themselves patriots, and the word is quite as applicable, in its true meaning, to one side as to the other. In this discussion I shall venture the use of the terms Royalist and Revolutionist as substitutes for the names we have inherited from our forefathers, substitutes more accurate in their significance and entirely free from the false interpretations of hatred and strife. A Royalist is one who maintains his loyalty to his King through the stress of rebellion. A Revolutionist is one who has risen in arms against a constituted authority and won.

In this present day we have no right to consider a man a Royalist unless we find in the official archives, or in contemporary private records of good authority, some evidence of his preference for the continuation of the Royal jurisdiction in America, or some evidence of his having suffered for such opinions. The fact that a man was suspected, harassed, arrested, or even imprisoned does not necessarily prove that he was a true Royalist, but proves only that he was so considered at that time by some people. Trials on these charges were not held before a court of law, but before the provincial committee of safety or some local committee, and there was one in every town. The judges in these cases were not versed in the law, and there were no rules of evidence. Witnesses were allowed to say what they pleased, and hearsay evidence was freely admitted.

Commitments to prison were made oftener on reasonable suspicion than on proven charges. But it is now too late to appeal any of these cases or to review the evidence, as

comparatively little of it was ever recorded. In considering the whole class of Royalists in New Hampshire we must then, necessarily, include all who appear to have been under suspicion, bearing in mind the prejudices of the time, the excited state of the public mind, and the crude methods of trial by which the defendants were judged. Of about 200 suspected persons in New Hampshire only 76 were of sufficient guilt to be included in the proscription act, and to suffer the penalty of banishment, and against several of these there is no evidence on record except the fact that they had left the State.

We must not consider the entire body of Royalists in New Hampshire as actively engaged in opposing the measures of the Revolutionists. Many of them maintained a strict, dignified, and silent neutrality, watching the contest with disapproval, but obeying the laws established by the State in which they retained their abode, paying the taxes assessed upon them, and observing a careful regard for the highly excited and nervous state of public opinion. They were passive Royalists, and among their number we find many officials of the Royal government, members of the oldest, best educated, wealthiest, and most aristocratic families, clergymen of the Church of England and many of their communicants, men of the learned professions, and aged men who did not easily change the opinions and attachments of long life under the Crown. But harmless as their conduct was, these men did not escape the penalty of their convictions. With others more active they suffered prosecution by the authorities and persecution by unauthorized and irresponsible individuals. In this respect the war of the Revolution was no different from any other war. Non-combatants residing in the enemy's country never lead a peaceful, happy, or prosperous life, and a memory of this unjust feature of warfare still rankles in the minds of thousands, north and south, who suffered insult, abuse, and financial ruin in the great War of the Rebellion. It is the inevitable result of the high tension which is always produced by a conflict of arms, which sees things that are not,

and magnifies things that are. The treatment the Royalists received in America, though in many cases unjust and severe, was only what might fairly have been expected, and what many others have suffered before and since in similar circumstances. It was only a normal price they had to pay for their unyielding principles, their minority, and their inability or failure to leave the field of action.

In March, 1776, Congress deemed it necessary to ascertain the extent of Royalism in the colonies, and recommended that a test be submitted to the people. It was considered that those who signed it could be depended upon to support the Revolutionary movement, and those who did not sign it were to be disarmed and so made for a time incapable of effective opposition. This pledge was called the Association Test, and the text was as follows:

"We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage and promise that we will to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies, against the United American Colonies."

By request of Congress this was presented for signature to all males above twenty-one years of age except lunatics, idiots, and negroes. Printed copies were sent to all the towns, and they were presented to the people for signature. Unfortunately not all the returns from New Hampshire towns have been preserved in our archives.

The nearest census was that of 1773. At that time there were 180 granted towns in the State, but many of them were unincorporated, unorganized, and even unsettled. The census of 1773 includes returns from 136 towns, and gives the province a population of 72,092, with several towns omitted. The returns of the census of 1786 are from 138 towns, the delinquents being far more numerous than in 1773, and a population of 95,452 is shown for the State. So that we may fairly assume the population of the colony in 1776 at 75,000, dwelling in about 150 settled or partly settled towns.

The 87 towns from which the Association Test returns

have been preserved in the archives represented a total of 50,682 of population, or 66 per cent. of the population of the colony at that time. These returns bear the signatures of 8,567 men, and the names of 781 who did not sign. One hundred and thirty-one of these refused because of religious scruples, conscience, or other reasons not hostile to the cause of the colonies, and 4 were reported absent, leaving 646, or 6.9 per cent. of possible signers, who refused to sign without apparent reason other than an unwillingness to support the war.

In Acworth, Antrim, Atkinson, Barnstead, Bow, Brookline, Canaan, Candia, Canterbury, Chester, Concord, Conway, Dublin, Effingham, Enfield, Gilsum, Lebanon, Lempster, Loudon, Manchester, Meredith, Newport, North Hampton, Peterborough, Piermont, Rindge, Rye, Seabrook, Sunapee, Surry, Wakefield, 31 towns, all signed.

In Danville, Kingston, and Northwood all but 19 signed, and these declined for reasons of conscience, and 5 of these were Danville and Northwood Quakers. In Kingston one man, James Carruth, a Scotchman, "Declines obliging himself to take up Arms against his Native Country but Declares he will neaver take up Arms against America, & is willing to bear his Proportion of the publick taxes with his Townsmen." One man, Moses Welch, "refuses to take up arms & pleads Conscience for an excuse." Twelve men "Appear to be fearful that the Signing of this Declaration would in some measure be an infringement on their Just Rights & Libertys but they Appear to be Friendly to their Country & Several of them have Ventured their lives in the American Cause & the 3 last named Persons are now in the Army."

Of those who refused to sign for reasons of religion or conscience 73 were Quakers, located in Danville 4, Kensington 15, Northwood 1, Rochester 22, Weare 31.

Other reasons for not signing are very interesting, amusing, some of them, and worthy of analysis.

In Bedford the Rev. John Houston declined "firstly Because he did not apprehend that the Hon^{ble} committee

meant that ministers Should Take up arms as Being inconsistent with their Ministerial Charge, 2^{ndly} Because he was already confin'd to the County of Hillsborough, therefore he thinks he Ought to be set at liberty before he Should Sign the Sd obligation, 3^{rdly} Because there is three men Belonging to his Family already Inlisted in the Continental army."

In Gilmanton, of 35 men refusing to sign, 21 state their reasons as follows: "there being some scruples on our minds we Cant Conscientiously sign it and we beg Leave to assign our Reasons which are as follows, viz., we agree and Consent to the Declaration of Independance on the British Crown, and we are willing to pay our proportion to the support of the United Colonies, but as to defend with arms, it is against our Religious principles and pray we may be Excused."

In Kensington the selectmen, in returning the names of those who would not sign, after making a list of 15 names, said "So Far is Quakers as these two collums and What is to Come your honours may Call What you please." Then follow the names of five men who apparently did not stand high in the estimation of the selectmen.

In Loudon all signed except "one or two that lived very much out of the way." The failure to obtain these signatures was by the indolence of the selectmen by their own confession.

In Newcastle, of the 4 who are returned as refusing to sign, one, Richard Yeaton, Jr., is recorded as a soldier, and was probably at that time absent in the service.

In Nottingham, of 25 non-signers, 10 are credited with having advanced money to hire men to go to Crown Point.

In Richmond 12 men give as their reasons for not signing that "We do not Believe that it is the Will of God to take away the Lives of our fellow crators, not that We Come Out Against the Congress or the Amarican Liberties, but When Ever We are Convinct to the Contory We are Redy to join our Amarican Briethen to Defend by Arms Against the Hostile Attempts of the British fleets and Armies."

In Sandown "Samuel Stevens did not Sign but is Since gon into the war."

The Test was not satisfactory to James Treadway of Canaan, nor were the ordinary rules of warfare severe enough to satiate his blood-thirsty patriotism. He signed, but imposed these conditions: "that no man who is taken a captive from the British forces he made an Officer or let be a Soldier in the Continental Army and 2^{ly} that Every American found & taken in armes against the United Colonies be immediately put to Death, and 3^{ly} that all & every of the British Troops that are Captivated by the Continental forces by sea or land, or any other way taken Shall be kept in Prison or Close Confinement, & 4^{ly} that Every Commanding Officer or a Soldier, or any Person or Persons employed in any business whatsoever in the Continental Forces, who is found and proved to be a Traitor to the United Colonies in America be put to Death Immediately."

Upon whom he imposed these conditions, or whom he expected to carry out his revised rules of war in order to secure his allegiance to the cause of independence does not appear.

Moses Flanders of South Hampton also signed on condition that the acts or advice of the Continental Congress relating to minute-men be complied with.

In the town of Temple the Association Test was construed literally as involving not only enlistment into the service, but extraordinary efforts in the field after such enlistment, and in town meeting the text of the document was so revised that the inhabitants might sign it without doing violence to their consciences. The selectmen said on their return of the Test, "We produced to the inhabitants of this Town in Town Meeting the Paper proposed by the Committee of Safety to be Sign^d by the Inhabitants of this Colony. Few, if any of the Inhabitants were willing to engage & promis as there proposed, to oppose by Arms to the utmost of their power the hostile Attempts of y^e British Fleets & Armies—As this seem'd to the Inhabitants plainly to imply Something far more than any Common Enlistment into the Service, over engaging as soldiers directly & during the

Continuance of the war, as well as exerting ouer selves faithfully when engaged: this, at least, being within the Compass of our power. But it did not appear to the inhabitants prudent or Necessary for any, or in any Degree lawfull for all thus to engage. The Town directly adopted the Form of Association Sign^d on this paper which they and we hope expresses all Required by the general Congress."

The revised form adopted was thus:

"We the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly Profess our Intire willingness, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, to oppose the Hostile Attempts of the British Fleets, and Armies, against the United American Colonies, when Ever And to such A Degree as Such Attempts of Britain may Require." This was signed by all but three of those to whom it was presented.

Refusing to sign the Association Test did not, alone, make a man a Royalist, nor did the signing of it make him in fact a Revolutionist. The Association Test was promulgated for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of every man in the colonies who was qualified to bear arms. The declaration therein was not one of mere moral support to the cause of America, but was in its actual words a solemn promise to resist the power of Great Britain by force of arms; and the signer pledged his fortune and even his life in defense of American liberty. It was a powerful obligation, almost an enlistment into the armies of the United Colonies. Many who signed it never saw a moment's service in field or garrison, although they had sworn to take up arms to resist the invasion which afterwards occurred. Many who refused to sign it have left on record no evidence of opposition, by word or deed, to the establishment of an independent government. Some who signed it were afterwards convicted as Royalists, and suffered various penalties inflicted by duly authorized officers of the State, by irresponsible gatherings of the people, or by the malice of individuals. Some who refused to sign it were undoubted patriots, and

supported the measures for carrying on the war to the extent of their moral and financial ability.

The Association Test was presented to young and old, able-bodied and infirm alike, the lame, the halt, and the blind, and was generally regarded in the light in which it was circulated, as a test of allegiance or opposition to the Revolutionary movement. Those who refused to sign it did so for various reasons; some because they honestly believed that the colonies had no just cause for resorting to the extremity of rebellion against the Crown; some because their love for the mother country and their reverence for English law and government caused them to look with horror upon any plan for disunion, or even any questioning of the justice and wisdom of Royal decrees; some because they read the Association Test literally, and were unable to perform its requirements, being either physically incapacitated for active service, or morally opposed to any act of war; some because they believed that, although the colonies had just cause for opposing the measures of the home government, a resort to war would lead only to sure defeat and an increased burden of taxation and oppression; some because of private pique and resentment of certain measures affecting their own personal welfare; some because of actual persecution by which they were afterwards driven into the British lines.

Those who signed the Test were also actuated by various motives. There can be no question that most of them did so from purely patriotic impulses, fully convinced that the attitude of Parliament towards the colonies, from the Stamp Act down to the Boston Port Bill, was unjust and oppressive, and that they were denied the natural political liberties accorded to Englishmen in every other part of the King's dominions, and constitutionally guaranteed to all the King's subjects wherever they might dwell. But there were those who signed for mercenary reasons, and paid the taxes levied on their property for carrying on the war to the end that they might preserve their estates from the ruin which was more or less certain to be visited upon the hated minority. There were also those who yielded to threats, and petty but

continued and determined annoyances, which impressed their minds with the belief that what was then but an annoyance was the forerunner of certain disaster.

I find record evidence of guilt or suspicion of Royalist tendencies against about 200 men in New Hampshire. Many of these were prosecuted on suspicion founded on evidence of the most flimsy texture, and the formal charges brought against them were such as counterfeiting, or attempting to circulate counterfeit paper money, trying to spread small pox, or saying things, which spoken carelessly or in jest, gave their neighbors a long sought opportunity of revenge, or of posing before the authorities as zealous advocates of liberty. So that these figures do not represent the actual number of Royalists in New Hampshire, but the number of those who were, by any possible pretext, brought under official suspicion.

There was undoubtedly much counterfeiting in all the colonies, but there is no evidence that there was any concerted or organized attempt at this practice among the Royalists, although individually they did, as Gen. Sullivan says, disparage the value of colonial bills of credit in comparison with British or Spanish gold. The paper money of the Revolutionary period was crude in design, of many different forms, each colony issuing its own series, and the Federal government still other series, and the business of counterfeiting was extremely easy and profitable. As the war progressed paper money became so plentiful as to be enormously depreciated from its face value in specie, and in the Continental Army depreciation pay rolls were made up every year for paying to the soldiers the lost value of their wages. In these circumstances it is hardly fair to charge the Royalists with the responsibility for all the counterfeiting that was perpetrated in the colonies. As to the accusation that they attempted to spread the small pox in order to lessen the fighting force against Great Britain, it is too absurd and lacking in proof to be worth a moment's consideration. This was a hallucination natural to the time when small pox was one of the most dreaded diseases

of a military camp. Vaccination had not been discovered, but inoculation with true small pox was extensively practised with the object of gaining immunity by having the disease in a degree somewhat modified from the normal by medical care, and, if possible, under hospital conditions, from the beginning.

In May, 1775, Philip Bailey, James McMaster, and Thomas Achincloss, all of Portsmouth, were persuaded to sign recantations like this:

"Whereas, I the subscriber, have, for a long series of time, both done and said many things that I am sensible has proved of great disadvantage to this Town, and the Continent in general; and am now determined by my future conduct to convince the publick that I will risk my life and interest in defense of the constitutional privileges of this Continent, and humbly ask the forgiveness of my friends and the Country in general for my past conduct." (Am. Arch., 4th ser., v. 2, p. 552.)

May 15, 1775, the town of Portsmouth passed a vote to support the local committee of safety, and giving that committee sole jurisdiction over any obnoxious persons who might flee to that town for asylum; and, in view of the impending scarcity of provisions, they advised the inhabitants to refrain from purchasing any lamb that might be killed before the first day of August, and from killing any lambs before that date; and recommended the use of fresh fish twice a week at least. (7 N. H. State Papers, 467.)

Gen. John Sullivan, in a letter to Gen. Washington dated Oct. 29, 1775, in regard to the defences of Portsmouth harbor, speaks his mind in regard to the Royalists of that locality. He says:

"That infernal crew of Tories, who have laughed at the Congress, despised the friends to liberty, endeavoured to prevent fortifying this harbour, and strove to hurt the credit of the Continental money, and are yet endeavouring it, walk the streets here with impunity, and will, with a sneer, tell the people in the streets that all our liberty-poles will soon be converted into gallows. I must entreat your

Excellency to give some directions what to do with those persons, as I am fully convinced that, if an engagement was to happen, they would, with their own hands, set fire to the town, expecting a reward from the Ministry for such hellish service. Some who have for a long time employed themselves in ridiculing and discouraging those who were endeavouring to save the Town, have now turned upon me and are now flying from one street to another, proclaiming that you gave me no authority or license to take ships to secure the entrance of the harbor, or did anything more than send me here to see the Town reduced to ashes if our enemies thought proper. Sir, I shall await your directions respecting those villians, and see that they are strictly complied with by your Excellency's most obedient servant.

J. S."

(Am. Archives, 4th ser. v. 3, p. 1252.)

To which Gen. Washington replied more temperately Nov. 12, 1775:

"I therefore desire that you will delay no time in causing the seizure of every officer of Government at Portsmouth who have given pregnant proofs of their unfriendly disposition to the cause we are engaged in; and when you have seized them, take the opinion of the Provincial Congress or Committee of Safety in what manner to dispose of them in that Government. I do not mean that they should be kept in close confinement. If either of those bodies should incline to send them to any of the interior Towns, upon their parole not to leave them till released, it will meet with my concurrence.

"For the present, I avoid giving you the like order in respect to the Tories in Portsmouth, but the day is not far off when they will meet with this or a worse fate, if there is not considerable reformation in their conduct. Of this they may be assured."

In order to accurately ascertain the public sentiment in regard to the Royalists we must go to some contemporary record to which the public had free access for the registration of its opinions. There is no such record but the newspapers.

The New Hampshire Gazette, founded at Portsmouth in 1756, and still issued weekly, now the oldest newspaper of continuous publication in the United States, gives us a fair idea of the popular estimate of the Tory. A few extracts are well worth repeating.

In the issue of Sept. 21, 1776, is an article signed "Namora," a name which is easily seen to be "A Roman" spelled backwards. Namora says:

"It's astonishing to see daily, the insults offered by the Tories, and unnoticed by the Committee, in a more particular manner, since the news of the skirmish on Long Island; on the first report, they had their meeting and a dinner provided to congratulate each other on the importance of the day; and, if common fame speaks truth, they have their particular toasts on such occasions; their significant nods and smiles at each other as they pass by, and in their very countenances it is as plain to be seen as the sun in its meridian. They have the effrontery to assert that it is much worse than reported; that it's so bad that the sons of Liberty are afraid to let it be known, lest the people should be discouraged. Is not this intollerable? It's a matter of fact that they have the first news on every event, and that they propagate every intelligence they receive, taking care to calculate it, so as to serve their own turn; it's beyond a matter of doubt that they keep up a secret correspondence thro' the colonies in order to comfort one another, to keep up their sinking spirits, and to propagate falsehoods."

* * *

The following sarcastic reply to Namora was found in the hallway of the Gazette office, and the editor printed it the following week as a curiosity:

"Well done Namora, you talk sence, you preach liberty, real genuine liberty, downright, alamode liberty, by G-d! I must observe, however, that I was at first a good deal alarmed on discovering your design of abolishing looks and nods, those dear conveyors of our secret meaning; but when I found you only meant significant ones, and that out of the abundance of your great goodness and impartiality you

had confined it to tories, I was immediately reconcil'd to it, and discovered, by the help of certain political microscopic glasses, that it tended to the public good.

"It is, indeed, no less than alarming, that these damn'd tories have the impudence to meet, speak, eat, and drink together as other men do; yea, they have the effrontery, in open violation of the laws both of God and man, to cast at each other, as they pass, their significant looks and nods; intolerable! and still they go unnoticed by the committee; amazing! 'Tis a disgrace to the state to allow of such significant looks and nods, and if the legislative body of these states have not, in their great wisdom, already provided a punishment adequate to the diabolical nature of so black a crime (which hardly admits of a doubt), I think the honorable committee of this town, if they desire that the trumpet of fame should sound their praises to after ages, cannot have a fairer opportunity of immortalizing their names than by enacting laws against such treasonable and unheard of practices; which would at once discover their patriotic zeal for their country, their wise and god-like penetration into the nature and cause of things, and their unerring knowledge of mankind, who carry on daily the most villainous conspiracies in no other language than looks and nods; O, most shocking! What dreadful ills have not been done by nodding? I humbly think a significant look ought to be punished by a burning out of the optics, and a nod by severing off the offender's head from the unoffending body; this would be going justly and regularly to work; it would be removing causes, as the surest way to prevent effects.

"And now, Mr. Printer, in case you or any of your readers, should be so abandoned to toryism, or so full of that brutish feeling, humanity, as to think the above hints toward enacting laws for the regulation of tories are too severe, even for that infernal set of beings; or, if either of you should be so unwise or unacquainted with the unbounded power of committees, as to imagine that (though that same cumbersome feeling above mentioned, could be stifled) yet these laws are in their nature chimerical, wild, and not

reducible to practice, and consequently that my worthy friend Namora (who to tell you the truth is no other than a double-headed monster, bred behind a Spring hill counter) and myself are wicked, designing devils, & foolish withall, I hereby certify & declare to all men, that tho' I may be a foolish devil, yet, I am neither a wicked or designing one, and that these two last epithets, with all the detestable ideas attending them, are only applied to my double-headed friend; this being only a kind of explanatory supplement to this piece, I am

(signed) What you will"

In the Gazette of Jan. 14, 1777, appeared another expression of opinion entitled

"To the Public.

"Is it not amazing, astonishing to every thinking mind at this Period, when nothing but Rapine and Murder can Satisfy the Lust of those Infernal Devils sent among us by the Infamous Tyrant of Britain, that there can still be found a single Person who yet retains that odious name of a Tory, when they see (notwithstanding their much boasted Loyalty) their wives & Daughters are not exempt from the Ravaging Cruelties of those Wretches, any more than those of the Rebels (so called); by which Treatment alone, (though void of all Principle) one might reasonably expect it would exasperate and Excite them to such a degree of Resentment and Revenge, that all their pretended Loyalty would instantly vanish, and with Heart and Hand join their much Injured Country-men in sheathing their Swords in the Breasts of such Brutal Animals; which would afford much more consolation to a noble Mind than to sit down, tamely submitting to the Murderous Decrees issued by a vile, Despotic Tyrant, to be executed by the very dregs of H-ll. Oh! it makes my very blood boil with Indignation at the thoughts of such horrid Deeds, and much more when I reflect that there are many such shameful Wretches among us at this late Hour, that would sell their God, their Country, their Wives, their Children, and all that is near and dear to

them. Pray, what is the reward due to such Monsters? Do they deserve the Lenity shown them by their Townsmen? Don't they rather deserve the halter? Nay, is not even that too good for them? Can any infliction of Punishment (though ever so severe) be called too Cruel? Upon the whole, what ought to be done in order to Rid us of such Vermin? Suppose I should suggest a mode, and that is to provide some kind of a Bark, and, after putting on board some Provisions, Set them a Drift, & make it death for any of them ever to land on any Part of the American Shore that is Inhabited by Freemen, which in my opinion would be the best and most effectual method, and much milder than such Slaves could reasonably expect.

(Signed) An Enemy to Tories."

May 31, 1777, the Gazette editorially suggested that they be "taken up, sent and kept under a Strong Guard (at their own expense, so far as their Estates will go), in some of the New Townships, there to continue during the War."

Feb. 18, 1777, the Gazette printed

"A Whisper to the Folks called Tories.

"As you have given Bonds not to disturb the Peace of the Town, nor do anything directly or indirectly against the American Cause, would advise, that you keep in your own Houses as much as possible, and not assemble together in the Street or elsewhere in too great a number, as that will be look'd upon as an indirect Method taken against the public Good, and subject your Persons to insults. It would also be prudent for those who desire to preserve the Name of staunch Whigs, not to join their Assemblies so frequently in the open Streets, as that gives a sanction to their evil Doings. The Court has acquitted them on conditions, therefore pass them with silent contempt, and let their own guilty reflections be their Punishment. It would also be proper that whifling Whigs should be distinguished, and assemble together, as their mixing with either of the above is taking an unfair Advantage, and conse-

quently brings a Reflection on both Parties, as they must be considered by the Public a Species beneath the Notice of either Class."

July 19, 1777, the House of Representatives appointed a committee to report some method for taking firearms from such persons in the State as refused to take up arms against the enemies of the American States. The same day the committee recommended that the colonels of the several regiments of militia be empowered to disarm the disaffected persons, and that the arms so taken be appraised by two disinterested men, and be paid for unless returned. The recommendation was adopted, but we find no record of further action on this plan, although here and there a few Royalists were disarmed by local committees of safety.

A curious incident of the time is the suspicion of the Quakers. Aug. 28, 1777, the Federal Congress stated that there was reason to believe that Quakers in different States were carrying on a treasonable correspondence, and recommended that the States investigate the matter by seizing and examining their records and papers, and that any documents of a political nature so found be forwarded to Congress. November 8 following the New Hampshire House of Representatives appointed a committee to apply to clerks of the Quaker societies in Dover, Hampton Falls, Seabrook, Brentwood, Weare, and other towns for the privilege of examining their records, and gave the committee power to break and enter in case access was refused. There is no evidence on record that any incriminating documents were found among the Quakers of New Hampshire.

Officially it was intended from the beginning that there should be no persecution of Royalists, and no action of any kind against them except by due process of law. June 18, 1776, the Federal Congress resolved "that no man in these colonies charged with being a Tory, or unfriendly to the cause of American liberty, be injured in his person or property, or in any manner whatever disturbed, unless the proceeding against him be founded on an order of this Congress, or the assembly, convention, council, or com-

mittee of safety of the colony, or committee of inspection and observation of the district where he resides; provided that this resolution shall not prevent the apprehending any person found in the commission of some act destructive of American liberty, or justly suspected of a design to commit such act, and intending to escape, and bringing such person before proper authority for examination and trial."

January 17, 1777, the New Hampshire House of Representatives passed a resolution giving all disaffected persons three months in which to leave the State unmolested, with their families and effects, with the privilege of selling their property before departure; and requiring them to register their intentions with the selectmen of their respective towns thirty days before leaving; and these registrations were to be transmitted to the Secretary of State. This did not become operative as law, the Council neglecting to concur, but it is valuable as showing the fair and reasonable intentions of the representative body of the people. The same day the Council passed an act defining treason and misprision of treason, and providing a penalty of death without benefit of clergy; and an act for punishing lesser offences of a treasonable nature, such as discouraging enlistments, speaking against the cause of the States, and spreading false reports.

June 19, 1777, an act was passed authorizing the Committee of Safety to issue warrants to sheriffs, deputy-sheriffs, or any other person, for the commitment to jail of "any person whom the said Committee of Safety shall deem the Safety of the Common Wealth requires should be restrained of his personal Liberty, or whose Enlargement within this state is dangerous thereto," there to remain without bail until discharged by order of the committee or the General Court; and the committee was given power of examination and trial in such cases.

November 29 an act was passed to prevent the transfer of property by persons apprehended on suspicion, and for securing the lands of those who had gone over to the enemy, or might do so, and of those who resided in Great Britain.

These acts were all preliminary, and show the gradual development of a hostile sentiment in the legislature and among the people.

The Proscription Act, or act of banishment, was passed Nov. 19, 1778, and bore the title "An act to prevent the return to this state of certain persons therein named, and of others who have left or shall leave this state, or either of the United States of America, and have joined or shall join the enemies thereof." Seventy-six men are named in the act, first of whom was Gov. John Wentworth, and they are described as having left this State and joined the enemies thereof, "thereby not only basely deserting the cause of liberty and depriving these states of their personal services at a time when they ought to have afforded their utmost assistance in defending the same against the invasions of a cruel enemy, but abetting the cause of tyranny, and manifesting an enimical disposition to said states, and a design to aid the enemies thereof in their wicked purposes."

An analysis of this list of 76 outlawed Royalists is interesting, especially if we may consider it as fairly representative of the whole body of Royalists in New Hampshire, fairly indicative of the classes and the proportions of each that we may find in the entire number. In this list we find 30 "Esquires" or gentlemen (using social distinctions of that time rather than this), 1 military officer, 5 mariners, 4 physicians, 8 merchants, 5 traders, 19 yeomen or farmers, 1 rope-maker, 1 post-rider, 1 printer, and 1 clerk or minister. Thirty-three of these were citizens of Portsmouth; Londonderry and Dunbarton had 6 each, Keene 5, Charlestown 4, Hollis 3, Newmarket, Amherst, Alstead and Hinsdale, 4 each, and Pembroke, Exeter, Concord, Merrimack, New Ipswich, Francestown, Peterborough, Nelson, Winchester, Rindge, and Claremont 1 each.

The geographical distribution covers very nearly the whole of the State that was under settlement at that time, and seems to defy the application of any particular theory of locality. It extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the Connecticut River, and from the Massachusetts line to

Claremont on the north. There was no large number in any one town except Portsmouth, which held nearly half the entire list. This fact was perfectly natural to the place which had been the seat of the Royal government for nearly a century. From a social point of view it will be noticed that 30 of the 76 belonged to the class of gentlemen, and 5 others were of the learned professions. The penalty provided in the act for a voluntary return to the State was for a first offense transportation to British territory, and for a second offense death.

The Confiscation Act followed eight days later, or Nov. 28, 1778, and in it were named 25 of those included in the Proscription Act, and three others not previously mentioned. They were described as men who "have, since the commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States of America, left this and the other United States, and gone over to and joined the enemys thereof, and have, to the utmost of their power, aided, abetted, and assisted the said enemys in their cruel designs of wresting from the good people of said states their Libertys, civil and religious, and of taking from them their property, and converting the same to the use of their said enemys." All their property in New Hampshire was declared forfeited to the use of the State.

It will be noticed that the Proscription Act banished those who had left the state of their abode and joined the enemy, whether in the United Colonies or elsewhere; but the Confiscation Act seized the estates of those only who had departed from the country, sought refuge on British soil, and become perniciously active in opposition to the Revolutionary government. This will account for the difference in numbers affected by those respective acts.

Belknap says "In these acts no distinction was made between those persons who had withdrawn themselves from the state by a sense of their duty; those who were, in fact, British subjects, but occasionally resident here; those who had absconded through timidity; and those who had committed crimes against express law, and had fled from justice.

No conditional offer of pardon was made; no time was allowed for any to return and enter into the service of the country; but the whole were put indiscriminately into one black-list, and stigmatised as having basely deserted the cause of liberty and manifested a disposition inimical to the State, and a design to aid its enemies in their wicked purposes."

Confiscated estates aggregated a large sum in original value, but were greatly diminished by a period of bad management and neglect while in the hands of trustees. These values, like all others, were also affected by the almost ruinous depreciation of paper money, and the net income to the State from all confiscated property was very small.

It is not now necessary to argue the apparent conflict of these laws with the constitutional principle that no part of a man's property shall be taken from him without his consent, or due process of law. The constitution of 1776, which was in effect at the time of the passage of these laws, was a temporary enactment, intended, as stated in the preamble, to continue only "during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain." It was a mere skeleton of a form of government, and it stood on a preamble and not a bill of rights. Government under it was provisional, and there was no constitutional government in New Hampshire until June, 1784, when our permanent constitution went into operation.

In his opinion in *Dow v. Railroad*, 67 N. H. 1, Judge Doe says: "Under the non-legislative reign of Parliament, and the pre-constitutional government of this State, there was no limit of governmental power to be decided or considered by the court. The acts of banishment and confiscation, passed and enforced by the provisional government of the Revolution, were as valid as the habeas corpus act." There was, then, no bar to the passage and execution of these laws by a government whose power had no constitutional limitations, but the act of confiscation was not in accord with the principle of the inviolability of private property which the fathers wished to embody in the constitution

adopted in 1783; and at that time these acts were in force, and many confiscated estates were still in the process of settlement by the courts. In order, therefore, to re-affirm, establish, and definitely constitutionalize these acts, it was provided in the constitution that "nothing herein contained, when compared with the twenty-third article in the bill of rights [retroactive legislation], shall be construed to affect the laws already made respecting the persons or estates of absentees." This subject has been discussed by the court in *Opinion of the Justices*, 66 N. H. 629; *Orr v. Quimby*, 54 N. H. 591; *Dow v. Railroad*, 67 N. H. 1; *State v. Express Co.*, 60 N. H. 219, and in other cases.

In 1777 the air was full of tales of Royalist plots in various parts of the State for doing all sorts of monstrous things. The Committee of Safety, writing to the delegates in Congress May 10, announced the discovery of several combinations in Hillsborough and Rockingham counties and the western parts of Massachusetts; a plan for organizing, arming, and joining the enemy; a hogshead of entrenching tools hidden under a barn in Hollis; and unusually large supplies of liquors, provisions, and arms in the vicinity of Groton, Massachusetts. The committee adds "Interesting Matters are opening, and it is probable that all our Gaols will soon be filled with these more than monsters in the Shape of men, who would wreck there Native Country in hopes to share some of the Plunder."

In January, 1777, on the occasion of sending some prisoners of war to Rhode Island, Timothy Walker, Jr., of Concord wrote to Col. Nicholas Gilman warning him that it was "vehemently suspected that our Tory Gentry in this part of the Country" were designing to send information to Howe's army by the prisoners. The Committee of Safety instructed Capt. John Haven, in command of the guard, to search the prisoners with the utmost care, and after examination to allow no man to address or approach them before embarkation.

In September the Committee of Safety in Plymouth reported the discovery of a suspected Royalist meeting.

They said "The Place and some Persons being Suspected, a Secret Spy was Sent out in order to make Discovery, who upon Return Reports That at & near the House of Brion Sweeneys Northerly of Great Squam Pond in the Town of Newholderness (a place very remote from any other humane Settlement) was discovered Sundry Persons who by their number & Dress did not appear to be the proper Inhabitants of that place (no man in that family being Grown up but Sweeny himself)."

In Claremont were a considerable number of genuine Royalists, men who sincerely believed the colonies were wrong, and who were willing to aid the King's forces to the extent of their ability, even at some risk of discovery and its well-known consequences. There never was in New Hampshire any organization of Royalists, either for the purpose of armed resistance to the Revolutionists, or for giving indirect aid to the Crown. In some States, however, notably New York, and consequently Vermont, because of the powerful New York influences which prevailed through all the territory between the Connecticut and the Hudson Rivers, the Royalists were numerous and strong enough to organize in various ways and for various purposes. Claremont may have been affected by a combination of two circumstances, proximity to a locality in which Royalists were bold, separated only by the span of the river, and the existence within its borders of an organized parish of the Church of England, whose members, though in the minority, were active and ardent in their support of the little church they had planted so far up in the frontier wilderness. To these men, strong in their belief in a united church and state, any attack on the body politic of England was almost in the same degree an attack on the church.

There was in Claremont a hiding place for Royalists, one of a chain of rendezvous extending from New York to Canada. It was known as Tory Hole, and was protected on three sides by a swamp covered by a thick growth of alders, and on the fourth side by a steep bank about 30 feet high. Here meetings were held in safety for a long

time, and travellers were sheltered and fed and passed on their journey. The existence of such a resort was long suspected by the Revolutionary party, but it was not discovered until late in the year 1780. Two men who were found there escaped by swimming across the Connecticut River and taking refuge on the top of Ascutney Mountain, where they were captured while asleep; and, being armed, were held as prisoners of war, sent to Boston, and afterwards exchanged.

In December, 1775, twenty-five men of Claremont were brought before a joint committee of safety from the towns of Claremont, Hanover, Lebanon and Cornish for examination, being suspected of Royalism. Among them were Rev. Ranna Cossitt, rector of the church, and Samuel Cole, schoolmaster and catechist under him, and most of the others were members of Mr. Cossitt's church. Mr. Cossitt, on examination, said "I believe the American Colonies, in their dispute with Great Britain, which has now come to blood, are unjust, but will not take up arms either against the King or country, as my office and circumstances are such that I am not obliged thereto. I mean to be on the side of the administration, and I had as leave any person should call me a damned Tory as not, and take it as an affront if people don't call me a Tory, for I verily believe the British troops will overcome by the greatness of their power and justice of their cause."

The joint committee disarmed all the persons examined, and recommended to the Provincial Congress that Capt. Benjamin Sumner, Samuel Cole, and Rev. Ranna Cossitt, as chief advisers and dictators, be placed in confinement. They were brought to trial in Charlestown April 10, 1776, and were sentenced to be confined to the town limits of Claremont until the close of the war unless they promised good behavior, Capt. Sumner being required to give bonds instead of promises for his release. They were forbidden to be seen together except at public worship, but Mr. Cossitt was allowed such liberty as was necessary

for the performance of his ministerial office in preaching, baptizing, and visiting the sick.

Col. John Peters wrote from Quebec July 20, 1778, to his brother, Rev. Samuel Peters, in London, as follows:

“Rev. Dr. Wheelock, President of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, in conjunction with Deacon Bayley, Mr. Morey, and Mr. Hurd, all justices of the peace, put an end to the Church of England in this state so early as 1775. They seized me, Capt. Peters, and all the judges of Cumberland and Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Cossitt and Mr. Cole, and all the church people for 200 miles up the river and confined us in close gaols, after beating and drawing us through water and mud. Here we lay some time, and were to continue in prison until we abjured the King and signed the league and covenant. Many died, one of which was Capt. Peter’s son. We were removed from the gaol and confined in private houses at our own expense. Capt. Peters and myself were guarded by twelve rebel soldiers while sick in bed, and we paid dearly for this honor; and others fared in like manner. I soon recovered from my indisposition, and took the first opportunity and fled to Canada, leaving Cossitt, Cole, Peters, Willis, Porter, Sumner, Paptin, etc., in close confinement where they had misery, insults, and sickness enough. My flight was in 1776, since which my family arrived at Montreal, and inform me that many prisoners died; that Capt. Peters had been tried by court martial and ordered to be shot for refusing to lead his company against the King’s troops. He was afterwards reprieved but still in gaol, and that he was ruined both in health and property; that Cossitt and Cole were alive when they came away, but were under confinement, and had more insults than any of the loyalists, because they had been servants of the Society¹, which, under pretense (as the rebels say) of propagating religion, had propagated loyalty, in opposition to the liberties of America.”

Mr. Cossitt himself wrote from New York June 6, 1779, to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the

¹ Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Gospel: "I arrived in this city last Sunday by permission, with a flag, and am to return in a few days. I trust the Society cannot be unacquainted with the persecution the loyalists have endured in New England. I have been, by the committee, confined as a prisoner in the town of Claremont ever since the 12th of April, 1775, yet God has preserved my life from the people. I have constantly kept up public service, without any omissions, for the King and royal family, and likewise made use of the prayer for the high court of parliament, and the prayer to be used in time of war and tumults; have administered the Lord's Supper on every first Sunday in the month, except two Sundays that we could not procure any wine. The numbers of my parishoners and communicants in Claremont are increased, but I have been cruelly distressed with fines for refusing entirely to fight against the King. In sundry places where I used to officiate, the church people are all dwindled away. Some have fled to the King's army for protection, some were banished, and many died."

Mr. Cossitt remained at his post in Claremont until 1785, when he was sent as a missionary by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to Sidney, Cape Breton. He died there in 1815.

Rev. Dr. Hubbard, sometime rector of Trinity church, Claremont, in his centennial address of 1871, said

"We can hardly estimate aright at this distant day, and in the midst of circumstances so greatly changed, the position in which churchmen found themselves at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. The period of religious toleration had not arrived, and the spirit of the ancient contests which had raged for centuries in the Old World, and in a measure spent their force, was here revived in all its intense bigotry and malignity. It was not the fear of such men as Samuel Cole and Ranna Cossitt, in a civil point of view, that led to their cruel persecution and abuse. Doubtless they were loyal to the government, and most warmly attached to the Church of England. But they were peaceable, law-abiding men. There was no treachery or

sedition in them. Their own principles taught them to obey the powers that be. While the great struggle was going on they could not be hired or driven to take up arms against the King; neither would they take up arms, nor plot nor conspire against the lives and happiness of their fellow-citizens. They desired to remain quiet and await the decision of Providence. And when that decision came, if it were adverse to their hopes, they would be as faithful and obedient to the new government as they had been to the old."

The only other Protestant Episcopal Church in New Hampshire at this time was Queen's Chapel of Portsmouth, now called St. John's church. Its rector was Rev. Arthur Browne, a faithful and beloved priest and a man of spotless character. His attitude during the war was that of an absolute neutral. There is no record of any charge or suspicion against him. His son-in-law, however, Major Robert Rogers, commander of Rogers's Rangers in the French and Indian wars, was one of the most active Royalists, as well as one of the most famous soldiers of New England.

In January, 1777, fifteen citizens of Portsmouth were arrested by the town committee of safety on suspicion, and sent to the state committee at Exeter under guard. Among them were James Sheafe, Jonathan Warner, Peter and John Peirce, Isaac Rindge, and Nathaniel Treadwell, members of some of the most respected and influential families of Portsmouth in the days of the province. Among them, also, was John Stavers, keeper of the Earl of Halifax inn, a tavern which had been a favorite resort of the officers of the provincial government and of travellers from England. The place was naturally held in suspicion by the Sons of Liberty, and was once raided and nearly reduced to ruins. It was commonly thought that Royalist meetings were held there, and many threats were made against the house and its keeper. It is quite probable that these fifteen suspected persons, who seem to have been all gathered in at once, and among whom was the inn-keeper himself, were in attend-

ance upon one of these meetings when arrested. Twelve of them were released under bonds of £500 each "not to say or do anything directly or Indirectly in anywise contrary or in Opposition to the American Cause now contending for, * * * or the United States of America for & during y^e Term of one year next coming, and further advise that they be very careful and cautious in these times of jealousy & danger, in giving any occasion of mistrust to any person Whatsomever of their dissatisfaction to the common cause. The Committee likewise recommend that People of every rank and denomination in this State be careful in detecting all persons speaking or conspiring against this or any of the United American States, and cause them to be prosecuted according to the Laws made & published for that purpose."

So many Royalists were committed to jail that an understanding of the entire subject cannot be complete without a knowledge of the character of the places in which they were confined. Each country had its jail, and Rockingham had two, one at Portsmouth, old, insecure, and not much used, and one at Exeter. The records preserve to our use a very good description of the Hillsborough county jail at Amherst, second only to that at Exeter in importance during the Revolution. Probably the other jails did not greatly differ from this in the main points of construction.

Built in 1772, it was 34 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 17 feet high, divided into two stories, probably 9 feet and 8 feet respectively. There were four rooms for the prisoners, each 11 feet square, two on each floor, but the jail-keeper's rooms were 14 feet long. The entry was 7 feet wide, opening into the jailer's apartments on one side, and the prisoner's quarters on the other. There was no cellar except under the end of the building occupied by the jailer. The posts, sills, and plates were of white oak, and the rest of the timber was chestnut, and the appropriation for the entire work was £200. The fence was 8 feet high, well spiked, and stood 10 feet from the building on all sides. The new jail was occupied in October of the same year, and at the same time an addition 18 feet in length was ordered to be built

on the jailer's end of the building. On the 5th of November a stove for use in the prison was voted by the court of general sessions. Later in the month the sheriff protested that the jail was not secure, and it was ordered that the prisoners' rooms be lathed and plastered, and that iron bars, 3 inches apart, be set in the window of the lower north room. But laths and plaster were not effective in preventing escapes, and in August, 1773, two good locks and window shutters for the same room were provided. Joseph Kelley, who had escaped once and threatened to do so again, was put in chains. In November even the doors had to be fastened, and two locks and a padlock were ordered; the fence, also, was insufficient, and the court ordered it to be built 12 feet high and moved to 20 feet from the west and north sides of the building. Even this failed to prevent communication with the prisoners from the outside. In December, 1774, the sheriff went to the court in despair, and represented that his locks and hinges were all broken, many of the doors smashed, and that a large hole was cut through the floor in the north room, and that all his prisoners were gone. The court responded with orders for the repair of the building in the best and strongest possible manner, but two years later, fourteen New York Royalists confined there broke jail and escaped in one night.

In 1777, statements being made to the Committee of Safety that the prisoners in Exeter jail had become very sickly on account of bad air, the keeper of the jail, Capt. Simeon Ladd, was instructed July 12 to permit the prisoners, one half the number at a time, to come out of close confinement into the two front chambers and to remain there under double guard from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. A fire was allowed in the lower jail from Dec. 13, 1777, to May 10, 1778, and the allowance of wood was half a cord a week. Apparently no fire was kept on the second floor. The following winter, however, the committee was more merciful, and allowed fires both up-stairs and down, and ordered them to be lighted as early as Nov. 4. Complaints from the prisoners of sickness on

account of foul air, unsanitary conditions, and vermin were very numerous.

The number of Royalists actually confined in prison was far exceeded by those sentenced to certain limitations. The common penalty in the less serious cases was confinement to the bounds of the town in which the defendant lived. Sometimes this restriction was enlarged to include an adjoining town or two, and occasionally the whole county; and some were forbidden to leave their estates except to attend public worship.

The first man in New Hampshire to suffer for his suspected Royalist tendencies was Benjamin Thompson of Concord, afterwards Count Rumford, who was driven from his natural allegiance to the colonies to seek protection within the British lines by continued unreasonable persecution, inspired and promoted by private jealousy and malice. Mr. Thompson had come from Woburn, Massachusetts, his native town, to Concord, New Hampshire, in 1772 to teach school. He had not a college education, but was possessed of a natural love for art, music, and especially for natural science. Before he had been in Concord six months he married Sarah, widow of Benjamin Rolfe and daughter of Rev. Timothy Walker, a woman of many charms, for she had youth, beauty, family, and the largest and finest estate in town. Immediately after his marriage he became acquainted with Gov. Wentworth, and found in him a man of charming manners, culture, wealth, and a taste for science which enabled them at once to meet on common ground. Mr. Thompson's errand to the Governor was to propose a survey of the White Mountains, and to his great delight the Governor not only thought well of the plan but offered the loan of some valuable instruments and books he had in his house at Wolfeborough, and proposed to go with the party himself if public business should allow. It is not strange that such flattering interest and attentions from the Royal Governor to the boy, for he was then only 20 years old, secured his enthusiastic and devoted admiration. The Governor's friendship was further manifested in 1773, when

he gave Mr. Thompson a major's commission in a regiment of militia, and so placed him in a position of command over many officers and men of twice his age, and infinitely his superior in military knowledge and experience. It is a fair assumption that at his age his mind was fully occupied with his recent triumphs, his marriage and social position, his friendship with the Governor, and his military rank, all accomplished within about a year, to the exclusion of public affairs, in which he had never participated nor shown any particular interest. He did not see the intensity of the Revolutionary feeling among the people about him, nor was his knowledge of and experience with human nature sufficient to show him the normal result of an inordinate social attachment to the chief executive officer of an unpopular government. The jealousy and suspicion thus aroused were probably the primary cause of the hostile acts which soon followed. There was another contributing cause, but it was not of sufficient importance to have caused him more than the temporary inconvenience which a hundred others suffered under unjust suspicions which were soon cleared away. After his marriage Major Thompson became, of necessity, a farmer, and employed among others two men who afterwards proved to be deserters from the British army, desirous of returning to their duties but restrained by fear of the penalties for their crime. They were sent back to Boston by Major Thompson with a letter to Gen. Gage asking that they be pardoned and restored to their duties.

Nothing else appears upon which any suspicion of his political principles could be based. But public opinion sometimes seems to need very little tangible foundation, and it was unalterably set against him. Envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness pursued him from all sides. There was nothing wrong in particular, but he was in that position which is most nearly hopeless in practical politics; he was "in wrong." In the summer of 1774 he was summoned before a committee of the citizens of Concord on the charge of being unfriendly to American liberty. No proof was found, he denied the accusation, and was discharged. But

the hostility of his neighbors continued to increase, and in November, by the advice and assistance of his brother-in-law, Judge Timothy Walker, he left his wife and child and secretly went back to Woburn, whence he wrote to his father-in-law Dec. 24:

"Reverend Sir. The time and circumstances of my leaving the town of Concord have, no doubt, given you great uneasiness, for which I am extremely sorry. Nothing short of the most threatening danger could have induced me to leave my friends and family; but when I learned from persons of undoubted veracity, and those whose friendship I could not suspect, that my situation was reduced to this dreadful extremity, I thought it absolutely necessary to abscond for a while, and seek a friendly asylum in some distant part.

"Fear of miscarriage prevents my giving a more particular account of this affair; but this you may rely and depend upon, that I never did, nor (let my treatment be what it will) ever will do any action that may have the most distant tendency to injure the true interest of this my native country. * * *

"The plan against me was deeply laid, and the people of Concord were not the only ones that were engaged in it. But others, to the distance of twenty miles, were extremely officious on this occasion. My persecution was determined on, and my flight unavoidable. And had I not taken the opportunity to leave the town the moment I did, another morning had effectually cut off my retreat."

January 11, 1775, he wrote in reply to Parson Walker's letter urging him to return to Concord, * * * "As to any concessions that I could make, I fear that it would be of no consequence, for I cannot possibly, with a clear conscience, confess myself guilty of doing anything to the disadvantage of this country, but quite the reverse."

* * *

But peace was not in Woburn. He was arrested there May 15, 1775, on the same indefinite charges. Again no proof was produced, and he was discharged. This second

prosecution was undoubtedly instigated by reports from Concord, or from New Hampshire soldiers at Cambridge. Smarting under prosecution which his conscience told him was groundless, and discouraged by its persistence, he turned to the camp of Washington's army at Cambridge in the hope that his military rank might be recognized, and that he might be given a command in the American army which would reinstate him in public favor. Unsuccessful in this he endeavored to establish himself in the business of supplying non-commissioned officers' epaulets for the army, and again he found hostile influences too powerful for him to overcome. In his letter of August 14 he wrote "I have been driven from the camp by the clamours of the New Hampshire people." There was no other way to turn for justice. Civil life and the military camp alike were permeated with hostility towards him, and on the 13th of October, 1775, he left Woburn in company with his step-brother, and took refuge on board the British frigate Scarborough in the harbor of Newport, a Royalist by compulsion of the Revolutionists.

As to the real allegiance of his heart and mind, I present these extracts from his letter of Aug. 14, 1775, to Rev. Timothy Walker, his wife's father:

* * * "I am not so thoroughly convinced that my leaving the town of Concord was wrong (considering the circumstances at the time) as I am that it was wrong in me to do it without your knowledge or advice. This, Sir, is a step which I have always repented, and for which I am now sincerely and heartily sorry, and ask your forgiveness.
* * *

"I was peculiarly happy in having my brother Walker's approbation of my conduct. But notwithstanding he thought me innocent, yet he dared not appear in my behalf; he saw the current was against me, and was afraid to interfere. * * *

"As to my being instrumental in the return of some deserters by procuring them a pardon, I freely acknowledge that I was. But will you give me leave to say that what I

did was done from principles the most unexceptionable, the most disinterested, a sincere desire to serve my King and country, and from motives of pity to those unfortunate wretches who had deserted the service to which they had voluntarily and solemnly tied themselves, and to which they were desirous of returning. * * *

"But as to * * * maintaining a long and expensive correspondence with G(overno)r W(entwor)th or a suspicious correspondence, to say the least, with G(overno)rs W(entwor)th and G(age), I would beg leave to observe that, at the time Governor Wentworth first honored me with his notice, it was at a time when he was as high in the esteem of his people in general as was any Governor in America, at a time when even Mr. Sullivan was proud to be thought his friend. * * *

" 'Tis true, Sir, I always thought myself honored with his friendship, and was even fond of a correspondence with him, a correspondence which was purely private and friendly, and not political, and for which I cannot find it in my heart to either express my sorrow or ask forgiveness of the public.

"As to my maintaining a correspondence with Governor Gage, this part of the charge is entirely without foundation, as I never received a letter from him in my life; nor did I ever write him one, except about half a dozen lines which I sent him just before I left Concord may be called a letter, and which contained no intelligence, nor anything of a public nature, but was only to desire that the soldiers who returned from Concord might be ordered not to inform any person by whose intercession their pardon was granted them. * * *

"And notwithstanding I have the tenderest regard for my wife and family and really believe I have an equal return of love and affection from them; though I feel the keenest distress at the thoughts of what Mrs. Thompson and my parents and friends will suffer on my account; and though I foresee and realize the distress, poverty, and wretchedness that must unavoidably attend my pilgrimage in

unknown lands, destitute of fortune, friends, and acquaintances, yet all these evils appear to me more tolerable than the treatment which I meet with from the hands of mine ungrateful countrymen."

"I must also beg a continuance of your prayers for me, that my present afflictions may have a suitable impression on my mind, and that in due time I may be extricated out of all my troubles. That this may be the case, that the happy time may soon come when I may return to my family in peace and safety, and when every individual in America may sit down under his own vine, and under his own fig-tree, and have none to make him afraid, is the constant and devout wish of

Your dutiful and affectionate son

Benj^a Thompson."

His talents were lost to America at a time when they were most needed. His genius for organization was driven to a foreign soil when it should have been devoted to the establishment of a new government in the land of his birth; and all this because a few of his friends and relatives in Concord did not have the courage to stand with him, face his jealous accusers, and declare his innocence in accordance with their belief. As a people and as individuals we can never cease to regret that so unworthy motives as jealousy and suspicion deprived America in her time of need of the services of the greatest social scientist of his day, founder of a new school of social economy that taught the world how to care for the poor by teaching the poor how to care for themselves, the vital principles of which endure to this day.

His genius was officially recognized by the United States government in an invitation in 1799 to return to America and organize the Military Academy at West Point, and he was at the same time offered the commission of inspector-general of artillery in the United States army. This invitation he was obliged to decline on account of his official obligations to the Bavarian government, and his labors in the founding of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In appreciation of the invitation he left, by his will, all his

books, plans, and designs relating to military affairs to the United States Military Academy.

In 1774, when Gen. Gage found quarters lacking for his troops in Boston, and sought to provide for his men by building new barracks, he was much embarrassed by the fact that the carpenters of Boston and vicinity had joined the American forces and withdrawn from the city. Consequently he was obliged to send into the country for the necessary skilled workmen. Gov. John Wentworth, in a letter to the Earl of Dartmouth dated Nov. 15, 1774, says: "General Gage having desired me to furnish some carpenters to build and prepare quarters for his Majesty's troops in Boston, the carpenters there being withdrawn, and the service much distressed; I immediately engaged and sent him a party of able men, which arrived to the General, and are very useful."

This was in October, 1774, and the news of the sending of the artificers to Boston soon spread abroad. Nicholas Austin of Middleton was suspected of being an agent of the Governor in engaging and forwarding the carpenters. The muster of militia which was held in Rochester the first week in November afforded an opportunity for these rumors and suspicions to crystallize, and the Sons of Liberty proposed to visit Mr. Austin in a body and ascertain the truth. But some of the cooler and more conservative among them, fearing hasty and violent action if this plan should be carried out by the people in their excitement, proposed that Mr. Austin be requested to meet the Sons of Liberty at some time and place to be agreed upon. Wise counsel prevailed, and the latter plan was adopted. The Rochester committee of correspondence notified Mr. Austin to meet them at the house of Stephen Wentworth, innholder, in Rochester on the following Tuesday, Nov. 8.

On the day appointed a large concourse of the people of Rochester and the neighboring towns met to hear the case. Mr. Austin appeared, and after taking oath before John Plummer, Esq., gave a rather lame statement of his part in the affair. He testified that he spoke to only four

of the men hired for Gen. Gage, and told them to go to Gov. Wentworth and speak to him; that he did not tell the men they were to go to Boston, although he suspected that to be the case from a remark the Governor had made; that the Governor told him the people would be dissatisfied when the affair became known, but, thinking it would be best, he had proceeded; that he told the men the general of the army would pay them their wages.

Mr. Austin was then forced to his knees in full view of the assembly, and compelled to sign and repeat the following confession and declaration:

"Before this Company I confess I have been aiding and assisting in sending men to Boston to build Barracks for the Soldiers to live in, at which you have Reason justly to be offended, which I am sorry for, and humbly ask your Forgiveness, and I do affirm that for the future I never will be aiding or assisting in any Wise whatever in Act or Deed contrary to the Constitution of the Country, as Witness, my hand."

And he was not, for no record of any further action against him is found. He represented Wakefield, Middleton, and Effingham in the convention to consider the Federal constitution in 1788, and was a member of the House of Representatives the same year.

Eleazer Russell, long time postmaster of New Hampshire and naval officer of the port of Portsmouth, read the Association Test literally as an obligation to do active service, for which he was physically incapacitated. He also had a strong element of Quakerism in his character, and a sense of honor which would not allow him to do a popular deed in violation of his moral principles. He explained his refusal to sign the Association Test in a letter to Meshech Weare, chairman of the Committee of Safety, Aug. 17, 1776, in which he said:

"On the 4th day of May last, Co^{ll} Wentworth, of the Committee for the Town of Portsmouth, brot me the Association to Subscribe, At a time I was so ill as to be in-

capable of any thing. Upon growing better, I thot largely of the matter, and, finding my mind perplex'd, wrote him on the Subject; which letter, at my request, he consented to lay before the Honora^{ble} Committee of Safety.

"Till yesterday I never knew but the Association paper, with my letter, had been in the Committees hands for more than two months: And now I find myself bound by every principle of Honor, Duty, and gratitude to enlarge upon the Affair.

"It was, and is, meerly to secure the morality of my mind that I was reluctant to put my name to it—Solemnly to bind my-self to the performance of what nature & necessity rendered impossible, I started at the thot of. And, tho my health is mended, So wreckd Are my nerves that I could not do one hours Military Duty to Save my life.

"The Article of shedding human blood, in me, is not a humor, but a principle—not an evasion, but a fact. It was received in early life, and has 'Grown with my growth & Strengthend' with my Strength'—not a partiality for British more than Savage blood, For, al circumstances considered, I think the latter more innocent than the former.

"From the first Injuries done America by Great-Britain, my thots took fire on the Subject; And have been conceived & uttered, in one unvaried Strain, To the highest personage and down to the meanest enemy, without hesitation or reserve, So that I can challenge all mankind to impeach me to my country.

"To enlarge on the matter in my own favor would be easy, but might appear indelicate, and to be Wholly Silent in the case would be criminal.

"Therefore believing my conduct is to be judg'd by persons of Liberal Sentiments and Sentiments of mind—I am, with the greatest respect, Honorable Sir

"Your obliged & dutiful Hum^e Serv^t

E Russell."

James Sheafe, one of the fifteen men arrested in Portsmouth, had no further trouble with the Revolutionists

during the war, and became United States Senator from New Hampshire in 1801. But in his political campaigns he was severely reminded by Gen. Sullivan of his doubtful principles during the Revolution.

Joshua Atherton of Amherst, an able lawyer, and a wealthy, educated, and cultured gentleman, was opposed to the war because he believed that the result could not be other than disastrous to the colonies, and that, in the end, they would not only fail to gain relief from any of the oppression under which they labored, but would add a burden of debt, and be subjected to whatever vindictive measures might be enacted upon a conquered people. He suffered some persecution, but his tact and unfailing good-nature saved him from much more. He was in custody for nearly a year and a half, and in prison so much of that time that his health was permanently injured. After the war he resumed his practice, and filled the office of representative to the General Court, delegate to the convention to consider the Federal constitution, State Senator, and Attorney-General. But his reputation as a Royalist was always a bar to his gaining the full confidence of the people, and for the last 13 years of his life he was a physical and mental invalid.

Among those who declined to sign the Association Test because they considered themselves bound in honor by oath of office under the Crown was Theodore Atkinson. A member of an old, wealthy, and aristocratic family of Portsmouth, he was connected with the Royal government in New Hampshire in some capacity, civil, military, or judicial, nearly all his life after graduating from Harvard College in 1718. At the outbreak of the war he was Secretary of the province, a position he had held continuously since 1741, except from 1762 to 1769, when the office was filled by his son, Theodore, Jr., and he was also Chief Justice of the province, having been appointed in 1754. He had married Hannah, daughter of Lieut.-Gov. John Wentworth, and was accordingly a brother-in-law of Gov. Benning Wentworth, and, by marriage, an uncle of Gov. John Wentworth,

the last Royal Governor. Sabine calls him a Royalist, but a careful examination of the case shows that his sense of honor did not allow him to violate his official oath, and that after his office was taken away from him he maintained a strict neutrality which was respected by his townsmen.

In July, 1775, the Provincial Congress sent a committee to remove the records of the province from Portsmouth inland to Exeter for greater safety, as the defences of Portsmouth were not capable of repelling the British ships of war which were daily expected. When the committee called upon Secretary Atkinson July 4 for the records of his office, he refused to deliver them, saying that such an act would be contrary to his honor and his oath of office. In a letter to Gov. Wentworth describing the incident the Secretary says: "After an hour's moderate conversation, and without any heat, the Committee left me, and I was in hopes I should not have any farther visit from them, but on the sixth instant they came again and urged the delivery. I still refused as before, and told them they well knew it was not in my power to defend the office by force of arms; if they took the records etc., or any of them, they must be answerable. They then entered the office, and took all the files and records belonging to the Secretary's office, except those books in which were recorded the several charter grants of land, which were with your Excellency to take some minutes from. The Committee offered me their receipt, agreeable to their orders from the Congress, but I refused, being no otherwise concerned than barely as a spectator. They then cleared the office of all the books and papers, and transported them to Exeter, where they are (I am informed) to remain until further orders."

On the second visit of the committee the Secretary made a written reply to their demands, which he filed in the archives, where it remains to this day.

"In answer to your request touching my delivery of the records and files belonging and now in the Secretary's office of the Province, I beg leave to acquaint you that I am by

his Majesty's Special Commission appointed Secretary of this Province during his Majesty's pleasure & my residence in the Province, and agreeable thereto I was Admitted and sworn into that office and had the keeping of the archives belonging thereto deliver^d to me and put under my Direction & in my keeping. You cannot but see my Honour and my Oath forbids my consent or even my connivance in such a Delivery, unless accompanied with his Majesty's supercedent or my not being in this Province. Gentlemen—the Difficulties, I may say the Distresses in the Province, & indeed of the whole Continent are such that every cause of additional Perplexity need be avoided. I have, Gentlemen, no tho^{ts} of attempting to maintain the security of the Records in my custody by force—this I know would have no good effect; my aim is only to remove any grounds of complaint that may be against me for either Neglect or mal-Practice in the Execution of my said office." Major William Weeks was chairman of the committee, and in a letter to Gov. Wentworth dated July 10, 1775, the Secretary says, "Major Weeks seemed sorrowful that he was appointed."

Judge Atkinson was at this time 77 years old, and respected, honored, and beloved throughout the province. He retired to private life, and no suggestion of slander or suspicion was ever brought against his name. He was not spared to see the outcome of the struggle, but died in Portsmouth Sept. 29, 1779.

To introduce a very different and far less attractive kind of Royalist, let me cite the case of Major Batcheller. Breed Batcheller of Nelson, son of John, was born in Wenham, Mass., Dec. 11, 1740. At the age of 16 he served in Capt. John Burke's Falldown company in the Crown Point expedition of 1756. He was also in service the following year, and in the campaigns of 1758 and the Crown Point expedition of 1759 in Capt. William Paige's Hardwick company. His father died in Brookfield, Massachusetts, June 10, 1765, leaving him some property, and the same year he went to Nelson, then an unsettled town, where he purchased nearly 9000 acres of land as a speculation, and

afterwards added to it large tracts in Marlborough and Hollis. Within ten years he had established a tavern and built the only grist mill in town.

Breed Batcheller was an arrogant, blustering, profane, purse-proud man, a man of many enemies, and always in trouble. He refused to sign the Association Test, probably because all his neighbors did sign it, and because he feared the result of rebellion or a revolution on his property. When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Nelson the local militia hurriedly assembled and marched to Cambridge. Major Batcheller was the ranking officer in the town, but instead of taking command he hastened off to Keene, ostensibly to find out if the rumor of the battle were true. He followed his men to Cambridge and spent several weeks there, but merely as a spectator, as the officers and men refused to recognize his authority. His allegiance was already under suspicion. About the time of the Boston Tea Party he had defied public opinion by bringing home from Canada a quantity of India tea and offering it for sale in Nelson and surrounding towns.

In December, 1775, he was summoned before the town committee of safety, and, though he appeared, he refused to answer any of their questions and denied their jurisdiction.

Josephine Rugg testified that Major Batcheller damned the committee and threatened to kill the first man that should come to take him.

Jonathan Felt heard him say the committee should not come into his house, but might stand at the door and talk to his hogs, and that he would be tried by fire and brimstone before he would be judged by the committee.

Meanwhile Major Batcheller continued his tea-selling trips, and complaints were made by various town committees of safety to the General Court. The failure of the Nelson committee to lodge him in jail caused the town, at a meeting held Sept. 17, 1776, to appoint a new committee, and the major was soon brought to jail in Keene. His case came before the House of Representatives March 20, 1777, and he was placed under bonds of £500 and confined

to the town limits of Nelson on parole. His bounds were afterwards enlarged to allow him to visit his lands in Marlborough.

This was altogether too much freedom to suit his fellow-townsmen; they protested most strenuously, and renewed their efforts for his imprisonment. Their petition for a new trial was granted. New evidence was introduced, upon which he was ordered to be closely confined until further order of the General Court or Committee of Safety. Witnesses testified that he swore that if a mob came after him he would stick the small pox into them, though he would not give it to a dog; that he would rather be hanged than come under an independent government; that he damned Col. Hale and the Congress, and said he would rather be tried by hell-hounds than by the committee; that he drank the King's health and damnation and confusion to the States.

But notwithstanding his profanity and violent language, some of which is too vile for repetition, he was neither a Royalist nor a Revolutionist at heart, but was solely concerned about the effect of war on his property, as many witnesses testified that he said he would be very glad if the differences between the King and the colonies could be settled without bloodshed on either side.

Although sentenced, he was not yet in prison. He was hunted like a wild beast, and lived for some time in a cave not far from his home still known as "Batcheller's den," where he was supplied with food by his wife and a kind-hearted neighbor. Tradition says that one day his pursuers, being weary, sat down to rest directly over his cave, and so near that he could hear their terrible threats. Convinced that only by escape from the country could he save his life, he fled, so closely followed that he was obliged to clamber down the face of an almost perpendicular cliff by a narrow, winding cleft since called "Batcheller's stairs." He joined Burgoyne's army, and was made a captain in the Queen's Rangers. His company formed a part of Col. Baum's force at Bennington, where he was severely wounded

in the shoulder. He was sent to Canada with the other wounded, and afterwards returned to New York, where he remained until the close of the war. Then he went with the British troops to Digby, Nova Scotia, and followed a life of dissipation. In 1785 he fell out of his boat in the Annapolis basin, and was drowned. His wife and five children were left in Nelson in destitute circumstances, but were allowed a home and a small allowance by the State out of his confiscated estate.

Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, founder of Dartmouth College, was accused of Toryism for no other reason than that in 1775 he celebrated Thanksgiving at the college on the 16th of November instead of the 30th. The 16th was the date established in the Connecticut proclamation, which he received first; and as the New Hampshire proclamation had often failed to reach him until after the day named therein, he had been accustomed to observing some day in November most convenient to himself and the college. "But," he says, "I soon heard there was a great clamor in the neighborhood * * * and that it was spreading fast abroad as though we were like to be all undone; that I should be speedily sent for to Exeter, 150 miles, to answer for it before the Congress as a Tory." The clamor was so great that he finally consented to preach another sermon on the 30th. This only made matters worse, and the Doctor says "a doleful smoke we have." To clear up the smoke he was obliged to call upon the committees of safety of Hanover, Lebanon, Plainfield, and Cornish, who completely exonerated Dr. Wheelock, and charged John Paine of Hanover with the responsibility for the slander.

There were other Royalists quite as distinguished, as interesting, as picturesque, as any I have mentioned, though perhaps not as available as types of certain classes. Among these were Col. John Fenton, member of the General Court from Plymouth, who took refuge in the house of Gov. Wentworth, and was persuaded to come forth only by planting a cannon in the street before the house, and bringing it to bear on the front door; and Major

Robert Rogers, explorer, adventurer, soldier, and the best Indian fighter in New England, who has come down to us in story and legend as a hero of those strenuous days; but he was, in truth, a man sadly devoid of moral principle, of whom his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Arthur Browne of Portsmouth, said in her petition for divorce in 1778, that at the time of their marriage in June, 1761, he was "a person of some Character and distinction (tho' your petitioner married him solely in Obedience to the will of her parents, friends, etc.)." Then follows her sad story of desertion six days after the marriage, his infidelity, debauchery, and drunkenness, which the General Court found to be true, and granted the divorce.

But we had other Royalists than our own in New Hampshire, and more of them. During the last three months of 1776 231 Royalists, mostly from Albany and Dutchess counties, were exiled from New York to New Hampshire. Others were sent to Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. There were not prisons enough in New York to hold all those under arrest, and the committees for detecting conspiracies thought that by sending them away from their homes and scattering them abroad many conspiracies might be prevented, and the possibilities of organization much lessened. Before sending any to New Hampshire the committee asked the advice of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Welch, who was in command of two companies of Col. Thomas Tash's regiment of New Hampshire militia, doing guard duty at Fishkill during the session of the New York convention. Col. Welch replied that he had no doubt the State of New Hampshire would willingly aid the State of New York in this matter to the extent of her ability.

According to the statements made by these men, many of which are on file in our archives, they were arrested, in many cases without warrants, confined without specific charges against them, and sent without notice 250 miles on foot to Exeter without sufficient clothing, money, or any of the necessities required on such a journey through the wilderness. They came in small parties under guard, and on

arrival at Exeter were delivered to the State Committee of Safety for disposal. The commanding officer of each guard bore a list of the prisoners in his charge, and on these lists those considered by the New York committee as the most dangerous were marked for close confinement, and were committed to jail in Exeter, Dover, and Amherst. The others were allowed to take lodgings in any but the seaport towns on any terms they could make, and at their own expense.

The New Hampshire government was far more lenient in its treatment of the New York Royalists than of its own. Many were allowed under bonds to return home, or to go to friends and relatives in Massachusetts and Connecticut. When those in jail escaped they were not strenuously pursued. By the end of 1777 they were all gone.

On the 18th of November, 1776, a party of more than a hundred New York Royalists passed through Worcester, Massachusetts, on the way to New Hampshire. The pitiful sight of these wretched, shivering, foot-sore exiles produced such an effect on the people of Worcester that the Committee of Safety, sitting that day, passed a most remarkable resolution.

This very long document says in part: " * * * as the resolve of the state on the 8th day of May, 1775, was a temporary provision, and has had its operation; as the resolution of our predecessors in office, disarming and confining to this town a number of its inhabitants, was expressly to prevent their joining our avowed enemies, and to deprive them of the means of obstructing measures adopted for the common defense: * * * as this day's spectacle of wretched, deluded objects, the ruined, exiled grovelings, spued out from a sister State, is a serious warning to persons sporting with the feelings of an whole continent, be they whom, where, or what they may; and the Worcester jail, filled with the same engaging geniuses will remain a standing memento of future dangers to the unfriendly; as the Congress for the continent have supposed that there were some from weakness deceived, others from apprehen-

sions that British power was irresistible, frightened into opposition, and have recommended such as subjects for kindness, reason, and reformation; * * * as, early in the dispute, when the expediency of measures was the topick of the day, possibly a mere difference in opinion was the too slender grounds of some hasty suspicions, and a subsequent change of sentiment and conduct may have laid the foundations for forgiveness and friendship, which are equally Christian and political duties; * * * as the restraining of an Englishman to a single town is in derogation of common right, depriving him of his arms an infraction on liberty, and recording him a Tory stamping him with infamy, and cannot be justified but upon principles of publick necessity: * * * Therefore

“Resolved, That it is inexpedient that the resolution of the late Committee of this town, disarming and confining a number of its inhabitants, be any longer in force, that such persons once more be put upon a standing with the rest of their fellow-Countrymen; that they be allowed the privileges of Englishmen, of friends to their country, of passing where and when they please, until they evidence by their conduct and behaviour a different character; and that such as have arms in the possession of the Committee may receive the same by making application to Mr. Baldwin, their chairman.

“2dly, Resolved, That it be recommended to all true, firm and tried friends to their country to endeavor to convince persons of every degree, character, and complexion, that the cause we are engaged in is of too much dignity to be sullied by rashness, too important, too seriously important, to be weakened by tumult, divisions, and party strife; that liberty received strength and vigour from prudence and consideration; that justice, equity, regularity, and, in some instances, moderation, are her closest friends; that she courts virtue as her bosom companion, and shuns vice as her dangerous enemy; and therefore, equally avoiding feverish fits of political heat and cold, banishing from their breast all personal prejudices, private piques, narrow opin-

ions, illiberal distinctions, and unbecoming jealousies; displaying a magnanimity proportional to the importance and danger of the struggle, cultivating harmony of sentiment and unanimity of councils, and carefully distinguishing between the friend and the foe, that it is wisdom (acting discreetly, firmly, unitedly, and spiritedly) to receive all such to their favour, friendship, and confidence who will give ample and satisfactory assurances of their readiness to join in the defence of their much-injured country, and their steady, persevering attachment to her glorious cause; at the same time to exercise a vigilant attention to those who secretly influence under the principles of an affected neutrality, and those who may labour to conceal themselves under the despicable cloak of a cunning duplicity, if any such there be.

"3rdly, Resolved, That it be recommended to the good people of this town that they use their utmost endeavors immediately to equip themselves with every implement of war, as the necessary means of defence from a foreign attack or an internal insurrection."

A sad sight must have been seen, and a sad state of affairs must have been realized, to have brought forth from a Committee of Safety, legally constituted guardian of the liberties of its constituents, such a powerful description of the havoc wrought to the American cause by unjust and hasty suspicion, personal enmity, and unfortunate misunderstanding, all masquerading in the garb of patriotism, and such a masterly exposition of the attitude of the Revolutionists as it should have been. A great sense of right and justice, and a strong belief in their final victory run through the whole, seeking to expand ideas which were narrow, and to overthrow methods begotten of a first instinctive fear and consequent hasty action.

It is not my purpose to attempt a partisan defense of the Royalist, but only to present some facts which seem to disprove the popular idea that he was a raging fiend with a cloven hoof and a forked tail. The Royalists were Americans, like the Revolutionists; socially, intellectually, morally,

they were like their opponents, no worse, no better. They had no national, state, or other civil organizations. The whole Royalist party in the colonies was made up of individuals here and there, of all classes, of all stations in life, who did not wish, for various reasons, to dissolve their allegiance to the Crown. A general definition of the Royalist of the Revolutionary period would be one who did not agree with the majority on the main issue of the time; and the fact of that difference of opinion constituted him a traitor in the eyes of that majority. We forget, as our forefathers did, that it was the Revolutionist, not the Royalist, who was seeking to overthrow an established government, and that the Royalist was the man who refused to violate his oath of allegiance to the government under which he had been born and had grown to man's estate. That the Revolutionists were justified we can have no doubt, but that did not deprive the Royalist of the right to hold to his own opinion so long as he did not interfere with the rights of others. When he did seek to interfere with the purposes of the Revolutionists by becoming active in the cause of the enemy, then, and not until then, did he become guilty of treason under American law. All the Revolutionists were traitors under English law, but they freed themselves from the operation of that law by their victory in arms.

Viewing the Tory as one who opposed the government under which he lived in time of war, have we not had them in every war? I doubt if there has been a war in the history of civilization in which there have not been, in the territory of each side, some sympathizers with the enemy. To go no farther back than the memory of this generation, the Mexican war was opposed by the entire Whig party; there were Tories in the War of the Rebellion; they were called Abolitionists in the South and Copper-Heads in the North. In the Spanish and Philippine wars there were Tories, but they were called Anti-Imperialists. It is a great commentary on the change which growth, prosperity, and success have wrought in the spirit of this nation that the Royalists

of the Revolution were arrested, tried, and imprisoned, while the Anti-Imperialists were allowed to publicly give moral aid and encouragement to an enemy in arms against the government of the United States without the slightest molestation, either official or private, while that government went on its chosen way with calm and dignified toleration.

It is to the credit of the people of New Hampshire that persecution of the Royalists never reached the extreme, never caused the loss of life nor permanent physical injury to any human being. There were no serious riots. Whatever abuses they suffered were due to that undercurrent of lawlessness which exists in every community at all times, and always breaks forth in some degree in time of war, pestilence, fire, famine, flood, or any other great and overwhelming calamity.

Henry Guy Carleton, in one of his plays, "Ye Earlie Trouble," a delightful play which was born in Boston and died there, caused one of his characters, an irascible old Tory, to say: "When rebels are successful they become patriots." There is much of truth in this cynical remark. All revolutions must begin in rebellion, in an uprising and a conflict against the existing order of things, an order which has so far failed to shape itself to the ways of human progress as to create and foster a sense of discontent and discord in the hearts of the people, which develops into appeal, protest, and finally war, when all other means of reparation have failed, and all other sources of justice have been exhausted. Then, if the rebellion is successful, the old order of things is swept away, giving place to new, and he who was active and helpful in the change is hailed as a patriot by the new government he has helped to establish, and he is held in honor and esteem by his people. If a rebel is successful he becomes a patriot, but an unsuccessful rebel remains a rebel forever.

Eighty-Ninth Annual Meeting.

The eighty-ninth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society on Wednesday, June 14, 1911, at eleven-fifteen o'clock in the forenoon.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The Secretary read the records of the last annual meeting, and the adjournments thereof, which were approved.

The Treasurer presented his report, which was accepted, and ordered placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts Credited to General Income:

Income from Permanent Fund,	\$628.81	
New members,	125.00	
Assessments,	435.00	
State appropriation,	500.00	
Income from Todd Fund,	136.59	
Income from Tappan Fund,	20.00	
		\$1,845.40

Receipts Credited to Permanent Fund:

Life memberships,	\$150.00	
Books sold,	58.75	
		208.75
		\$2,054.15

Expenditures Charged to General Income:

Salary of Librarian,	\$700.00	
Library expenses,	37.40	
Janitor,	132.79	
Insurance,	\$41.88	
Fuel,	19.25	
Printing, binding, etc.,	141.29	
Postage and envelopes,	10.72	
Books purchased, Todd Fund,	136.59	
Books purchased, Tappan Fund,	20.00	
Other books and magazines,	89.11	
Incidentals,	121.96	
		1,450.99
		\$603.16

Permanent Fund, (1910)	\$11,900.00	
Current funds,	2,244.69	
		14,144.69
		\$14,747.85

To new account:

Permanent Fund,	\$12,108.75	
Current funds,	2,639.10	
		\$14,747.85

William C. Todd Fund.

To investments,	\$17,787.80	
Income,	734.64	
		\$18,522.44
Paid for genealogies and histories,		136.59
		\$18,385.85

Charles L. Tappan Fund.

Balance from last year,	\$585.73	
Income,	24.46	
		\$610.19
Paid for books,		20.00
Balance on deposit in savings bank,		\$590.19

List of Securities in the Hands of the Treasurer.

2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. debentures, \$500.00 each,	\$1,000.00	
2 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. bonds, \$500.00 each,	1,000.00	
1 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul bond,	1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co. bonds, \$1,000.00 each	2,000.00	
20 Shares Concord & Montreal R. R. stock,	3,389.38	
5 Shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. stock,	500.00	
4 Shares Concord Electric Company stock,	400.00	
Deposit in savings bank,	4,818.17	
Deposit in national bank,	640.30	
		\$14,747.85

William C. Todd Fund.

1 Northern Pacific & Great Northern R. R. bond,	\$1,000.00	
2 Connecticut Ry. & Lt. Co. bonds, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
2 Iowa Loan & Trust Co. debentures, \$1,000.00 each,	2,000.00	
1 City of Laconia bond,	1,000.00	
Deposit in savings bank,	12,385.85	
		\$18,385.85

Building Fund.

As per last report,	\$578.71
Income from same,	19.32

Balance on deposit in savings bank, \$598.03

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM P. FISKE,
Treasurer.

We have this day examined the account of William P. Fiske, Treasurer of the New Hampshire Historical Society, for the year ending June 13, 1911, and find the same correctly cast and sustained by satisfactory vouchers. We have also examined the securities constituting the funds of the Society and find them correct.

JOHN C. THORNE,
GILES WHEELER,
Standing Committee.

CONCORD, N. H., June 14, 1911.

The report of the Librarian was read, accepted, and ordered placed on file.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Society has received during the year past the following gifts, exclusive of the library accessions: three old fashioned gowns and framed silhouette of Miss Electa Eaton of Bradford, presented by Mrs. Irene S. Miller; whale's ear from Hammerfest and model of kariol from Tromsø, from Mrs. John Smith Fogg; pair of handcuffs found after the fire which destroyed the building occupied by Reed's laundry, formerly the workshop of the State Prison, by Master George McGilvray; manuscript sermons of Dr. Wood of Boscawen, by Rev. E. P. Tenney; fac-simile letter from Abraham Lincoln accepting a challenge for joint discussion with Douglas, from Seymour Morris; ivory sand-box, used by Paine Wingate when Senator in the

first Congress; manuscripts of the Janvrin family, photographs of Webster, Sumner, Lee, McClellan, Butler, and others, daguerreotype of machine for pitching seams of vessels, invented by Samuel Baker of Portsmouth, with medal received for same invention, from Dana W. Baker; photographs of soldiers of New Hampshire regiments in the Civil War, from Capt. William L. Dodge; framed commission of William Moore as Lieutenant in Company of Foot in Col. Zaccheus Lovewell's Regt., 1758, from Frank A. White; file of Leavitt's Farmer's Almanac, 1810, 1811, 1813 to date, with a number of duplicate copies, from Edson C. Eastman; family record (typewritten copy) from Rev. Alfred L. Elwyn; cemetery inscriptions of Troy, N. H., from Dr. M. T. Stone, of Millville, from Isaac N. Abbott, of Grasmere (Goffstown), from Edwin Flanders; a trunk bearing date 1684, from Miss Susan Woodman; duplicate numbers of the New Hampshire Registers from Will J. Drew. By far the most extensive gift was a collection of Americana made by the late James Rindge Stanwood and presented to the Society by the heirs in accordance with the expressed wish of Mr. Stanwood. The collection consists largely of manuscripts, commissions, maps, prints, etc., for the most part framed, with full explanatory note attached to each. Just this past week we have received from Miss Cynthia Walker of Lewiston, Me., Parson Walker's clock.

The library accessions for the year have been

Books by purchase	52
“ “ gift	217
“ “ binding	36
Total	305
Pamphlets by purchase	4
“ “ gift	1161
“ “ exchange	59
Total	1224

The routine work of the library has been carried on, and when the temperature has permitted the cataloging of the books upstairs has been continued, but that work has progressed slowly with frequent interruptions, as the register shows some over three hundred names of visitors, of which number the greater part wish to see the collection of relics, which takes considerable time.

There have been a fair number, too, who have made use of the library, and frequent inquiries come through the mail, which I try to answer unless too long a search is required.

Respectfully submitted,

EDITH S. FREEMAN,
Librarian.

The Necrologist reported the deaths of the following members of the Society.

Active Members.

Charles H. Carpenter, Chichester, November 30, 1910.

Elnora E. Randall McColleston, Marlborough, February 28, 1911.

Edson C. Eastman, Concord, March 9, 1911.

Henry McFarland, Concord, May 15, 1911.

Honorary Member.

Henry Clay Angell, Boston, Mass., May 27, 1911.

Corresponding Member.

Alfred Sandham, Toronto, Canada, December 25, 1910.

This report was accepted, and ordered to be included in the records of the Society.

The Standing Committee presented a report, which was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

Arthur H. Chase, for the Library Committee, made a verbal report, which was accepted.

The names of the following persons were presented for membership in the Society, and they were duly elected:

Active Members.

Robert P. Bass, Peterborough.
 Clara Foster Bass, Peterborough.
 Alvin B. Cross, Concord.
 Jesse M. Barton, Newport.
 Arthur Eastman Clarke, Manchester.
 Harry Bouton Cilley, Manchester.
 Katherine Pecker Rollins, Concord.
 Harry Hubbard Dudley, Concord.
 Anne Minot Dudley, Concord.
 Mrs. Horace E. Chamberlin, Concord.
 Mrs. Howard F. Hill, Concord.
 William K. McFarland, Concord.
 Francis Coffin Martin, Roxbury, Mass.
 Timothy P. Sullivan, Concord.
 William W. Thayer, Concord.
 William H. Sawyer, Concord.
 Dana Wingate Baker, Exeter.
 Harlan P. Amen, Exeter.
 John Pender, Portsmouth.
 Louis Bell, West Newton, Mass.
 Benjamin T. Bartlett, Derry.
 Harry B. Preston, Henniker.
 A. Chester Clark, Concord.
 Herbert W. Denio, Hopkinton.

Honorary Members.

Daniel Chester French, New York City.
 David Cross, Manchester.
 Joseph Burbeen Walker, Concord.

The chairman of the Building Committee, Benjamin A. Kimball, reported progress on the new building, and expressed the hope that the building would be ready for dedication in the early fall.

Mr. Kimball also suggested the need of a revision of the constitution and by-laws to put the Society on a business-like basis, and moved that a committee, consisting of the

President, Samuel C. Eastman, and Charles R. Corning, be appointed to consider this subject, and report at the next meeting of the Society. This motion was duly seconded, and declared unanimously adopted.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman gave notice that at the next annual meeting he should move to amend the constitution, changing the time of the annual meeting from June to January.

On motion of John C. Thorne it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the President to nominate a list of officers for the ensuing year.

The president appointed John C. Thorne, Charles R. Corning, and William H. Jaques as such committee.

On motion of William P. Fiske it was voted that an assessment of three dollars be levied on each member for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. William P. Fiske it was voted to have prepared and printed four hundred copies of the Manual.

The President read a letter from Dr. Louis Bell offering to fulfill the provision in the will of the late Mrs. John Bell Bouton of Cambridge, Mass., giving to the New Hampshire Historical Society her valuable collection of foreign photographs.

On motion of Mrs. Arthur E. Clarke it was voted that they be accepted, and placed in the care of the Library Committee until such time as suitable provision be made for them in the new library building.

John C. Thorne, for the Nominating Committee, reported the names of the following persons for officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President, DANIEL HALL.

Vice-Presidents, { FRANK W. HACKETT.
FRANK S. STREETER.

Recording Secretary, HENRY A. KIMBALL.

Corresponding Secretary, WILLIAM H. JAQUES.

Treasurer, WILLIAM P. FISKE.

Librarian, EDITH S. FREEMAN.

Necrologist, ELI E. GRAVES.

Standing Committee—JOHN C. THORNE, CHARLES R. CORNING, GILES WHEELER.

Library Committee—ARTHUR H. CHASE, FRANCES C. STEVENS, CHARLES R. CORNING.

Publishing Committee—OTIS G. HAMMOND, JOHN R. EASTMAN, IRVING A. WATSON.

Committee on New Members—J. ELIZABETH HOYT STEVENS, ELWIN L. PAGE, HARRY S. HOLBROOK.

Committee on Speakers—DANIEL HALL, HENRY M. BAKER, JAMES O. LYFORD.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that the report of the Nominating Committee be accepted, and that the persons named by them be elected.

Remarks were made by Charles R. Corning, Henry W. Stevens, and William F. Whitcher relative to the acceptance of historical and non-historical collections from individuals, and discussion ensued as to what collections could properly be accepted by the Society. This matter was referred to the special committee on revision of by-laws.

On motion of William E. Chandler it was voted that the salary of the Librarian be increased to eight hundred dollars a year.

On motion of Charles R. Corning it was voted that when the meeting adjourn it be to the 19th of July at eleven fifteen o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. John C. Thorne moved that a committee be appointed by the President to investigate and report on the feasibility of the Society's uniting with kindred societies in the State in the publication of their several proceedings in one volume. William H. Jaques and Samuel C. Eastman spoke in opposition, and the motion was declared lost.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A true record attest,

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

JULY 19, 1911.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society on Wednesday, July 19, 1911, at eleven-fifteen o'clock in the forenoon.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The Secretary read the record of the annual meeting, which was approved.

The names of the following persons were presented for membership in the Society, and they were duly elected:

Active Members.

George E. Cummings, Woodsville.

Fred C. Demond, Concord.

John M. Gile, Hanover.

Allen Hollis, Concord.

I. Eugene Keeler, Concord.

Mrs. Obadiah Morrill, Concord.

Frank A. Musgrove, Hanover.

Stanton Owen, Laconia.

Joab N. Patterson, Concord.

William D. Swart, Nashua.

George H. Tilton, Laconia.

Robert W. Upton, Bow.

Honorary Members.

James Bryce, London, England.

The President read a letter from Fred Myron Colby regarding an ornithological collection of the late Dr. Cyrus Fiske of Warner, N. H.

The President read a communication from the clerk of the municipal court of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, stating that this Society was a contingent beneficiary under

the will of S. Millett Thompson, late of Providence, which will has been admitted to probate in that court.

The President also read a communication stating that Mr. Edward A. Abbot would be pleased to present to the Society a marble bust of J. Stephens Abbot, one of the old members of the firm of Abbot & Downing of Concord. On motion of Mr. B. A. Kimball it was voted that the gift of Mr. Abbott be accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to make proper acknowledgment of the same to the donor.

Samuel C. Eastman, for the committee on revision of by-laws, submitted a report containing the proposed changes. On motion of Elwin L. Page it was voted that the amendments to the by-laws proposed by the committee, as amended from the floor, be accepted and adopted as follows.

ARTICLE I

Section 1. At the annual meeting of the Society there shall be chosen by ballot or otherwise a board of Trustees, to consist of the President, who shall be chairman *ex-officio*, and eight other members to be elected; a Committee on the Library, to consist of five members; and a Committee on Publication, to consist of three members. The Society may at any meeting choose any additional committee, as shall be deemed expedient.

Section 2. A quorum for transacting business shall consist of seven members.

Section 3. The President shall preside at each meeting, or, in his absence, a Vice-President, and in case neither the President nor a Vice-President should be present the Society shall choose a chairman pro tempore to preside.

ARTICLE II.

LIBRARY.

Section 1. Unchanged.

Section 2. Books, manuscripts, historical objects, and works of art accepted by the Society shall be acknowledged by the President. Such gifts shall be duly recorded by the

Librarian, and a report concerning them made at the annual meeting.

Section 3. Unchanged.

Section 4. Unchanged.

Section 5. Unchanged.

ARTICLE III.

LIBRARIAN.

Section 1. Unchanged, except strike out in second line "Standing Committee" and insert "Board of Trustees."

Section 2. Unchanged.

Section 3. Omit (covered by Art. II, Sec. 2).

Section 4. Unchanged.

Section 5. Unchanged.

Section 6. Omit (covered by Art. II, Sec. 2).

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The Board of Trustees shall have control of the library building and contents, and shall decide all matters relating thereto, subject to the will of the Society. They shall appoint from their own number a committee to take charge of the building and grounds, and a committee to have charge and control of the finances of the Society, and said committee shall be controlled in their investments by the laws of the State relating to the investment of trust funds. The Board of Trustees shall regulate the ordinary expenses of the Society, make such purchases and repairs as may be necessary, and draw their warrant upon the Treasurer for the payment thereof, and for all sums voted by the Society for any purpose. They shall also decide what articles shall be accepted by the Society.

Section 2. The Board of Trustees shall solicit and receive donations for the Society. They shall, in case of death, resignation, removal from New Hampshire, or from any cause creating a vacancy in the membership of a committee, or any other officer except President or Vice-Presi-

dent, choose a successor, who shall hold office until the annual meeting.

Section 3. The Board of Trustees shall appoint one of their own number, or any person, annually, to audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

Section 4. The Board of Trustees are authorized to appoint any person or persons, as may appear necessary, to perform any duties connected with the Society and its property not otherwise provided.

Section 5. The members of the Board of Trustees shall be chosen, in the first instance, two each for terms of one, two, three, and four years, and, as these terms expire respectively each shall be filled by the choosing of successors for the full term of four years, two members being thus chosen at each annual meeting.

Section 6. The Board of Trustees shall make a full report at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE V.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

No change.

ARTICLE VI.

SECRETARY.

Section 1. Unchanged, except in seventh line strike out "Standing Committee" and insert "Board of Trustees."

Section 2. Unchanged.

Section 3. Unchanged, except to substitute in second line for "by letter or otherwise," "by letter or by publishing such notice in a newspaper."

ARTICLE VII.

TREASURER.

Section 1. Unchanged, except strike out in second line "Standing Committee" and insert "Board of Trustees."

Section 2. Unchanged.

Section 3. Unchanged, except strike out in third line "Standing Committee," and insert "Board of Trustees," and in place of last clause, "And make a report thereof with a full statement of the funds and investments, to the Trustees, which report and statement shall be presented to the Society by the Trustees at the annual meeting."

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. No addition, change, or amendment of the by-laws shall be made unless a quorum be present and votes.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that the new by-laws take effect upon the action of the Society at an adjourned meeting.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that when this meeting adjourns it be to September 27, 1911.

Samuel C. Eastman submitted the following notice:

"I hereby give notice that at the next annual meeting I shall move to amend the constitution so that a Board of Trustees may be appointed, and its number, mode of election, length of service, duties and powers of the Board may be fixed in the by-laws and ratify action already taken in this direction."

Charles R. Corning submitted a notice as follows:

"I give notice that at the next meeting I shall offer this amendment to the constitution: that the constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Society, notice thereof having been given at a preceding meeting, and ninety days having elapsed."

Benjamin A. Kimball stated that it was the opinion of Guy Lowell, the architect, and Daniel Chester French, the sculptor of the group over the entrance to the new building, that the Society should adopt a new seal more in conformity with the spirit of the group of which it is a part, and also stated that the Building Committee recommended the acceptance of the design of Mr. French, model of which Mr. Kimball submitted at the meeting.

Upon motion of Mr. Thorne it was voted that a new seal for the Society be adopted in accordance with the design of Mr. French, this day submitted.

On motion of William H. Jaques, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved that the Society hereby express to Mr. Daniel Chester French of New York City its thanks and deep appreciation of the great interest manifested by him in the presentation of the design for a seal for the Society, which has this day been officially adopted.

On motion of Benjamin A. Kimball it was voted that the Treasurer be authorized and directed to procure for the official use of this Society a seal in conformity with Mr. French's design, this day adopted.

On motion of Benjamin A. Kimball it was voted that a committee of three be appointed by the President to confer with a committee from the New Hampshire Society of the Cincinnati relative to transferring the collections of that Society to the new building of the New Hampshire Historical Society.

The President appointed as such committee Charles R. Corning, Samuel C. Eastman and Amos Tuck French.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that the offer of Mrs. C. A. Blanchard, submitted through Mr. Fred Myron Colby, be referred to the Library Committee.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A true record, attest.

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

SEPTEMBER 27, 1911.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society on Wednesday, September 27, 1911, at eleven-fifteen o'clock in the forenoon.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The Secretary read the records of the last meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved that the new by-laws be put in force at this time.

Mr. Charles R. Corning offered the following amendment to the by-laws, and moved its adoption:

"Amend Art. IV, line 12, by adding after the words "for all sums," the words, "recommended by any committee," so that the twelfth line shall read, "and for all sums recommended by any committee or voted by the Society for any purpose."

Mr. Eastman withdrew his motion.

Benjamin A. Kimball seconded the motion of Mr. Corning, and on a vote being taken the amendment was declared unanimously adopted.

Mr. Eastman renewed his motion that the new by-laws be put in force at this time. After some discussion the motion was adopted.

Upon motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted to proceed to the election of a Board of Trustees, and Mr. Eastman placed in nomination the names of the following persons:

For one year, John C. Thorne, John Dowst.

For two years, Henry W. Stevens, Alfred F. Howard.

For three years, Benjamin A. Kimball, Frank N. Parsons.

For four years, John T. Busiel, Amos Tuck French.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond placed in nomination the following:

For four years, Henry W. Stevens, Amos Tuck French.
 For three years, Benjamin A. Kimball, Frank N. Parsons.
 For two years, John R. Eastman, Charles R. Corning.
 For one year, Henry B. Quinby, Frank W. Rollins.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved the election of Henry W. Stevens and Amos Tuck French as Trustees for the term of four years, which motion was adopted, and they were declared duly elected.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved the election of Benjamin A. Kimball and Frank N. Parsons as trustees for the term of three years, which was unanimously voted, and they were declared duly elected.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond moved the election of John R. Eastman and Charles R. Corning for the term of two years.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved the election of John T. Busiel and Alfred F. Howard for the term of two years.

Judge Corning stated that because of being on other committees of the Society, he should decline to serve as a trustee. Mr. Hammond then nominated in his stead Reuben E. Walker.

A ballot vote was taken with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast	42
Necessary for a choice	22
Reuben E. Walker had	18
John T. Busiel had	19
Alfred F. Howard had	19
John R. Eastman had	31

and John R. Eastman was declared duly elected Trustee for two years.

The President stated that another vote would be taken for the other trustee for two years. The result of the second vote was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	44
Necessary for a choice	23

Charles Eastman had	1
Reuben E. Walker had	13
Alfred F. Howard had	30

and Alfred F. Howard was declared duly elected Trustee for two years.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond placed in nomination the names of Henry B. Quinby and Frank W. Rollins for election as Trustees for one year; Mr. Eastman nominated John C. Thorne and John Dowst as Trustees for one year.

The result of the vote was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	46
Necessary for a choice	24
Thomas D. Luce had	1
John C. Thorne had	18
Frank W. Rollins had	22
Henry B. Quinby had	22
John Dowst had	22

and there was no choice.

The result of the second ballot was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	41
Necessary for a choice	21
Thomas D. Luce had	3
John C. Thorne had	8
John Dowst had	18
Frank W. Rollins had	24
Henry B. Quinby had	27

and Frank W. Rollins and Henry B. Quinby were declared duly elected Trustees for a term of one year.

The Secretary read a letter from Joseph B. Walker declining election as an honorary member of the Society; a letter from Daniel Chester French expressing his appreciation of the action of the Society on the adoption of his design for a seal; and a letter from Right Honorable James Bryce, British Ambassador, accepting honorary membership in the Society.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved that when the meeting adjourn it be to meet at this place at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the first Wednesday in November, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. Arthur H. Chase moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to take into consideration the subject of towns printing their early records, and of the State furnishing aid to such towns as shall vote to print their records that shall be of an earlier date than the year 1850. This motion was seconded by Frank W. Hackett and declared adopted. The President stated that the committee would be announced later.

Mr. Arthur H. Chase, as a member of the Library Committee, moved that Samuel C. Eastman and Winston Churchill be appointed members of the Library Committee, which motion was adopted.

Miss Edith S. Freeman, for the Committee on New Members, presented the names of Edson H. Mattice of Penacook and Abbot Treadwell of Concord, for admission to the Society, and on a vote being taken they were declared duly elected.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman, the meeting was then adjourned.

A true record, attest

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

NOVEMBER 1, 1911.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the rooms of the Society on Wednesday, November 1, 1911, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The Secretary read the record of the last meeting, which was approved.

The following names were presented for membership, and by ballot they were elected:

Frank P. Andrews, Concord.
Harold Hotchkiss Bennett, Portsmouth.
Mrs. Frank E. Brown, Concord.
Aretas Blood Carpenter, Manchester.
Mrs. Martha E. Durgin, Concord.
William W. Flint, Concord.
Rev. Howard M. Folsom, Portsmouth.
William A. Foster, Concord.
William H. Foster, Concord.
Frank L. Gerrish, Boscawen.
Jessie B. Harriman, Concord.
Lyman Jackman, Concord.
John W. Kelley, Portsmouth.
Adelaide L. Merrill, Concord.
Joseph S. Matthews, Concord
Rt. Rev. William Woodruff Niles, Concord.
George H. Rolfe, Concord.
Willard Scudder, Concord.
Ferdinand A. Stillings, Concord.
Frank Jones Sulloway, Franklin.
Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth.
William R. Varick, Manchester.
Ellen L. Wentworth, Exeter.
H. Maria Woods, Concord.

Mrs. Edson J. Hill, Concord.
John H. Brown, Concord.
Harriet J. Hall, Manchester.
Arthur W. Hall, Dover.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved that when the meeting adjourn it be to meet at the Council Chamber at the State House on Thursday, November 23, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Mr. Eastman announced that the Building Committee had decided on November 23 as the date for the dedication of the new library building.

Mr. Samuel C. Eastman moved that Charles Francis Adams of South Lincoln, Mass., be elected an honorary member, and he was duly elected.

Mr. Frank J. Wilder of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in behalf of the New York State Historical Association, invited the members of the Society to attend a meeting of the Association at Saratoga Springs in the summer of 1912.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman the thanks of the Society were given to Mr. Wilder for the invitation.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A true record, attest

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

NOVEMBER 23, 1911.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the State House November 23, 1911, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon.

The meeting was called to order by Frank W. Hackett, First Vice-President.

Voted that the reading of the records of the last meeting be omitted.

The Secretary proposed the names of the following persons for membership, and they were duly elected:

Harriet Stark Chase Atwater, Concord.

William W. Burbank, Webster.

Thomas F. Clifford, Franklin.

Wilbert H. Gilbert, Tilton.

Armenia White Hobbs, Concord.

Barton P. Jenks, Concord.

Edward G. Leach, Franklin.

Elizabeth Albin Northcott, Concord.

George L. Plimpton, Tilton.

William A. Plummer, Laconia.

Frank W. Sargeant, Manchester.

Rev. Sidney B. Snow, Concord.

Edward Spanhoofd, Concord.

Annie McNeil Stark, Dunbarton.

Matilda S. Thompson, Concord.

Willis D. Thompson, Concord.

Armenia S. White, Concord.

Benjamin C. White, Concord.

Francis B. White, Concord.

Mabel Chase White, Concord.

Mary Parker Woodworth, Concord.

On motion of Samuel C. Eastman it was voted that when the meeting adjourn it be to meet in the new library building on December 21, 1911, at eleven o'clock a.m.

THE DEDICATION.

Thursday, the 23d of November, 1911, was the day appointed for the formal dedication. The weather was mild and propitious, and the exercises and banquet were carried through with gratifying success. At eleven o'clock the members and the invited guests assembled at the State House, where they were received and welcomed in the Council Chamber by Governor Bass and Mr. and Mrs. Tuck. The Governor's staff, in full uniform, with their ladies, also assisted at the reception. An hour later one of the most distinguished companies ever seen in New Hampshire, numbering between five and six hundred, under the marshalship of Frank W. Hackett of Newcastle, moved from the State House across State Street to the beautiful home of the Society, now opened for the first time.

Called to order by Mr. Hackett, the exercises of dedication were at once begun. Daniel Hall, President of the Society, introduced Benjamin A. Kimball, chairman of the Building Committee, who from the first had been the adviser of Mr. Tuck as well as a friend of many years. Mr. Kimball formally announced to Mr. Tuck the completion of the building, in these words:

"The committee to whom has been entrusted the construction of this building has conformed to your wishes in its erection, and now takes pleasure in delivering to you the key."

Mr. Tuck accepted the report of the chairman of the Building Committee in the following address:

ADDRESS OF EDWARD TUCK.

It is my part in the ceremonies of today formally to present this building to the New Hampshire Historical Society, preparatory to its official dedication. It is fitting that I should make the presentation through you, for having from the inception of our plans the benefit of your superior judg-

ment in all matters pertaining to construction, of your artistic taste, your vigilant watchfulness throughout the work, and your public spirit in devoting to it your valuable time, I decided to provide for the erection of something more monumental and ornate than a simple library building. It is due to you, also, that for its plan and construction we secured the services of the distinguished architect, Mr. Guy Lowell, who is with us today, and whose finished work we now admire.

The satisfaction I have in giving to the Society a permanent home, in which its historical treasures may find all the security that human effort can ensure, is twofold. I am pleased to be able to present to the Society a building, the urgent need of which has existed for so many years, one that it will possess in its own right, and that will be worthy of what is believed to be one of the most valuable historical libraries in the United States. It is an even greater pleasure to have this opportunity to testify to my loyalty to my native State by causing to be built in its capital city, and of its own imperishable granite, a structure which I have intended should be, in its perfection of artistic design and of material execution, a source of gratification and pride for all time to the people of New Hampshire. In the monumental sculpture over the portal of the building we have the grandest specimen of the artistic work of a son of our own State, one of America's most celebrated sculptors, Daniel Chester French.

There are in the State of New Hampshire two institutions of which we, the sons of the State, have just reason to be especially proud, Dartmouth College and the Historical Society. First and chief is Dartmouth College, which, thanks to the liberal annual appropriation now made by the people of the State as represented by their legislature, and to private gifts, has entered upon a new period of accomplishment and fame under the able administrations of President Tucker and of President Nichols. I trust that old Dartmouth may ever endure as a perfect example of a typical New England college, and that it may acquire an

increasing celebrity, not so much for the number of its graduates as for the high quality and efficiency of the education it bestows, and for the genuinely democratic spirit with which its students are imbued.

"It is my expectation, Mr. Chairman, that the Historical Society, in its home which we are dedicating today, will take on new life and usefulness, that an awakened interest in it throughout the State will be made manifest by an increasing membership, and that its precious possessions will be largely added to, now that their security and preservation are permanently assured. I hope that the building itself will have in the future a high educational value to those students and lovers of art, from our own State and elsewhere, who may be unable to see and to study the best examples of ancient and modern architectural beauty in foreign countries. I hope, too, that the unique and invaluable library of the Society, in the spacious accommodation and orderly arrangement which this building affords, will become available for reference not only to historical students from New Hampshire, but to those who may come to consult it from all parts of the United States, and that the glory and renown of the Society throughout the country will be as enduring in the generations yet to come as will be these granite and marble walls. With full confidence, Mr. Chairman, that these anticipations will be abundantly realized, I now present to the Society the building and hand to you its key.

TRANSFER OF THE BUILDING TO THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Kimball then presented the building to the Society, and unveiled an elaborate bronze tablet on the wall of the rotunda with this inscription in relief:

THIS BUILDING
WAS PRESENTED TO THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
BY
EDWARD TUCK
ANNO DOMINI 1910

THIS TABLET
WAS GIVEN BY BENJAMIN AMES KIMBALL TO EXPRESS AND
PERPETUATE THE GRATITUDE OF THIS SOCIETY FOR
THE MUNIFICENCE OF EDWARD TUCK

In receiving the key Mr. Kimball said:

"In the presentation of the key of this building by the hand of the donor we find in the act, as well as in the words which accompany it, a recognition of the excellence of the work done by the architect, the sculptor, the superintendent, artisans, and contractors who have faithfully co-operated with us in its erection.

"In receiving the key of this building we express the hope that the memory of Edward Tuck may be as enduring as this magnificent edifice he has now presented to us.

"In order to perpetuate our appreciation of his gift I have caused to be placed upon this wall a tablet of bronze as a testimonial of our gratitude to the donor, and commemorative of the greatest event in the history of our Society.

"Mr. President, it now gives me pleasure to present to you the key of New Hampshire's Temple of History."

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT DANIEL HALL.

In the name and behalf of this Society, as its President, I receive this key in token of the possession and ownership

of this beautiful building, to be hereafter devoted to the uses of the Society, and to the promotion of historical culture in our State.

This corner stone was laid on the 9th of June, 1909, and without haste, but without pause, the work of architect, contractor, and artisan has been pressed forward with such vigor that the building stands before us today substantially perfect in exterior and interior decoration, and complete in every detail, giving us what we have never had before, abundant accommodations for cabinets, stacks, and historic memorials which we are anxious to arrange, protect, and preserve.

The time available at this moment forbids any lengthy recital of the history of the Society and its dwelling places hitherto. It is sufficient to say that, though organized nearly a century ago, the Society has never, till now, had a dwelling place adequate to its needs. Moving from one temporary abode to another during that period, it has, however, been under the constant guidance and patronage of the intellectual leaders of our State, has been cherished with a becoming State pride, and has maintained a foremost rank among the learned societies and agencies of the time. Through all vicissitudes its library has steadily increased, till now we have nearly 20,000 bound volumes, and our pamphlets, manuscripts, files of newspapers, and cabinets of antiquities, autographs, photographs, coins, portraits, colonial, Revolutionary, and other relics, are very numerous and of priceless value. There are in our archives many precious letters and mementoes of Webster, Lincoln, and other historical characters. To these will soon be added, now that we have a place for their shelter and orderly arrangement, many objects of historic and artistic interest, which will make a collection of inestimable value, and afford unrivaled facilities for research and the historical inquiries for which the Society exists. This development of its function and enlargement of its facilities should and will, we are confident, make this building the resort of scholars, legislators, antiquarians, historians, a place for

investigation "in the still air of delightful studies," and for the extension and particularly the diffusion of knowledge and sound culture, especially in that field to which it is dedicated by its constitution, "to discover, secure, and preserve whatever may relate to the natural, civil, literary, and ecclesiastical history of the United States in general, and of this State in particular."

Mr. Tuck has well spoken of the great need we have felt for many years of a building like this for the housing of what he has justly termed "one of the most valuable historical libraries in the United States." It was this need to which his generous spirit has responded.

When speaking of this work and its inception I ought not and will not forget to mention the obligations of the Society and the State to one of my predecessors in this office, the Hon. William C. Todd of Atkinson, who, I believe Mr. Tuck will bear me out in saying, was the first person to bring this great benefaction to his attention. Mr. Todd was a most enlightened and liberal-minded man, and a life-long and zealous friend of this Society. He endowed it with valuable gifts of money and wise counsel, but his crowning service to us was this suggestion to Mr. Tuck which first kindled his interest in the Society. Mr. Todd died in 1903, but his word had not fallen upon stony ground. It fructified, and the result is seen before us in this beautiful structure, ornate and classical in design, but serviceable in the highest degree, and admirably adapted to all our wants. Mr. Todd's name has been fittingly engraved on the enduring bronze of yonder tablet, and his memory will not perish.

This tribute to Mr. Todd detracts nothing from the credit due to our benefactor; for it was your mind, Mr. Tuck, which conceived this noble structure; your generosity, guidance, and counsel which have presided over its erection and completion. The New Hampshire Historical Society and the citizens of the State owe you a debt of gratitude which mere words have no power to express or repay.

But in addition to our own appreciation of this benefaction you may, and surely will, take to yourself the high satisfaction, in your own modest phrase, of "giving to the Society a permanent home in which its historical treasures may find all the security that human effort can ensure," and of testifying in magnificent fashion to your loyalty to your native State by causing to be built in its capital city, and of its own imperishable granite, a structure which you have intended should be, in its perfection of artistic design and of material execution, a source of gratification and pride for all time to the people of New Hampshire.

You may be assured, sir, that you have fully accomplished your purpose, and have done more, doubtless, than you had intended; for by these strong walls, exquisite carvings, and shapely columns, rising so harmoniously into the ordered grace and dignity which make this edifice "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" you have safely committed your own "name and memory to the next ages."

Although you have not passed your life entirely in our visible presence, but have seen and dwelt much in other lands as a citizen of the world, we are thankful that, unlike some others, you have not become expatriated, but that you left your heart in New Hampshire when you went abroad; and we who have kept our feet here on the granite hills, vie with you today in devotion to the old State of your nativity, one of the "Old Thirteen," whose annals are crowded with memorable heroic and romantic incidents, one of the oldest of American commonwealths, whose three centuries of history have been filled with honor and heroism from the beginning, through the early colonial days, through the fiery trials of the Revolution and the formation of the Constitution, "the greatest work ever struck off at white heat, by the mind and purpose of man," and through the unhappy civil strife which finally settled our form of government and consolidated the Union. While she has not kept her place and rank among the States in point of population, wealth, and political importance, in all the great elements of civilization she is not behind any

of them today; but in education, in legislation, in liberal, political, social, and religious thought and institutions she is in the van of advance, and not inferior to the best States in the world.

Such is the monumental story of New Hampshire which we wish to gather together, to preserve and give to the world, and to continue and honor by our emulation.

We join with you, sir, in the "expectation" which you have so felicitously expressed, that "the Historical Society, in the home which we are dedicating today, will take on new life and usefulness, that an awakened interest in it throughout the State will be made manifest by an increasing membership, and that its precious possessions will be largely added to, now that their security and preservation are permanently assured; and that the glory and renown of the Society will be as enduring in the generations yet to come as will be these granite and marble walls."

EXERCISES IN THE LECTURE ROOM.

The members of the Society and invited guests then proceeded to the lecture room at the east end of the library, which was soon filled to overflowing, a still larger number being unable to gain admission.

Upon the platform were the President of the Society, Mr. Edward Tuck, ex-President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College, and Hon. Samuel W. McCall, a representative in Congress from Massachusetts. The President said:

"We will now proceed with the dedicatory services of this occasion. I hold in my hand a gavel which has just been received from the distant State of Oregon. It was sent to us by the Oregon Historical Society, organized in 1898, with the request, with which we gladly comply, that it be used in calling our Society to order today. This gavel is most elaborately designed, and made of ten varieties of native woods selected for their historical interest, and is a piece of exquisite workmanship. It is accompanied by a careful and detailed account of each piece of wood used in making it, and its history and historical significance, and

also by a cordial and touching letter, with allusions to natives of New Hampshire who had a part in the early settlement of Oregon.

"This is a beautiful present, and a most thoughtful and opportune reminder of the solidarity of New Hampshire people, that "once a new Hampshire man, always a New Hampshire man," and of the community of interest between us and our sister society far off on our Pacific coast. In itself this gavel is worthy of a careful study on many accounts, and also as a token of the participation by one of the latest of American commonwealths in the highest culture of the land. We accept the gift with thanks, and will treasure it among our chiefest historical possessions. We may be permitted to hope that our friends in Oregon will not apply to it their favorite principle of the "recall," but will allow us to keep and cherish it among our precious souvenirs of this important occasion.

"I esteem it a signal honor that it devolves upon me to inaugurate the first exercises of this Society in our own house, with which we have become endowed within the last hour by the munificence of a son of New Hampshire of whom we are proud, and to whom our gratitude for this beautiful and substantial gift will always be felt and acknowledged.

"Mr. Tuck's princely liberality has been manifested by even greater gifts bestowed upon other institutions, localities, and enterprises in his native State; but his bounty is equaled by his modesty, and he wishes to be excused from speaking at this time. He is, however, present with us, and I am glad to have you see him, as he is glad to see you."

The President introduced Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker as follows:

"One honored name and personality are so inseparably identified with our highest public activities and all that is best in New Hampshire, our efforts for progress and for betterment in every direction in art, in education, in all works of civic pride, that an occasion of this sort would seem to lack something of its due setting and illustration if it were not

graced by the presence and participation of the first citizen of New Hampshire. We all rejoice that, overcoming by his will the ill health under which he has been suffering in these later days, he is able to give us the satisfaction of his presence at this time; and as a special personal friend of Mr. Tucker it gives me the greatest pleasure to present to you the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, ex-President of Dartmouth College."

Owing to the condition of Dr. Tucker's health he was not able to deliver this address in person. It was read by General Frank S. Streeter.

ADDRESS OF DR. WILLIAM J. TUCKER.

In speaking at the dedication of the State Library building I took occasion, as I recall, to dwell at some length upon the erection of that building as an illustration of "the revival of civic pride in the commonwealth." The State, though then acting in its corporate capacity and through its authorized representatives, really acted in response to public sentiment. It was no longer fit, in the judgment of our more thoughtful and responsible citizens, that the State should remain without some visible and worthy expression of its concern for those more advanced civic interests which naturally center in a State Library.

In the erection of this building we have an equally gratifying illustration of the more individual and personal ways in which we are allowed to serve the commonwealth. I say, in which we are allowed to act thus, for this more personal way of service is a part of the original New England idea and method of serving the State. The original New England conception of citizenship left very much room for the free play of public spirit. It created a race of public-spirited, in distinction from private-spirited citizens. It entrusted to men so trained the support of the higher part of education, the advancement of industry and the arts, and the diffusion of religion not only in its inherited forms but also in new applications to the social order. It set up everywhere within our borders signs and testimonials pointing to the working of the principle. Such were the colleges, most

of the libraries and museums, the churches, and not a few of the homes of business and of industry.

True, this original idea of citizenship was not carried over completely into the newer States which New England men built in the West. The newer States, developed under New England influence, assumed more functions, and took larger control of public interests than the original States had then, or have since seen fit to assume or undertake. But there is plainly discernible, I think, throughout the Northwest a growing desire and purpose to recover and reestablish this somewhat neglected principle. Even the State universities are beginning to make their appeal for individual benefactions, not only for the money needed, but for the spirit which is more needed. The principle is certainly vital and germinant even when overshadowed by other civic principles. We are all coming to learn, some for the first time and some over again, that the State, that institutions of every sort, must have that kind of loyalty which is allowed to work in personal ways and with personal distinction. Nothing, therefore, could be more timely than that now and here, within this group of civic buildings representing the municipality, the State, and the Federal government, there should arise this building representing the more personal aspect of citizenship.

We honor today, as always when we recall the record of the New Hampshire Historical Society, the names of its founders and faithful supporters, names of very great significance to our State in other connections; but the distinction of the hour must fall, whether he will or not, upon our friend and guest who has given us in this building such an exemplification of the principle to which I have referred. I do not know how to discriminate, so far as the actual motive to this generous act is concerned, between the obligation to do such a thing which came upon him by inheritance, and the love of doing such things which has been developed by practice. No like instance occurs to me in which father and son have been so much at one in the purpose of their lives, and at the same time so successful in expressing this purpose in such different ways, as appears

in the public careers of Amos and Edward Tuck. Amos Tuck gave to this State and to the country the rare personal gift of loyalty to conviction, a gift which contributed powerfully to the redemption of the State of New Hampshire from the political domination of the slave power, and ultimately to the redemption of the nation from the grasp of the same power. It was the most timely gift which any man at that time had in his power to bestow. When Amos Tuck as a young man broke from his party in his support of John P. Hale, and called a convention of independent men, he led the way, in this locality, into that great national movement which was to change the future of the country. The same principle of estimating himself according to his relation to the public good, which actuated the father, has manifested itself in the son through the unselfish and far-reaching use of personal possessions. The motive of personal action has been equally sincere. Absence from the country has not dulled the fine sense of loyalty, nor have the allurements of social life weakened the strong sense of duty. The gifts of Edward Tuck have always been, so far as I know, of his own motion, never solicited, the result of an intelligent and well-considered purpose, doubled at least in value by their timeliness, and evidently prompted by the impulse to bear his part in fulfilling the highest obligations and privileges of citizenship. In this last gift, as in those which have gone before, we have, therefore, not simply the occasion for appreciation and gratitude; we have here a striking witness to the value of those rights and privileges which go with the more personal forms of public service, and no less an object lesson and example to all of us who wish that these especial rights and privileges may be perpetuated.

The President introduced Mr. McCall in the following words:

I now have the honor to present to you as the orator of the day a loyal son of our own Dartmouth College, a distinguished scholar, publicist, and statesman, the Hon. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts.

THE DEDICATION ADDRESS.

BY SAMUEL W. McCALL.

The New Hampshire Historical Society is to be congratulated upon this beautiful building, which, through the munificence of Mr. Tuck, is to be its home. All who are interested in the cause of learning will have a thought of gratitude towards the generous giver. The dedication of so noble a piece of architecture designed for so worthy a purpose forms a notable event in the history of the State. In its solidity and beauty it well typifies that history, the preservation and study of which it is intended to promote. It is fortunate in its location by the side of the State Capitol. There is much to be said in favor of the utility of having a well-regulated historical society planted by the side of every State House in the Union, while one at each corner of the Capitol at Washington would probably be none too many. They would at least serve to remind those charged with the responsibilities of government that there is an historical, if not a theological hereafter. They might lead our Governors and legislators to project themselves a little into the future, and regulate their conduct according to the great tests of time rather than by the popular passions of the hour. Our statesmen might look upon themselves with something of the vision of history's passionless eye. It is not too much to hope that this structure may thus serve the double purpose of contributing to exact learning and to the good government of New Hampshire.

While the members of this Society may aim to have all learning for their province, I take it that the particular field which it has set aside for itself is that relating to the history of New Hampshire, to her government, her people, her institutions, and, so far as it is dependent upon them, to the history of the nation and the outside world. This is a rich field, and one which it is important carefully to cultivate. If your work shall be supplemented by that of similar insti-

tutions in the other States of the Union, there is likely to be little of importance in the present or the future of the nation that will escape the attention of the historian, and many of the secrets of the past will be rescued which otherwise would be destined to perish.

Professor Shotwell has well defined history as all the phenomena of human life and also of the natural world. The history of men acting individually and in their multitudinous relations to each other, and of the operations of Nature herself, leaves little to be covered in the entire domain of learning, and affords a field broad enough to satisfy the most boundless ambition. In a rapidly moving age, filled with changes in methods of living, in architecture, in means of communication, and in social and political institutions, the materials of history are found upon every hand. I imagine it is your primary purpose judiciously to select and to systematize and preserve this material, and especially such as would otherwise be in danger of perishing. As to whatever relates to laws you have at your service the admirable collection in the neighboring library of the State. And it may generally be observed as to the records of laws that they are in our time indelibly graven, if not upon stone, yet in a hundred secure places, although this certainty of permanence is in no way a proof of the fitness of some of them to survive except for a purely historical purpose.

The first process in the writing of history is the collection of the raw material and the ascertainment of fact. The next process lies in the domain of art, and is concerned with the artistic presentation of the results of investigation. The art, however, is to an extent restricted and trammelled by the necessity for the unvarnished narration of events. The exact portrayal of the lives of men and of the origin and development of institutions leaves little room for the employment of the fancy, however much that faculty may be stimulated by the process. In proportion as the historian colors his facts he ceases to be an historian. He must banish the illusions which the imagination delights to chase.

It is entertaining to read an historical romance in which some brilliant master draws upon his imagination for his material, and, in the absence of known facts, or in disregard of them, traces definite figures upon the unstable clouds. But such a work must not be confused with history. The historical imagination, whatever it may be, must be exercised with great caution, or the main end of historical writing, which is exact narration, will be defeated. And yet, if history is simply the record of unclothed facts and verified statistics, it will be as dry as a report of the Patent Office, and, wholly lacking in popular interest, its study will be given over to the specialist. There is ample room to reconcile the requirements of truth with the exercise of art. The hand of the artist may correctly preserve the lineaments of men, and yet make them breathe again. He may truthfully reproduce stirring events, and yet with such vividness that one may see them as if they were enacted again under his eye. He may invest the true record with all the dramatic interest of the deed. There is room for vivid narration, rapidity of movement, splendid diction, always assuming that the writer who possesses these qualities will not yield to the temptation simply to display them. He must not play favorites. He must not furbish up the deeds of one man and darken those of another. He must adhere remorselessly to the truth, and while he may indulge in philosophy, if he has the faculty to do so, he must strictly subordinate it to the narration. Otherwise he may show himself a brilliant advocate or novelist, or poet, or anything, in short, but an historian.

History is becoming less and less the chronicle of an individual, who is made to serve as the lay figure of an age, and more and more the record of the people. It is becoming infused with the democratic spirit. Many a Jack-the-Giant-Killer story has been written as solemn history, and we have been regaled with the multitude of prodigies performed by one man, who has had gathered together under his name all the achievements of his time. With the spread of democracy and the diffusion of education history is ac-

quiring a far broader base. Each man is coming into his own. More and more the name of the doer, however humble, is linked to the deed. That wretched and bedraggled thing that has gone under the name of history, the record of wars waged to gratify one man's ambition, of court intrigues and scandal, of lying diplomacy, must keep its place in the past. It is out of tune with our time. There are today such abundant records of the lives of men as to form the rich material for a social science. What each man does may be known almost beyond his own power of concealment, and the momentous events of state are apt to be the outcome of the conflict between mighty popular forces, and have their roots deep among the masses of the people. The future historian of our time may exactly reproduce the life of our people from the material which this Society, and others like it, will collect and preserve.

What shall be current at any given time, you will be likely to secure, but you have an important field of exploration in the past, and your intelligent membership will doubtless be able to rescue and to preserve in this central storehouse very much of moment in the history of towns, parishes, families, and individuals which might otherwise be lost. Thus your library, already rich in material, will be the necessary resort of scholars who are exploring your own peculiar field. Your publications, I venture to say, will be rather notable for their quality than their number, and you will not imitate the prodigality of some of your sister societies, whose fruitfulness in bringing forth volumes is only equaled by the frequent worthlessness of the progeny. It is doubtless a matter purely of individual taste, but, speaking with all deference, I must confess that I have occasionally failed to be diverted in reading the proceedings of some historical society. The sombre exterior which one of these volumes sometimes takes on would throw the most cheerful library into the deepest gloom, from the effect of which the interior would mercifully afford a rescue by inducing profound slumber.

We have reached the point where the housing of books has

raised a serious problem, the difficulty of which would be much lessened by improving their quality at an unsparing expense of numbers. Our education has led us to attach an exaggerated value to books simply as books, and a due amount of wood pulp, smeared over with printer's ink, attains a mystical importance, although its value might be greater if it had remained a part of the living tree.

Lord Rosebery, in speaking at the dedication of a great library building, recently said that he did not propose to repeat any of the 220,000 platitudes uttered at the dedication of the 2,200 libraries reared by Mr. Andrew Carnegie. On the other hand, he confessed to a feeling of depression in the presence of what seemed to him a cemetery for books. The volumes which even the most diligent and widely learned man would be able to master, or profitably to consult, in the course of a long lifetime would form only an insignificant fraction of those contained in any one of a hundred libraries. Due allowance must be made for the fact that great general libraries are not established merely to respond to the needs of one man or group of men; and that the largest single capacity is by no means the standard by which to judge. They should be adequate to supply the possible demands of all men. Even under the latter test some of the largest collections of books seem excessively large. It is said that the library of the British Museum with its millions of books, contains many miles of shelves upon which the volumes slumber under the dust of years, and the repose of which is not likely to be disturbed so long as the collection shall endure. It may be granted that the few world-collections of books should contain every author. They are the reservoirs of all learning, and the branches of rarer knowledge are likely to suffer injury if the popularity of a book is in any degree made the test by which to determine whether it shall be preserved. There is, for example, only a very slight demand in this country for the originals of Russian history. And yet the managers of our Library of Congress had the wisdom to secure a great Russian collection, and, with the exception of a few vast libraries in Russia itself, there is no place in the

world where one, writing a history of that empire, can find a richer wealth of material than at Washington. Reduced to a basis of mere utility the writing of Russian history in America may not be important, nor fraught with moment to the happiness of the nation. But if we set up in all things the standard of utility, civilization would very greatly shrink.

But I imagine a case like that which I have mentioned is clear. The difficulty comes where books have no discernible value. Printing has grown into a place among the great manufacturing interests, such as the making of shoes or cotton goods. The presses must be kept running. Each year hundreds of thousands of acres of noble trees are made to bow before the axe in order to furnish a part of the material of the industry. Much of this material is not greatly enhanced in value by the messages it is made to bear, and our large libraries are in danger of adding to their normal functions that of the mere storehouse for lumber, unless some judicious process of selection shall be applied in choosing books and newspapers. As to the latter, whether the first duty in any given case would be one of suppression or preservation, one has but to imagine what would be the result if, by some great convulsion of nature, all the records of our time should be destroyed except those contained in the files of a given newspaper, and the learned men of some far distant age should study this record with the reverence and care which we bestow upon the Babylonian inscriptions. From one type of newspaper which has an existence today those wise men would feel certain in the discovery of an age of self-exploiting criminals, whose charities were as ostentatious as their crimes, an age which delighted in flaunting its worst men by putting them in public office, an abnormal and unbalanced age, the gross wickedness of which was relieved only by the superlative goodness of a mysterious institution called the people, whose bodily existence was made manifest in the deeds and utterances of perhaps a half-score of men. New Hampshire is very likely deficient in newspapers of that sort. It can probably not boast of

one which would generally mislead a future writer, unless possibly as to the character of the editor of its rival. The files of your newspapers are invaluable as sources of current history, and they are certainly indispensable to the preservation of local events.

It is interesting to speculate upon what books should be preserved, keeping the boundaries widely extended even beyond the limit of use. I imagine there would be no question that those which contain the materials of history, in the broad sense of that term, or those which were scientific in their time, however obsolete their learning may have become, should be preserved. Those which have a literary purpose, and base the claim of the right to exist upon purely literary grounds, must be judged to an extent, at least, by the standards of that art. Of such books two types may be noted, which, while nominally of the same class, lie at such opposite extremes as not to be bedfellows of each other. The first type includes some of the so-called "best sellers," which after a brief vogue, commonly attained by every device of puffery, pass on to the oblivion of the neglected shelf. Some of them we would very willingly let die. The same summary fate should be visited upon the filth and rubbish far too often put out under the name of fiction, which teach bad morals in questionable grammar and in a vicious style. But the work of suppression should be pursued with caution, for so many-sided a thing as truth may have some one of its aspects caught and reflected in the mirror of some muddy pool as well as upon the broad expanse of a lake.

At the other extreme may be found the choice and master spirits of their times, rarely popular in comparison with their ephemeral fellows of the moment, but immortal in their currency. They live on from age to age, and are the supreme expressions of the literary art. They are the classics not merely of Greece and Rome but of every land. They lie at the foundation of libraries as their study lies at the foundation of the truest culture. Any system of higher education which omits them fails in one of its most important

ends. Our better natures are apt to assert themselves in spite of any system of training in books or schools, but operating alone, a system which has for its sole purpose to make man an efficient instrument in attacking the forces of nature, may lower him to the plane of the forces with which he contends, and reduce him to the level of materialism.

Between the extremes to which I have referred, grading from the best on the one side to the most useless on the other, lie a great mass of books, some of which are very good and none wholly bad, and they form a valuable part of the world's aggregate of literature and learning, important to be transmitted to the future. It is possible that the ingenuity of man may hereafter devise some effective method for extracting the juices from books, and taking from them what is really vital and useful in them. If that shall be done there will be a great mortality among books.

But I should do only scant justice to this occasion if I neglected to refer to the noble history which is in your special keeping. And when I speak of your history I need hardly say that the term is far broader than the official transactions of the State, and that it comprehends the life, the character and achievements of her people, and the growth and development of the institutions with which her name is associated. The first settlement of New Hampshire did not have the dramatic features to make it the splendid historical event seen in the landing at Plymouth. Indeed, it was to an important extent an offshoot of the Pilgrim colony and that of Massachusetts Bay, and the founders of New Hampshire were chiefly of that same stock; they had the same virility, the same firmness of purpose, the same love of a freedom regulated by law, the same intellectual and moral qualities. The stock at an early day was modified, and certainly not impaired, by a strong infusion of the Scotch-Irish and other bloods. The race spread over your valleys and hills from the ocean to the White Mountains, and by the time of the Revolution these hardy pioneers had developed all the essentials of a stable, self-governing State.

From that time to the present there has been no part of the Union where the great ends of government have been more steadily and efficiently secured. Her sons were in the forefront at Bunker Hill and Bennington, and upon the other fields of the Revolution, and there has been no hour of peril to the country or its institutions when they have not gloriously performed their part, whether in peace or war. She has not, indeed, been one of the prolific hives from which myriads of emigrants have swarmed to people other States and countries. Her population has not been great enough for that. But she has performed a higher part, and has sent forth men who have greatly helped in shaping the political institutions of the nation, who have guarded the destinies of great States and have aided in founding new empires.

If you try to trace the influences that have made the America of today, you touch the mainsprings of the nation's history when you come to the hillsides of New Hampshire. Let me recur to just a few particulars. Horace Greeley first saw the light upon a small and barren farm in Amherst. Chase was born in the valley of the Connecticut, upon a farm across which the western sun throws the shadow of Ascutney. When the mighty forces were ranging which were to determine the issue between freedom and slavery upon this continent, what influences were more potent in moulding opinion in favor of freedom than those wielded by the great statesman and by the great journalist whose names I have just spoken?

And there is the supreme classical instance which the flight of years has but served to make brighter. America had received no clear mandate to be a nation. Amid the jumble of clashing sovereignties, the conflict of sections, and the growing differences over slavery the Union seemed likely to crumble. It needed that a mighty word should be spoken, and spoken as man almost never before spake. That word was uttered by a great son of New Hampshire. It had in it the strength of her mountains. It had in it the beauty of her lakes and valleys, the depth of her forests, and the music

of her streams. All over the North men heard it. They were charmed by it. They caught it up and repeated it again and again. It entered into their lives. It caused the sun of the nation to shine. It inspired millions of men upon the battlefield. It bore the message that saved the Union. And the saving of the Union was necessary to the destruction of slavery. Lincoln and the glorious things for which he stood, and will forever stand, were made possible by your own Webster.

And then we must not overlook the story of the founding and growth of your college, whose very foundations have been strengthened by the same generous hand that reared this building. It is at the summit of your admirable institutions of learning and your system of public instruction. From the time when Wheelock planted it in the wilderness it has grown in influence and strength, and it has aided in carrying the name of New Hampshire around the world. What transcendent good fortune has been hers to be associated with world-history events! In her own name, and because of her pathetic circumstances and the immortal eloquence of her advocate, was established the doctrine that the charter of a corporation was a contract with the State, and thus came under the shield of the national constitution. Under this palladium that marvelous instrumentality of industrial development, the modern corporation, has been perfected, with all its evils, if you will, but also with all its benefits. Many of those evils have been cured, and the rest will yet be dealt with by the intelligence and sense of justice of the people. But the vast benefits are here. The wealth of the country has been many times multiplied, its population has been greatly increased. Vast regions which a century ago were unknown have been overlaced with railroads, great commonwealths have sprung into being, and the country has been made an industrial and commercial, as well as a political unit. There may be those who will tell you it would be better if it were a smaller country. But a smaller country it would surely be, had the court laid down the opposite doctrine in the college case.

Before the people recognized the value of the co-operation, made possible on a large scale by the corporation alone, and while the prejudice still existed against that creature without a soul, its development would have been arrested a hundred times by hostile legislation. It is a strange destiny that a New England college, struggling in the depths of poverty, should have been an important source out of which was to spring the most rapid and the most fabulous development of wealth which the world has ever known. And then through her great son her name will be forever linked with nationality and the preservation of the Union.

There are some of us who love her for her less refulgent glories, those who are of her own household and know the splendid democracy which she teaches, her inspiration to learning and to noble living, and who have felt the spell and the witchery of her beauty. Long may the gentle sway of this queen of the peerless Connecticut rest lightly and lovingly upon the throngs of generous and happy youth whom she shall gather about her upon her wide-spreading meadows and among her sun-kissed hills.

Such is the character of the history which you are especially to cherish. It is not the sterile story of a political or an intellectual province. This little commonwealth, with her own history, her own traditions, and her self-centred growth, giving richly as well as receiving from the nation of which she is a part, shines serenely with her own light. It is your province to do what you can to make perfect the record of her splendid past and, let us hope, of her not less splendid future. It is a high and noble trust that is put in your keeping.

THE BANQUET.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCall's address the President invited the members and guests to a banquet given by the Society in honor of Edward Tuck, to be immediately served at the auditorium of the City Hall.

The procession was again formed, and marched to the auditorium, where members and guests to the number of five hundred assembled at the tables. Grace was said by the Rt. Rev. William W. Niles, D. D., Bishop of New Hampshire.

At the conclusion of the banquet the President said:

"Greeting and welcoming you most cordially as guests of the New Hampshire Historical Society, it gives me pleasure to introduce to you a well-known and most zealous friend and member of the Society as toastmaster for this occasion, the Hon. Samuel C. Eastman of Concord."

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL C. EASTMAN.

The New Hampshire Historical Society extends a cordial welcome to you who today honor us by your presence. The occasion is one of great importance to the Society. To dedicate our new building is to enter upon a new life, to open a new field, and to establish new standards for the future activities and usefulness of the Society. We are encouraged by the attendance of so large a number not only of our own members, but also by the presence of our guests, who have come from a distance to manifest their interest in our welfare, and to join with us in this social hour in honor of our chief guest.

The New Hampshire Historical Society was formed May 23, 1825, at a meeting of representative citizens of our State. Among them were Ichabod Bartlett, Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr., Samuel Dana Bell, Jacob B. Moore and John Farmer, and the first President was William Plumer, with Levi Woodbury as first Vice-President, names still held in honor

as solid, safe, and eminent men. It has been said that real history can only be written by men of vivid imagination. This supplies that occasional flash of genius which so often enlivens the pages of Macaulay, and enables us to realize the past in a way that no mere chronicler of bare facts can make possible. The men I have named and those associated with them, the founders of this Society, were men of that stamp. Though born and bred in the somewhat chilly atmosphere of Puritanic asceticism, they unconsciously, perhaps, imbibed from some source the inspiration of an enthusiastic imagination, and laid down a broad and liberal foundation for the Historical Society. In the preamble to the act of incorporation their aims and character are shown in the following words:

“Whereas the persons hereinafter named have associated for the laudable purpose of collecting and preserving such books and papers as may illustrate the early history of the State, and of acquiring and communicating the knowledge of the natural history and botanical and mineralogical productions of the State, as well as for the general advancement of science and literature, and whereas the object of their association is of public utility and deserves to be encouraged, therefore be it enacted,” etc.

In the words of an almost contemporary New Hampshire poet:

“No pent-up Utica contracts [their] powers.”

The whole field of cultured life and duty was before them, and they entered upon the discharge of that duty with fidelity and zeal. Their idealism is shown in the high standards which they set up, imposing upon us, their successors, duties as yet unfulfilled. They clearly realized that if you think nobly, noble action will surely follow.

Yet if one of those founders had taken a nap in the attic room in which I first remember the archives of the Society, where the cobwebs hung dimly from the bare rafters over the scantily furnished shelves below, and dreamed that the Society dwelt in marble halls, not even the heathen god of

dreams could have so excited his imagination as to have pictured the home in store for it which we have just left, and which we have dedicated to history, science, literature, botany, and mineralogy, to follow the words of the scheme laid down for us eighty years ago. No one ever lived and prospered on negation. Our progenitors were positive and hitched their wagon to a star, and we are enjoying the fruition of their ambition.

It does not seem proper that this occasion should pass by without a tribute to the beautiful, classical design of our new building, which adds so much to the attractiveness of the square in which it stands. We owe this to the eminent architect, Guy Lowell of Boston. The universal verdict is that it is a gem of priceless value.

Nor should the artist who modeled the group over the main entrance fail to receive his due meed of praise for the artistic skill with which he has performed his task. He has many works of art to his credit, and has added greatly to his reputation as a sculptor by this, his latest achievement. I regret to say that with that modesty to which great artists so often yield, he refuses to allow his name to be placed on the list of speakers. Even if he is silent his works speak for him.

Both building and group are cut from our own Concord granite and they will long remain as enduring monuments to the genius of their authors.

Mr. Timothy P. Sullivan, who has faithfully watched over the work day by day, deserves commendation for the fidelity with which he has guarded against imperfections in material and mechanical execution.

The building, compared with what we now have, may at first sight seem large for the uses of the Society. How shall we ever find books enough to fill the shelves, and works of art enough to adorn the exhibition room? The purposes of the Society, as you have seen, are comprehensive. We must collect anything and everything relating to the State of New Hampshire, its towns and its people. All printed books, pamphlets, and even broadsides have a place here.

The utmost catholicity of taste should guide the librarian, who, indeed, if endowed with the spirit of his calling, will find it difficult to reject any printed book or manuscript bearing even in the most trivial manner on our State, or on the people, their life and customs. Just as the Mahomedan was said to be unwilling to step on a piece of paper for fear that he might dishonor the name of God, so the librarian is afraid to reject what may sometime be earnestly sought for. Professor Saintsbury once asked Dr. Richard Garnet of the British Museum, "What do you do with that rubbish?" The answer came with a quaint smile: "Well, you see, it is very difficult to know what is rubbish today, and quite impossible to know what will be rubbish tomorrow." We need have no fear of too much space to fill, but rather of too little. Indeed, it has always seemed to me that no library should ever be built without a plan and ground for enlargement as soon as the roof is on.

The erection and completion of the building has been slow but thorough. For this latter quality, and indeed for careful, diligent, and laborious oversight and planning too much praise cannot be given to the chairman of the Building Committee, Hon. Benjamin A. Kimball. He has been untiring in his devotion to the work, and no detail has been too small for his supervision. With unstinted self-sacrifice he has given more than two years almost wholly to the Society, and we are glad to record our recognition of its value.

The land on which it stands has been fully paid for by contributions from persons interested in the Society, aided by a large addition to the fund by Mr. Tuck.

The donor, Mr. Edward Tuck, has exacted a promise that he shall not be called upon to speak at this banquet, even in response to a toast. We think that he is far too modest and greatly underrates his gifts. We must, however, respect his wishes and allow him to listen to us who are less worthy.

He forgot, fortunately, to pledge me not to speak of what he has done. The whole cost of this building, constructed from foundation to roof to last for centuries, absolutely

fireproof, and admirably adapted to the purposes for which it is designed, as well as of a part of the land on which it stands, is his gift to the Society. As he has said, it is a token of his love for his native State.

I can at least ask you to join with me in showing your appreciation of the gift he has bestowed upon the Society (turning toward Mr. Tuck, all those present rising), and to you, Edward Tuck, and to your esteemed wife, whose advice, good taste, and countenance have at all times been freely at your service and contributed so much to the end at which you both aimed, we now one and all tender you our hearty thanks and our best wishes for many years of health and happiness.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY MR. TUCK.

I am touched by the honor that has been given to me to-day, and by the very kind and hearty manner in which you have mentioned my name. After the eloquent addresses to which we have listened—and there are others which are to come—I will not venture more than to say simply “Thank you”, and to say that this occasion will remain always fresh in my memory as one of the most gratifying of my life. I thank you.

THE TOASTMASTER: The New Hampshire Historical Society is a society of the whole State. If it has not a member in every town it ought to have, and I hope soon will have. All our citizens are interested in its purposes and objects. For this and other reasons our first toast is to “The State of New Hampshire, cherished by us all.” His Excellency Robert P. Bass, Governor of New Hampshire.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ROBERT P. BASS.

It falls to the lot of but few men in my official position to represent their State on such a happy occasion. This building, which we have just dedicated, will serve as a link to bind the best of our history and traditions in the past with those achievements of the future which we so confidently expect. For this generous gift our distinguished guest,

Mr. Edward Tuck, should receive the thanks, not only of the members of this Society, but of all those interested in the welfare of our commonwealth. I am here as chief magistrate of the State to convey to him in some measure the gratitude felt by all good citizens of New Hampshire. I cannot but realize the inadequacy of words for this task, and I am convinced, knowing as I do the altruism of the man, that the greatest proof of our appreciation will be the high purpose to which we devote this building.

It would seem most fitting that we should recall at this time the many important services rendered by that able, loyal, and public-spirited citizen, Mr. Amos Tuck of Exeter, father of Mr. Edward Tuck. He held many offices of trust. He was for six years a member of Congress, and his connection with the public affairs of the State and nation was both long and influential. It is indeed a pleasure on this day to do honor to his memory.

It is my opinion that this beautiful structure will furnish inspiration to historical students for generations to come. But it will do more. It will provide the means for perpetuating an intimate memory, not only of those great men of whom we are so justly proud, but also of the men unknown to fame who have contributed their substantial share toward making New Hampshire all that she now is. Furthermore, it will bring us in closer relation to the history of our State in the making. The beauty of this building, with its harmonious relation and proximity to the State House, forms a happy analogy from which we may gather the work which will be expected from members of this Society in the future.

From the laboratory of the student of history and government will come the formulas which legislators must use in constructing the laws. The experience of mankind, as collected in history, furnishes the material for that laboratory. The science of government ought to be an exact science, drawn from the accumulation of accurate and complete historical data. The difficulty in the past has been that too frequently this data has been inexact, fragmentary, and colored by the opinions and passions of men actually en-

gaged in political or social conflict. Historians have too often considered that their work lay exclusively in the records of the past, and have ignored the fact that history is making every day, and that there is at hand material invaluable to the future of humanity which, if not gathered together at once, will vanish forever, leaving behind only vague memories.

Official acts, public records, letters and speeches of individuals will remain, but that is not enough. The success or failure of the different branches of government, executive, legislative, even judiciary, lie interwoven in a vast number of incidents, which must be gathered, sifted, and analyzed to reach accurate conclusions. It is only through the conscientious accumulation and co-ordination of such fleeting data that the true atmosphere may be known in which our greatest historical movements find birth. The historian should get this material by original research, and not leave that work to chance. When he has done that he will become an even more vital force in the community, for to him must turn the men who are doing the work, who have not time in the turmoil and heat of active life to analyze and adequately construct.

May this building be symbolical not only of New Hampshire's important part in the past history of the nation, but also of the place she will maintain for herself in the future. Let the achievements of New Hampshire's sons in the days to come justify our donor's expectations as shown in the richness, the completeness, and generosity of this gift.

THE TOASTMASTER: We owe much to Massachusetts, which at one time exercised dominion over a large part of our State, and imposed upon us laws which have very much perplexed our courts in late years, especially when applied to regions which were never a part of that commonwealth. We have tried to pay the debt by sending them Senators, Governors, members of Congress, judges, lawyers, and doctors, so that the balance is now on our side. We have also followed the lead of Massachusetts in many ways. The first

historical society was formed in Massachusetts, and is more vigorous now than ever before. We took pattern therefrom. It is, therefore, eminently proper that we should hear from the Massachusetts Historical Society today, and the President, a gentleman eminent as a scholar, a soldier, a historian, and a statesman, has consented to honor us by his presence. I give you "The Historical Societies of other States," and present Hon. Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

In the course of his most illuminating dedicatory address this morning, Mr. McCall made reference to Lord Rosebery, or the Earl of Midlothian, as I suppose he should now be called, and the commotion recently caused by him in British library circles. It was, you will remember, at a dedication similar to that of today, and he referred to public libraries as "cemeteries of dead books." And Lord Rosebery otherwise at the same time fluttered the librarian dovescotes by commenting in tones closely resembling despair upon the present tendency to accumulate "literary rubbish", a term I remember myself using some two years ago at Worcester, upon the laying of the corner stone of the building of the American Antiquarian Society, applying it to the indiscriminate collection of printed matter. More recently, at the opening of the Bishopsgate Library in London, his lordship has reverted to the subject, declaring that the British Museum must in time—and not a very long time—become a sort of town in the middle of London; and he then added: "If the doctrine of grasping librarians be sound this extension must go on at a vast and fruitless cost, enough to set the man who is not by nature bookish against everything in the form of literature."

A tolerably sweeping indictment, this suggestion is undeniably germane to the present occasion, for we are here to dedicate yet another library building; but I want to call Lord Rosebery's attention, as also the attention of our orator of the day, to the fact that these references to libraries

as "cemeteries of dead books" are by no means new. Henry Hallam, the author of the "Literary History of Europe" and "Europe in the Middle Ages," was, as a writer of a period close upon a century gone, not greatly given to figures of rhetoric; he is deemed even what is termed dry, distinctly lacking in those imaginative qualities to which Mr. McCall has made a not altogether approving reference. But, nevertheless, there is a passage in Hallam's "Europe in the Middle Ages" [Vol. III, p. 426] the words of which, striking my fancy when I first read the book as a college student over fifty years ago, have abided in my recollection ever since. The somewhat prosaic if very erudite historian there suddenly broke into poetry, exclaiming,—“The history of literature, like that of empire, is full of revolutions. Our public libraries are cemeteries of departed reputation; and the dust accumulating upon their untouched volumes speaks as forcibly as the grass that waves over the ruins of Babylon. Few, very few, for a hundred years past, have broken the repose of the immense works of the schoolmen.” And referring to those same “schoolmen” in yet another passage even more rhetorical in character, he, in his “Literary History of Europe” [Vol. I, p. 373] calls them the “champions of a long war,” adding: “These are they, and many more there were down to the middle of the seventeenth century, at whom, along the shelves of an ancient library we look and pass by. They belong no more to man, but to the worm, the moth, the spider. Their dark and ribbed backs, their yellow leaves, their thousand folio pages do not more repel us than the unprofitableness of their substance. Their prolixity, their barbarous style, the perpetual recurrence, in many, of syllogistic forms, the reliance by way of proof on authorities that have been adjured, the temporary and partial disputes which can be neither interesting nor always intelligible at present, must soon put an end to the activity of the most industrious scholar.”

I do not propose now and here to venture further into the recesses and among the gravestones of this “cemetery.” My time is limited, and I propose to confine myself to it,

nor is this the place for treatises. Moreover, I have on this topic already said my say, which those curious on the subject may, if they choose to look, find in its proper place in the publications of the American Antiquarian Society. But yet, before passing to other subjects, I do want to say that I cannot regard the accumulation of printed matter as constituting a problem quite so insoluble as it seems to be in the opinion of Lord Rosebery or of Mr. McCall. To use somewhat long words, it is, in my opinion, merely a question of differentiation and co-operation. That any one library, either the Congressional or the British Museum, should have and retain on its shelves all printed matter is absurd to suppose. The accumulation buries itself in its own bulk. It gets beyond human ingenuity to handle it in such a way as to render its contents available. Today, even, the reference room of the New York City Library contains four millions of cards, and the volume of those flowing daily in, numbered by hundreds, is, as the elder Weller once remarked in a wholly dissimilar connection "a swellin' wisely before my very eyes." Think, then, of the future; for even this is but the beginning. As a remedy, and obvious remedy, for this distinctly dropsical condition, we already differentiate to a degree; but, as yet, libraries almost wholly fail to co-operate. The Boston Athenæum, for instance, to which I propose to refer more particularly somewhat later, undertook, when it was started a little over a century ago, to collect law, theology, science, medicine, and in fact to constitute itself a receptacle of knowledge on all subjects in addition to a collection of general literature. This idea was long since abandoned; and, today, no student or investigator in the different professions or callings thinks of going for purposes of research to any library except one devoted to his specialty. In the not remote future this differentiation will be carried much further, and co-operation will be reduced to a system. That will go far to solve Lord Rosebery's problem; one copy of a book or periodical will be kept in its proper place, and the ninety-nine other copies will go to their own place, probably the furnace. The time is now near

when, for instance, nearly all periodical literature will drift into collections specially devoted to their keeping. These will constitute depositaries by themselves, to which other libraries will refer. I look forward, therefore, with confidence to the time when in our libraries there will be periodical clearances of dead books; and books condemned as dead will not, as is usually supposed, be consigned to the flames or sent to the pulp-mill, but after careful winnowing, they will be sent to that especial library or institution—wherever it may be—which devotes itself to the particular form in literature to which the dead book in question belongs. There they will repose in quiet, one copy sufficing; whereas now the effort is to keep perhaps five hundred uselessly shelved in different localities.

Under such a system, what will then be the province of historical societies, such as ours in Massachusetts, the mother of them all, or of this here in New Hampshire, one of its earliest children? My theory is that neither the Massachusetts Historical Society nor the New Hampshire Historical Society is, properly speaking, a library at all. It is rather a catch-basin. Its specialty is to collect, receive, and preserve the raw material of history, whatever that may be. If books, they are books never read and rarely consulted. The Historical Society library is, in a word, a receptacle and clearing house of data, especially of manuscripts, whether records, diaries, or correspondence. Yet of this vast mass of unprinted matter it is safe to say not one per cent. has value. None the less, that one per cent., the grain of wheat in the bushel of chaff, needs to be carefully winnowed out; and to winnow it out is the function of the historical society. To that function it should in future more especially confine itself. Beyond that, it is for it, in so far as it can, to find room for the vast accumulation of printed matter, the output to no small extent of the government press, made up of journals of the day, historical studies, and that indescribable and immeasurable miscellaneous volume of such matter for which place cannot be found in the general public library, much less in any private collection.

After accumulation, safety is the great desideratum for which costly provision must be made. And now let me improve the occasion by an example. Today we have in Boston a collection of infinite value, exposed daily to the utmost risk. Like the New York State Library, it may tomorrow go up in smoke. I refer to the Boston Athenæum. Owing to the sentimental feelings and pernicious activity, as I cannot but call it, of certain Boston ladies who had from childhood looked upon the Athenæum building on old Beacon Street as one of the city's most precious architectural monuments, the Athenæum collection, the loss of which would be wholly irreparable, is kept in one of the most ingeniously ill-arranged of library buildings and, incidentally, a thorough-going fire-trap. It is but necessary to go there, and, guided by the courteous librarian, to look about, to reach the conclusion that the edifice is not only a very bad fire-risk, but by no possible expenditure of money, no matter how freely used, could it be converted into a library structure either modern or convenient. I myself well remember the laying of its corner stone, nearly seventy years ago. I distinctly recall seeing, as a boy, President Quincy, then a man of seventy-five, delivering an open-air address to the not large number of people gathered on Beacon Street to listen to him. In those days builders had no conception of what is now known as fire-proof construction; and the convenient interior arrangement of a public library for the reception and use of a large collection of books was a thing as yet wholly undeveloped by architects. On the other hand, that Athenæum building now contains a collection which, if lost, simply could not be replaced, a collection absolutely unique.

The other day a volume of the Gutenberg Bible was sold for \$30,000; a copy of the first folio of Shakespeare commands, I believe, some \$6,000. Valuable as curiosities, no loss would be sustained from any practical point of view if either or both of those highly prized volumes passed out of existence. Themselves reproduced through modern facsimile processes, their contents exist in countless republications.

Copies can be obtained of any desired shape and size, and at prices to suit the most exacting collector or modest purchaser. It is altogether otherwise with any file of an eighteenth century newspaper. That, if lost, is gone, and it cannot be replaced. Impossible of reprinting, it can neither be facsimiled nor copied. Its reproduction is out of the question. Money cannot buy a duplicate. Yet today, while in view of the extreme inflammability of the building a number of pamphlets and manuscripts of the Boston Athenæum, every one of which is in print elsewhere or could be reproduced or copied, have been placed in a fire-proof safe, its files of newspapers, numbering many thousand volumes, are deposited in rooms from which, in case of conflagration, their removal would be impossible. It would be merely a question of their being reduced to ashes or to pulp, destruction by fire or destruction by water. As one of the proprietors of the Boston Athenæum I have repeatedly said in public, and now say again, such a storing of a body of printed matter, the replacement of which if destroyed is out of the question, is in these days, in every respect except law, a continuing breach of trust. It is morally criminal, though not a statutory offense. The owners have no right to expose it to such a risk. Remember the recent conflagration at Albany! Every day that the collection of the Boston Athenæum, though a private collection, is retained where it is, a fresh burden of responsibility rests upon the heads of those female sentimentalists, who, years ago, made impossible its removal to a place of security, where it could be properly consulted.

I have now improved the present occasion by bearing public witness on a matter concerning which I feel strongly. At least it is gratifying to think that whatever you may here collect—and the collections of the New Hampshire Historical Society are most valuable—they are, thanks to Mr. Tuck, safe within the building this day dedicated, from the two great enemies of historical material, fire and dampness, and permanently accessible to the investigator and student. I wish most devoutly that your counterpart, Mr. Tuck,

would today not only put in an appearance, but, from what he both sees and hears, would drink an inspiration as the benefactor as well as a proprietor of the Boston Athenæum.

THE TOASTMASTER: There is no part of the civilized world, ancient or modern, where buildings erected for public purposes are not the most interesting and instructive of the works of man. It is the architect who furnished the knowledge and the genius which inspired and secured the erection of these buildings. Without him we might have had a shelter in which to take refuge, but not the monumental pile which inspires awe, admiration, and veneration. Our building is one of the class which will long be visited, admired, and revered. In it the architect has given us the result of his best studies and efforts. It will always be a work to which he and his children can point with pride. I am glad that we are to hear from him. I give you "Architecture, the most enduring memorial of the past." I present to respond our architect, Guy Lowell of Boston.

ADDRESS OF GUY LOWELL.

It gives me very great pleasure today when all of us have uppermost in our mind the duty that is imposed upon us to hand down to posterity the priceless records and memorials of the past, to be called upon to speak on architecture as "the most enduring memorial of the past." I think those words of Mr. Eastman are expressive, because in so far as architecture has been enduring in the past, history has been enduring, and the history of architecture is the history of civilization. The first builder, when the human race was primitive and nomadic, was called on only to build a shelter against the weather, but as time went on man's life became more civilized and his institutions became stable. Then the first architect who practiced architecture as a fine art tried to add to his building something besides practical utility. He tried to add beauty. He tried, in other words, to express an idea; so, little by little, architects have shown, in doing the work of what you might call their trade, a desire

to add beauty and to express some of the emotions. So today, in looking back into the past we find that there has been added to the utilitarian, first, beauty of decoration; and then that the architect, by means of beauty and decoration, has often tried to tell a story; and that with the assistance of the painter and of the sculptor he has succeeded in handing down monuments which are lasting records of what men have accomplished in the past. We get a sense of the power of mankind, a knowledge of the institutions he has established, his power in accomplishing deeds almost entirely from his buildings and monuments, just as we get a sensation of the grandeur and the majesty of the Almighty from nature.

We have tried in this building to express an idea, and it is successful in so far as it does express the simplicity and the dignity and the straightforward character of the men who have made history in this State, and of those men, who, in perpetuating it, have shown that they carried deep in their hearts a love for their country and for their State.

As La Rochefoucauld says in his two hundred and fiftieth maxim that true eloquence consists of saying that which is necessary, and leaving out that which is superfluous, I am going to sit down.

THE TOASTMASTER: The small college that "there are those who love" has grown to be a large college with its thousands of graduates who not only love but almost worship it. Our constitution enforces the nurture of institutions of learning, and the State is beginning to recognize its duty to Dartmouth, of whose success and high rank we are all so proud. There is a reciprocal relation and influence which cannot be too often or too strongly emphasized. Our next toast is "Dartmouth and the State: what would one do without the other?" I regret to announce that President Nichols who was to respond for the College has been ordered to the seclusion of a dark room by his physician. He has deputed Hon. Samuel L. Powers, a member of the Board

of Trustees, to take his place, and I have the honor of now presenting him to you.

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL L. POWERS.

Whenever you observe me sitting at the head table on a great occasion like this, and called upon to make a speech, you can well understand that someone is ill. If I may be permitted to use a football phrase at this season of the year, I belong to what is called the second team. I never get into play in a great game unless someone on the first team is injured. For the past two weeks I have been following the fortunes, or rather misfortunes, of football. Following my team to Princeton I saw it lose by misfortune. Following my team to Cambridge I saw it lose by another misfortune, and I come here today to find that the old College has met with another serious misfortune, and must go down to defeat on this occasion because the official head of the institution is not present. I regret quite as much as anyone can that Doctor Nichols is not here today to speak for Dartmouth.

The toast which you have assigned, or did assign, to President Nichols is the State of New Hampshire and Dartmouth College. Can anyone think of one without thinking of the other? The College is twenty years older than the State, and for nearly a century and a quarter they have gone on as a married couple, and have had but one family jar, and that is pretty good for more than a century of married life. As I look back to that difficulty which arose between the College and the State so many years ago, I am reminded that it occurred early during the married life of the College and the State, and I am rather inclined to think that the College was more responsible for that trouble than the State. Had the trustees not been in controversy with each other, and in controversy with the President, the State undoubtedly would not have interfered, and my feeling is that the interference on the part of the State was purely in the interest of the College. The State interfered because it loved the College, and wanted to see it prosper. However, when the

decision was reached by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, it settled forever the controversy between the State and the College, and that decision not only proved of the greatest value to Dartmouth, but to every educational institution in America. Permit me to say to the Governor that I believe that the State of New Hampshire has no fault to find with Dartmouth College at the present time.

During the past fifteen years, covering the efficient and brilliant administration of Doctor Tucker, and including the limited portion of the administration of his successor, I think you will agree with me in saying that Dartmouth has been doing great work.

Dartmouth is proud of New Hampshire, and New Hampshire is proud of Dartmouth. The College is not alone educating New Hampshire boys. Four fifths of all the students at Dartmouth come from outside the limits of New Hampshire, and nearly one half are now coming from outside the limits of New England. We are not alone educating the boys of this State, but we are educating the boys from every part of the Union. What is true of Dartmouth is also true of two of the great preparatory schools located in the State. I refer to your splendid school here in Concord, St. Paul's, and to the ancient academy located at Exeter, where at least four fifths of all the boys come from outside of New Hampshire to be prepared for college within this State. Surely New Hampshire has made her impression upon the country as a State devoted to education. What is it that makes a great State or a great college? Greatness of this character is not to be measured by commerce or wealth. A State becomes great by reason of the character of its people, and not by reason of the wealth of its population. And what is true of the State is equally true of the college. A college becomes great because it represents character, and the work which Dartmouth and New Hampshire are doing today is in the development of character in sending forth to the world strong and reliant men.

I said a moment ago that it is difficult to even think of New Hampshire without thinking of the College. In the

Statuary Hall at Washington this State has placed two statues representing its two foremost men. One is of General Stark, the other of Daniel Webster. You cannot think of General Stark without thinking of New Hampshire. You cannot think of Daniel Webster without thinking of Dartmouth College. They truly represent both the State and the College, and we can name many men now living who fairly represent both the State and the College. I see before me one man well advanced in years, but still a youth in mental and physical action, whose love for New Hampshire and for Dartmouth has always been of the most intense character. I never look into the face of David Cross without being reminded both of New Hampshire and Dartmouth College.

Let me say to you, Mr. Tuck, that the College as well as the State recognizes the great obligations under which they have been placed by your munificent and timely gifts. These gifts have made Dartmouth more efficient, and have made its sons more loyal and devoted to its cause. You have taught us what a loyal son, who has the means and the disposition to act, can do for the College. Your generous gift to the Historical Society of New Hampshire proves your devotion to your native State, and has made every citizen of New Hampshire feel a little prouder of his own State, and inspired him with greater loyalty to it. May what has already been said prove true, that you and also Mrs. Tuck, who has joined you in this great work, both live long and prosper, and be the happier by reason of what you have done.

Mr. Adams has suggested that while you are engaged in this character of work you come to Massachusetts and continue the work there. My suggestion, however, is that you do not start out on the mission suggested by Mr. Adams until you have fully completed what you had in mind to do for Dartmouth and New Hampshire.

THE TOASTMASTER: We have no reason to be ashamed of New Hampshire's place among the poets of our nation. While Sewall, from whom I have already quoted, in his book of 300 pages wrote only two lines that have made him known, Miss Proctor has written many poems which are read and loved. She is always faithful to her native State, and is one of our guests today, and has consented to recite her poem, "The Mountain Maid." I introduce to you Miss Edna Dean Proctor.

POEM BY MISS EDNA DEAN PROCTOR.

There is an ancient saying: "He who honors his birth-place honors himself." What honor, then, has the guest of today who has enriched New Hampshire's historic College and royally housed her records? From Canada to the sea New Hampshire is a poet lyric, epic, but I like to represent her as

THE MOUNTAIN MAID.

O the Mountain Maid, New Hampshire!
Her steps are light and free,
Whether she treads the lofty heights
Or follows the brooks to the sea.
Her eyes are clear as the skies that hang
Over her hills of snow,
And her hair is dark as the densest shade
That falls where the fir-trees grow—
The fir-trees slender and sombre
That climb from the vales below.

Sweet is her voice as the robin's
In a lull of the wind of March
 wooing the rosy arbutus
At the roots of the budding larch;
And rich as the ravishing echoes
On still Franconia's lake
When the boatman winds his magic horn
And the tongues of the wood awake,
While the huge Stone Face forgets to frown
And the hare peeps out of the brake.

The blasts of stormy December
But brighten the bloom on her cheek,
And the snows build her statelier temples
Than to goddess were reared by the Greek.
She welcomes the fervid summer,
And flies to the sounding shore
Where bleak Boar's Head looks seaward,
Set in the billows' roar,
And dreams of her sailors and fishers
Till cool days come once more.

Then how fair is the maiden,
Crowned with the scarlet leaves,
And wrapped in the tender, misty veil
Her Indian Summer weaves!—
While the aster blue, and the goldenrod,
And immortelles, clustering sweet,
From Canada down to the sea have spread
A carpet for her feet;
And the faint witch-hazel buds unfold,
Her latest smile to greet.

She loves the song of the reaper,
The ring of the woodman's steel,
The whirl of the glancing shuttle,
The rush of the tireless wheel.
But, if war befalls, her sons she calls
From mill and forge and lea,
And bids them uphold her banner
Till the land from strife is free;
And she hews her oaks into mighty ships
That sweep the foe from the sea.

O the Mountain Maid, New Hampshire!
For beauty and wit and will
I'll pledge her, in draughts from her crystal springs,
Rarest on plain or hill!
New York is princess in purple
By the gems of her cities crowned;
Illinois with the garland of Ceres
Her tresses of gold has bound,
Queen of the limitless prairies
Whose great sheaves heap the ground;

And out by the vast Pacific
Their gay young sisters say:
"Ours are the mines of the Indies,
And the treasures of far Cathay";
And the dames of the South walk proudly
Where the fig and the orange fall
And, hid in the high magnolias,
The mocking thrushes call;
But the Mountain Maid, New Hampshire,
Is the rarest of them all!

THE TOASTMASTER: Constructive statesmanship is no ordinary gift. New Hampshire has a long line of illustrious men who in this field have sustained the reputation of our State as one of the thirteen colonies which carried on the War of the Revolution and made the constitution. To the toast "New Hampshire's Place in the Senate of the United States," I call on our senior Senator, the Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, to respond.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR JACOB H. GALLINGER.

I have been asked to briefly speak to the toast of "New Hampshire in the Senate," and it would be ungracious of me did I not improve the occasion to express my deep appreciation of the honor bestowed upon me by the people of the State in repeated elections to that body. When I think of the long list of able men who have represented New Hampshire in the Senate of the United States, the extent of the confidence my fellow-citizens have shown me intensifies the gratitude I have always felt for their generous consideration.

The Senate of the United States has engaged the attention of writers and speakers from the beginning of the government to the present time, and doubtless will continue to do so as long as the republic lasts. Of late years men like the late Senator Hoar of Massachusetts have eloquently defended the Senate, contending that it was completely fulfilling the purpose of its founders, while the sensationalist and the muck-raker, in New Hampshire as well as elsewhere,

have called it the Millionaire's Club, and have charged it with almost every iniquity that could possibly attach itself to a legislative body. After twenty years' observation I believe the Senate is composed of men who equal in ability and integrity the membership of any other similar body in the world, while unquestionably its habits of deliberation and conservatism are of the highest value to the best interests of the country. Separated in a measure from popular clamor, it is largely free from influences that might otherwise sway it, and thus it can be relied upon to stand for measures and policies that sometimes are unpopular, and that the future alone can vindicate.

"New Hampshire in the Senate" is a theme that calls up both personal recollection and historical fact. From the beginning of the first Congress to the present time New Hampshire has had her representatives in the Senate, and they have favorably compared with those who represented other sections of the country in that great forum. Before calling attention to some of them it may not be amiss to cite the fact that New Hampshire has contributed to other States some of the ablest Senators that have ever held seats in that body. For instance, we gave Daniel Webster to Massachusetts, Salmon P. Chase to Ohio, William Pitt Fessenden to Maine, Zachariah Chandler and Lewis Cass to Michigan, and James W. Grimes to Iowa, a galaxy of names hard to match anywhere.

The first two Senators from New Hampshire were John Langdon and Paine Wingate, the commencement of their service being March 4, 1789. John Langdon was the first president *pro tempore* of the Senate, in which position he was shortly followed by Samuel Livermore, another New Hampshire man, and later by Daniel Clark of Manchester. No man in our history has a record that excels that of John Langdon. As I pointed out on a former occasion, shortly after General Stark's resignation from the army the cause of independence was in the greatest possible danger. Washington was driven from post to post. Philadelphia, abandoned by Congress, was taken by the British. A strong British

army was marching from Canada, threatening all New England. The outlook was desperate. New Hampshire had done all that she could, and, as public credit was at a low ebb, it was doubtful if another regiment could be raised and supported. The authorities of Vermont had notified New Hampshire that unless speedy assistance was forthcoming the contest must be abandoned. The New Hampshire Assembly, which had adjourned only a short time before, was speedily convened, and the condition of the country was laid before that body. In this important crisis John Langdon, a merchant of Portsmouth and speaker of the Assembly, immortalized himself by saying:

"I have three thousand dollars in hard money. I will pledge my plate for three thousand more. I have seventy hogshead of Tobago rum, which shall be sold for the most it will bring. These are at the service of the State. If we succeed in defending our firesides and homes I may be remunerated. If we do not the property will be of no value to me. Our old friend Stark, who so nobly defended the honor of our State at Bunker Hill, can be safely entrusted with the conduct of the enterprise, and we will check the progress of Burgoyne."

These patriotic words gave new life to the cause of the struggling colonists. The entire militia of the State was formed in two brigades, one to be commanded by John Stark and the other by William Whipple. The battle of Bennington shortly followed, concerning which Washington said "One more such stroke and we shall have no great cause of anxiety." The "one more stroke" came speedily in the surrender of Burgoyne. In view of this incident is it not safe to say that one of the first Senators from New Hampshire by his patriotism and generosity turned the tide at a critical moment, and made American independence a reality?

It would be interesting, did time permit, to call the roll of the men who have represented New Hampshire in the Senate of the United States. I can only name a few at random. Samuel Livermore, Nicholas Gilman, Henry

Hubbard, Levi Woodbury, William Plumer, Samuel Bell, Jeremiah Mason, Isaac Hill, Franklin Pierce, Joseph Cilley, John P. Hale, Charles G. Atherton, Daniel Clark, Aaron H. Cragin, Henry W. Blair, James W. Patterson, Bainbridge Wadleigh, Austin F. Pike, Edward H. Rollins and William E. Chandler. In this list are the names of several great lawyers, at the head of whom stands the name of Jeremiah Mason, of whom Daniel Webster once said: "If you were to ask me who was the greatest lawyer in the country I should answer John Marshall but if you took me by the throat, and pinned me to the wall, and demanded my real opinion I should be compelled to say it was Jeremiah Mason." Others might well be added, but those I have named will serve to demonstrate the fact that New Hampshire has been well and ably represented in the upper branch of Congress.

Within my recollection other strong men like Amos Tuck, Aaron F. Stevens, Orren C. Moore, James F. Briggs, Charles H. Burns, Mason W. Tappan, and Thomas M. Edwards have aspired to a place in the Senate. Had any one of them been elected he would have graced the position, and their defeat in no degree dimmed the lustre of their services to the State and nation. Of these men Amos Tuck, the father of our honored guest, deserves special mention.

After distinguishing himself in the practice of law Mr. Tuck was elected to the national House of Representatives in 1847, where he served with much distinction for six years. Formerly a Democrat, he was then known as an "anti-slavery independent," and in 1848 he made a famous anti-slavery speech in Congress.

Mr. Tuck was always independent in his political views, and if any man in our State deserved the name of "Progressive" it was he. In connection with his Congressional career it is interesting to recall the fact that more than sixty years ago he offered in Congress a resolution in favor of international arbitration, a subject that is now being warmly discussed by the American people, and which is before the Senate in the shape of treaties.

Mr. Tuck stood by John P. Hale when the latter was vio-

lently assailed for his Free Soil views, and he was among the first, if not the first, to advocate the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

While in Congress Mr. Tuck made many speeches which attracted attention, and it was said of him that when he left that body he had conferred lasting distinction on his State, and that his name had the right to be carved with that of John P. Hale as New Hampshire's earliest champion of the cause of human freedom.

In 1853 Mr. Tuck was instrumental in calling a meeting at Exeter, at which meeting the Republican party was born, Mr. Tuck suggesting the name for the new organization. In 1856 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, which convention nominated Fremont, and he was also a delegate to the National Convention of 1860, at which time he renewed his earlier acquaintance with Abraham Lincoln, whose election he warmly espoused. Mr. Lincoln had in mind the selection of Mr. Tuck as the New England member of his cabinet, but ultimately the place was given to Mr. Welles of Connecticut. Shortly after, however, Mr. Tuck was appointed by President Lincoln to the honorable position of Naval Officer of Customs at the port of Boston, which place he ably filled. When that service was ended Mr. Tuck retired to private life, devoting his time to business, educational, and charitable affairs, and in 1879 he passed away, honored and respected by the people of the State. Such a man would have been a worthy associate in the Senate of the great men who made up that body during the stirring period preceding and following the Civil War.

In thus recalling to your minds the able men who have represented New Hampshire in the Senate I cannot forego the opportunity of remarking that all of them were men of moderate means, who were the natural selection of their fellow-citizens because of their fitness for this exalted position. For nearly a century and a quarter we have been electing Senators from this State, and during that time there has never been a scandal connected with any senatorial

election. In some instances the choice has brought keen disappointment to the supporters of candidates who sought this high honor, but that disappointment has not been embittered by the thought that corruption had influenced the selection.

New Hampshire senators have acted well their part in every emergency. John Langdon rose to the occasion when the colonial army was in sore straits; John P. Hale valiantly fought the battle of freedom and liberty in the days that tried men's souls; Henry W. Blair was a tower of strength in matters of legislation regarding temperance and education, while in the struggle to save the nation, to reconstruct the Union, to resume specie payments, to defeat the fallacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and secure the adoption of the gold standard, to uphold the doctrine of protection to American industries and American labor, in these and similar crises the Senators from New Hampshire have never flinched, or hesitated to do what they conceived to be for the best interests of the American people. With such a record our past is secure, and we can confidently feel that the future is full of promise so far as the material and moral interests of our State are concerned. Our plain duty is to be loyal to the traditions and the institutions which have made us a free, happy, prosperous, and enlightened people, and we need have no apprehensions that our representatives in the Senate will not always prove themselves worthy of the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

It is undeniable that the tendency of the times is toward a change in the method of electing Senators. Something new is demanded. In the place of representative government it is proposed to create something approaching a pure democracy. History teaches us that democracies have their perils. Therefore, we who have been guided by the lamp of experience, and who have been taught to venerate the work of those who won our independence and created from the chaos that followed the Revolutionary War a plan of government that commanded the admiration of mankind,

should hesitate to make radical changes in the existing system in response to a demand from any quarter. In this matter, as in some others, it may be better to bear the evils that exist, if any do exist, than to fly to those we know not of. If the people of this State have been slow to change the constitutional method of electing Senators by taking from their representatives in the legislature the power of selection and placing it in the hands of the electors, it has been undoubtedly due to the results attained under our system of government as established by the fathers of the republic. The very able men who have been my predecessors in the Senate from New Hampshire have thus far satisfied our people that the founders of our government acted wisely in the scheme that they, after great deliberation, agreed upon, and no change from that method should be made without the most careful and thorough consideration.

A single word more. What a splendid example Mr. Tuck has set in his benefactions to Dartmouth College and in the erection of this beautiful structure for the New Hampshire Historical Society. Money was never more appropriately or wisely spent. Long after Mr. Tuck's useful career has come to an end the people of his native State, upon which he has shed so much lustre, will bless and honor him for his noble and generous deeds. May he long be spared to continue to teach the lessons of love of home, of State and nation, so profoundly and beautifully exemplified in his own life of simplicity, of lofty ideals and splendid achievements.

THE TOASTMASTER: The American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia is the oldest of our allied associations. It was founded and fostered by Benjamin Franklin, and was the recipient of the earliest reports of his discoveries. It celebrated its hundredth anniversary not many years ago; our Society had the honor of an invitation, and participated in the exercises by the presence of one of our members. The Society has in turn sent its delegate to our dedication, and I am glad to present Prof. George L. Kittredge and proffer our good wishes for the continued prosperity of the

old but ever young "American Philosophical Society: Our Oldest Ally."

ADDRESS OF GEORGE LYMAN KITTREDGE.

One of the eloquent men who preceded me began his remarks by observing facetiously that, whenever he arose to speak you might be sure that somebody was not well. My case is worse than his. The personage whom I represent today is dead. For I stand here as the humble representative of Benjamin Franklin, who went to his reward some years ago, though his spirit, I presume, is hovering over us on this occasion.

The name of the American Philosophical Society, as whose humble delegate I appear, is rather terrifying. Why, ladies and gentlemen, I have actually been accused, as I sat here at this table, of being a professor of philosophy—which Heaven forbid! The fact is, as you know, that in the old days when the Philosophical Society was founded by Benjamin Franklin, the term "philosophy" covered almost as much as the charter of the New Hampshire Historical Society covers. It covered all knowledge. In particular, the American Philosophical Society was established for the promotion of useful knowledge. Now I come before you, ladies and gentlemen, not as a representative of useful knowledge, for very little that I know is of practical use to anybody, but as an advocate of useless learning. One of the purposes of an historical society, I take it, is to store up things that seem to be useless, to foster the investigation of subjects that are of no immediate moment, and incidentally to ameliorate the condition of the human race. Of course, in describing myself as an advocate of useless learning I employ the term in a high sense, in an exoteric sense, which (if any of you feel doubtful about it) I must leave you to excogitate for yourself. As Shakespeare says, "the search," at all events, will be "profitable." And to search is undoubtedly the function of all historical societies. That is a golden motto of Shakespeare's—the search is profitable. A man goes out to shoot a rabbit, or he goes out

to catch a trout. What he brings home may be of slight practical utility. It is the by-products of his little expedition that do the man good.

There are two points that I should like to speak of. Brevity, however, is imperative, for my time is strictly limited. One of these is the question, propounded by your toastmaster, whether Massachusetts has furnished New Hampshire with a number of laws which your learned jurists find some difficulty in interpreting. Very likely that is the fact. But in the neighborhood of Boston, when I am at home, it is commonly supposed that Dartmouth College has furnished the Suffolk Bar, and Massachusetts in general, with a considerable body of lawyers who find it worth their while to interpret the laws of Massachusetts as they are, and as they think they ought to be.

The other point (and this is all I have time to say, in addition to bringing you the greetings of Benjamin Franklin and of the American Philosophical Society)—the other point is this matter of sifting, which a previous speaker has adverted to. One hears a great deal nowadays about the necessity of sifting the materials that accumulate. "Sift, sift, sift!" is the advice constantly given to librarians and to the custodians of documents. Now sifting, in the sense here used, implies rejection—it implies destruction as well as preservation. And that thought should give us pause. Are we quite sure that we know exactly what we ought to throw away? For my own part, I should be perfectly willing to see a general sifting of all the historical material that is piled up in our libraries and our archives, if we could find any sifter who knows how to sift them as people five hundred years hence will wish they had been sifted, if sifted at all!

THE TOASTMASTER: The City of Concord, first Penacook, then Rumford, naturally has always been largely represented in the Historical Society. We who live here are proud that our city is the capital of the State and the center of many of the important interests of our community, and we strive to

see that high standards of schools, churches, and other instruments of culture are maintained.

I am going to present to you to respond for the city one who has been several times elected Mayor, a gentleman of scholarly tastes, and an efficient laborer in the field of historic research. He is also the author of a thoughtful and faithful sketch of the life and services of Amos Tuck, of whom Senator Gallinger has spoken, the father of Edward Tuck, which alone would entitle him to your favorable regard. Judge Charles R. Corning will speak to you of "Concord, the Home of the New Hampshire Historical Society."

ADDRESS OF CHARLES R. CORNING.

To speak for Concord is always a pleasure, but on this occasion I esteem it an honor. As a native of Concord I confess to a feeling of pride in responding to this toast.

It is not permitted us, I believe, to select our birthplace, and if it were permitted, I can assure you that I should in no way have changed the course of nature. Therefore, let me frankly acknowledge my pride and satisfaction to claim New Hampshire for my native State and Concord for my native town.

As American towns go, Concord has graced our map for almost 200 years, for it was in 1725 that the General Court of Massachusetts granted the charter of Penacook, which not long afterward gave way to the more euphonious name of Concord. From the beginning this community has been an epitome, a not unfaithful representation of the history of New England towns—the pioneers penetrating the unbroken wilderness, the early appropriation for the meeting house and the school house, the long and vexatious litigation arising from conflicting boundaries imposed by the General Court of Massachusetts and of New Hampshire, the settlement of these difficulties, and then the natural bent toward politics and the coming of successive legislatures. At last, in 1816, Concord became the capital of the State. Yet all these things happened within the first hundred years.

Commerce began with the stage coaches keeping open the commercial intercourse between Canada and tide-water. Then followed the picturesque era of the canal boat and its passing in favor of the railroads; then the shock of war and noble sacrifices, making Concord an armed camp for four awful years; then peace, and following in its train progress and prosperity. And yet Concord with all this has not builded altogether along the lines that characterize so many New England towns. In many respects our material development has been very unusual. For some reason the founders of the great cotton industries stopped at a point below us on the river, and there began the gigantic industry which today has become one of the wonders of the age. And yet the music of the Merrimack dancing over Sewall's Falls sounded in their ears as it has sounded since dawn of time in Concord's ears, but it possessed no siren call.

To explain the silence of the loom and the spindle in Concord is not for us today. Concord, as we see it, is in its sixth or seventh generation, an attractive picture of moderate achievement. Strangers visiting us are wont to ask what supports Concord. Statistics even in a historical society are not wholly fascinating, but I want you to know that we have more than fourscore industries, turning out finished products amounting to \$7,000,000 yearly, and employing between three and four thousand wage earners. Let it be said that all this is the aggregation of non-intensive industries and let it go at that. I wonder where the savings of the people express thrift better distributed than in this city. It is an interesting revelation. The population of Concord is 21,500, and we have here four savings banks. The amount in these four savings banks belonging to Concord residents is \$7,534,418.68, and the number of resident depositors is 14,662.

Politically Concord has had a prominent position in the annals of the State and nation, as is natural in a region largely inhabited by orators and politicians, as was remarked once upon a time by a jealous New York statesman. I rejoice to say that neglect of one of New England's strongest

traits, support of the common schools, has never been charged to Concord. Schools, the touchstone of American heart and hearth, have ever been precious to our people from the earliest times, and never more precious and beloved than now when one third of all the levied taxes goes to our common schools.

Wealth, as popularly understood, has never been indigenous in our community. Probably no millionaire citizen has ever walked our streets, yet the well-to-do among us are astonishingly numerous, as I have already shown, and these perhaps are some of Concord's distinctions which I may properly mention.

Ladies and gentlemen, Concord welcomes you all on this benign occasion. In the spirit of Auld Lang Syne, which after all should be the spirit actuating our venerable Society, Concord gives you her good right hand, and particularly does Concord welcome this distinguished and generous son of New Hampshire who today confers upon the city her richest jewel, a gem amongst the choicest gems that glorify the cities of men. Nor do we forget at this moment the gracious lady, whose love of the beautiful has found expression in the magnificent gift of her husband. Concord will never forget this day and its splendid gift, nor cease to cherish the honored name of Edward Tuck.

THE TOASTMASTER: It is not the first time that Frank B. Sanborn has contributed to the instruction and entertainment of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He was born in Hampton Falls, the home and burial place of Meschek Weare, not far from the home of Mr. Tuck. He has been both a maker of history and an author of a valued history of his native State. He is eminently qualified to speak on "New Hampshire Historians and History Makers." I present Mr. Frank B. Sanborn.

ADDRESS OF FRANK B. SANBORN.

Following the example of my presiding officer in the Massachusetts Historical Society, Mr. Adams, I shall not make

the speech which I wrote for this occasion. I shall, however, present it to the Society with a little story which I learned many years ago from the father of the distinguished sculptor who sits at my right hand. Judge French, who lived for a while in our Concord, came back from Washington on one occasion, and he said: "What do you suppose the boys in the city of Washington say about Greenough's statue of Washington which is represented in the classic form, almost naked, holding his sword in his hand? The boys make the Father of his Country say: 'Here is my sword. My clothes are up at the Patent Office.'"

My speech will be found in the archives of the Historical Society, subject to the sifting process of which several gentlemen have already spoken. I shall confine myself to the subject of my discussion, which was "New Hampshire Historians and History Makers." I make a distinction. Although I am not quite sure, I believe I am the only living person who has actually written and published a history of New Hampshire. Other historians wrote their books and died, but here I am. By historians I mean the persons who engage in works of imagination, for history is a work of imagination. When historians like Mr. Bancroft, or others that might be named, rise so high in their flights of imagination that they get an appreciable, and sometimes an inappreciable distance from the facts, they are then brought down, as a balloon is brought down by its rope, to the historical society, and there they find the facts they have been romancing about.

Now, my examples of history-makers in New Hampshire are confined, I think, to four who succeeded each other chronologically. One was my ancestor, Edward Gove, who had the distinction, I believe, that no New Hampshire man ever enjoyed before or since, of having been a prisoner in the Tower of London for three years for high treason. He was convicted of high treason on a little island which is now called Newcastle, near Portsmouth. He was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, and although a good many of his descendants have deserved at least a portion of that

sentence, yet it was the duty of the Royal Governor, Edward Cranfield, who was certainly one of the greatest scoundrels that ever appeared in New Hampshire, to send him to England, and there have him executed by King Charles II. He was sent over, put in the Tower, and supported there at the expense of the King of England for about three years, and then James II, finding him perfectly harmless and a good citizen, pardoned him and sent him back to his home in what is now the town of Seabrook, and ordered that his estate, which had been confiscated—and that was the principal reason for convicting him of treason, the Governor wanting to make a considerable sum out of his property—should be ascertained and restored to him. But so careless had been the Massachusetts authorities, I am sorry to say, that upon investigation we are unable to find on record anywhere in Massachusetts how he got his estate back. His family, however, possessing that quality which Mayor Corning has spoken of, knowing how to save property when they once got it, the sons and daughters of my ancestor, contrived to take the property into their own hands, or a considerable part of it, so it should not come under confiscation. Governor Cranfield says in two or three letters to his patron in England, Mr. Blathwayt, that he can only get hold of two hundred pounds of that property, and that not payable for a year to come. In fact, Cranfield was required to get out of the Province, followed by the execrations of all the people, before he received more than a hundred pounds from my ancestor's lands and house.

I pass him by and come to Colonel Weare, who has been mentioned in history several times. He belonged to a family more distinguished than any other in the first century of the existence of New Hampshire as province and State. His grandfather was one of the justices of the Province; was sent on a mission to England in Cranfield's time; and I suppose it was Justice Weare who obtained, by his presence and by applying a few pounds to officials in the neighborhood of Whitehall, and by persuading the Earl of

Halifax, then President of the Privy Council, that Cranfield was dismissed a year from the time when Weare was there. Colonel Weare, the grandson, was in some respects the most remarkable of New Hampshire politicians. He held public office in his town and in the province and the State longer, I think, than any one, holding every office possible, both in town, province, and State for more than forty years. He died in 1786, poorer than when he entered active life; made no money out of his long public service, left what little property he had to his children, and that family is now extinct. I think there is no person now bearing the name of Weare descended from the old Colonel, but he contributed more than any individual on the battlefield to the success of the Revolution, so far as New Hampshire is concerned.

Then I come to General Stark. Now, we know a great deal about General Stark's service in the field, but here is a little anecdote, giving a record of one of his conversations, which I think is worth reading. It comes from the recently published diary of Reverend Doctor Bentley of Salem, who in 1810 made a journey from Salem to Manchester, then called Derryfield, to visit General Stark, and this is his record:

"May 31, 1810. At Gen. Stark's. I delivered him some wine which I told him came from Mt. Olympus, the seat of the heroes after they became gods. 'Yes,' said he, 'after they began to enslave the men they saved. Just like our drunken Arnold's promise,—part, and then betray.' Stark said 'he knew no religion but Virtue: drank no wine but that of his own country: was no god among men. They should accept from Heaven no gifts but Liberty and Virtue.'"

Bentley added,—'Stark's conversation has no refinement, but deep sincerity. His independent mind gathered little from the history of Religion, but everything from his own generous disposition. His researches from History were small, and his memory of them careless; but he spent all his enthusiasm in favor of Virtue and Patriotism. He said, 'I flatter no man,—he who flatters me disputes with me; I

do not flatter myself,—I have as much pride in my opinions as any man, for they are the heart and soul of me.’

“I dined with him upon the shad of the Merrimac below his house, and lodged in the family. We talked much; he said, ‘The worst embargo is upon the plow and the spinning-wheel. A free people never think themselves dependent upon any people. They exchange, but sell themselves in no bargain.’”

Stark was a man who, when a special State flag was proposed about the year 1785, after the Revolution, said that it should bear the legend “Freedom and not Conquest,” a motto that the United States may well remember.

As Colonel Weare was dying in my native town in 1786, Daniel Webster was growing up in childhood at the town of Salisbury (what is now called Franklin), and Webster is my fourth history-maker. These men, Gove, Weare, and Stark, had a good deal to do with the history of New Hampshire, and Stark and Weare with the history of the country. Webster held a different position. I differ from some of the speakers and writers about Webster. Webster was a very distant cousin of mine, so I have every right to speak ill of him; as Wendell Phillips said: “You may safely abuse any man to his cousin.” With all his powers of intellect, Webster was one of those over whose defeat history is made, rather than by their chosen leadership in a successful path. He was the champion of losing causes; at first of the separatist Federal party, which could not bear to see power pass away from New England and South Carolina to Virginia and Kentucky; then of the commercial class in New England, contending vainly amidst the clamor of high tariff against Clay and Pennsylvania; then in behalf of the banking interest against the masterful popularity of Andrew Jackson; then against the annexation of Texas—defeat in all these causes; and finally in a desperate effort to check the rising tide of anti-slavery sentiment, determined to restrict and then to destroy negro slavery. To offset all this negation—sometimes right, and often wrong, but always defeated—Webster is to be admired, and now, per-

haps more than ever, for his splendid oratory and his magnificent leadership, with the intrepid support of Jackson in the cause of union and liberty against secession and slavery. Webster did not live to see the final triumph of that righteous cause; he even did something in his old age to retard it; but his arguments and noble words were incentives to contest and victory, while he slept in his lonely tomb at Marshfield.

I want to say a few words about my old friend, Amos Tuck, whom I knew many years ago, and who was all that has been said in his praise by the orators today. Amos Tuck led in a movement which rescued the State of New Hampshire from the control of the pro-slavery democracy. He and one of his friends called the first convention that led to the organization of what were then called "Independent Democrats," and he properly became their representative in Congress afterwards. He was a very genial, amiable, and pleasant companion, and he had a great many good stories. He also is a cousin of mine. Mr. Edward Tuck does not know that I am his fifth cousin on both sides. I found, when I looked up our genealogy, that my father by one intermarriage was the third, and by another marriage he was the fourth cousin of Amos Tuck, so I have a sort of a half and half relation to Mr. Edward Tuck. His father was not born in the old town of Hampton; he was born in Maine, but came to Hampton to be educated; and the Hampton stories he told me, I think, have some reference to the objects of the New Hampshire Historical Society. One of them relates to the shape of the earth, and the other to the propagation of truth. He said there was an old carpenter in Hampton when he was fitting for college at Hampton Academy, who had not been instructed by the American Philosophical Society. As he was hewing a log one day, while young Tuck was going to the academy, he stopped Mr. Tuck (being a genial person) and also stopped his hewing, and he said: "What be they teachin' on you up to the 'cademy? They say the world's round. If I had 'em here, I'd stick my broadaxe into 'em."

The other story is a parable for historians, and I find they frequently need it. Mr. Tuck said there was a little boy in Hampton—I didn't inquire his surname, for fear it might be a distant cousin; his front name was Sam, and he was very much given to romancing. One day he came to his mother and told her one of these great stories, and she said: "Sammy, I don't know what's going to happen to you if you go on telling such lies. Don't you remember what I read you out of the Bible the other day about Ananias and Sapphira, how they told a lie and fell down dead."

"Oh, yes," said Sam. "I 'members; I was at the funeral."

I have met historians (I belong to that class myself) who seem to have taken lessons in the same school with little Sam; and I hope the New Hampshire Historical Society will prevail upon such persons to examine the facts before they publish their books.

The meeting was then adjourned to December 21, 1911.

Attest,

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING,

DECEMBER 21, 1911.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the lecture room of the new library building December 21, 1911, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

In the absence of the President and the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary called the meeting to order.

On motion of William P. Fiske, Samuel C. Eastman was elected Chairman pro tempore.

Miss Edith S. Freeman, for the Committee on New Members, presented the names of the following persons for membership in the Society, and they were unanimously elected.

Active Members.

Albert S. Bachellor, Littleton.
John J. Bartlett, Concord.
Rev. Samuel S. Drury, Concord.
Albertus T. Dudley, Exeter.
William P. Farmer, Manchester.
George W. Gay, M. D., Brookline, Mass.
William F. Harrington, Manchester.
Mary R. Jewell, South Berwick, Me.
Marion T. Shepard, Ponkapog, Mass.
Rev. John Knox Tibbits, Concord.
Elbert Wheeler, Nashua.
Elizabeth F. Woodman, Concord.
Edward K. Woodworth, Concord.
Anna G. Blodgett, Franklin.
Clara E. Rowell, Franklin.

Honorary Member.

Jean Jules Jusserand, Washington, D. C.

An invitation was received to attend the 27th annual meeting of the American Historical Association, to be held in Buffalo December 27 to December 29. The matter of sending a delegate or delegates was left with the Chairman pro tempore.

On motion of William P. Fiske it was voted that when the meeting adjourn it be to Thursday, January 25, 1912.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

JANUARY 25, 1912.

An adjourned meeting of the New Hampshire Historical Society was held in the lecture room of the new library building on Thursday, January 25, 1912, at eleven o'clock A. M.

In the absence of the President and the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary called the meeting to order.

On motion of Henry W. Stevens, Samuel C. Eastman was chosen Chairman pro tempore.

The Secretary read a letter from the French Ambassador to the United States, M. Jean Jules Jusserand, accepting honorary membership in this Society.

The names of the following persons were presented for membership in the Society, and they were duly elected:

Mrs. Albertus T. Dudley, Exeter.

Burns P. Hodgman, Concord.

Mrs. Burns P. Hodgman, Concord.

Mr. Otis G. Hammond offered the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, considering that the library of this Society will soon be removed to the new building; that the Society is possessed of a large number of relics, antiquities, curiosities, etc., for which, with the natural increase of such things,

there will be no place in the new building; that there is a prospect of large additions to this collection in the near future; that such things are instructive and valuable, and worthy of collection, preservation, and classification in some suitable place convenient of access to the public; that such a collection would aid greatly in attracting public interest and support to this Society; that there are, in the State, a number of patriotic, hereditary, and historical societies without permanent headquarters, whose close association with such an institution would be appropriate, desirable, and valuable to both; that the building now occupied by this Society is one of the historical landmarks of Concord, of architectural merit worthy of preservation, and easily adaptable to such use; and that such an institution would be of great interest and value to the members of this Society, the people of Concord, and all the people of New Hampshire; therefore

Resolved that the land and buildings now occupied by this Society be not sold or otherwise disposed of, but be retained, adapted, and used for the purpose of a historical museum in such manner as the Trustees of this Society may deem best; and that the said Trustees are hereby authorized to provide room in the said building for the New Hampshire organizations of the Cincinnati, Colonial Wars, Colonial Dames, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, or any other societies of a patriotic, historical, or genealogical nature, according to the judgment of the said Trustees, and on such terms as may be agreed upon by the parties concerned.

Resolved that the Trustees be requested to thoroughly investigate all matters necessary to the establishment of such a historical museum, and the relations which may be established with such societies as are herein mentioned or included, and to report thereon as fully as possible at the regular annual meeting of this Society to be held in June next."

On motion of Otis G. Hammond it was voted that the resolutions be referred to the Board of Trustees, with the

suggestion that investigation be made and report presented to the annual meeting in June, as requested in the second section of the resolution.

Mr. Hammond moved that notice be given in the call for the annual meeting of action to be taken in relation to the use of the old library building, which was voted.

General discussion followed on the increase of the endowment fund for the maintenance of the Society. Mr. A. S. Batchellor moved that the matter be committed to the Board of Trustees. This motion was seconded by Henry W. Stevens, and it was unanimously voted.

Mr. Benjamin A. Kimball spoke of increased membership as one of the vital elements of the welfare of the Society, and suggested that each of the persons present bring in one or more names to be voted on at the next meeting.

Mr. Edward A. Grover of Concord presented a pamphlet to the Society entitled a "Memorial of the Society of People of Canterbury in the County of Rockingham, and Enfield, in the County of Grafton, commonly called Shakers," dated June, 1818.

Voted that when the meeting adjourn it be to the last Thursday in February.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A true record, attest,

HENRY A. KIMBALL,
Recording Secretary.

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